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BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander, 1911–1912.

STATE OF NEW YORK

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

United Spanish War Veterans.

X
Department of New York

Gen.
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For the Year 1912

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 14, 1913

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DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK

For the Year 1912

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

book or turn down the pages

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

Binghamton, N. Y., *July* 8, 1912.

MORNING SESSION.

Past Commander W. K. Roberts, Barber Camp, No. 3, in his opening address: "Members of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Comrades, and visitors to this Encampment. It is my pleasure this morning to announce that the proceedings of the Ninth Annual Encampment are about to open. At this time I wish to express our appreciation to the Delegates who have journeyed through this hot period to Binghamton to take part in this Encampment; and, it is most gratifying to Thomas H. Barber Camp to be privileged in making such conveniences for their comfort as they will hereafter experience.

"At this time I also wish to voice a sense of appreciation to the citizens of Binghamton for their loyal support in helping to promote the welfare of this Encampment." (Applause.)

"The position which I occupy this morning does not call for any extended remarks. It affords me great pleasure to introduce to you the Rev. A. R. B. Hegeman, who will offer prayer."

Rev. A. R. B. Hegeman, of Trinity Memorial Church: "Let us pray in the Name of The Father, The Son, and of The Holy Ghost, Amen. Oh, Almighty God, without whom nothing is holy, increase and multiply upon us Thy mercy. We thank Thee, Oh God, Who did in the former time lead our fathers in the wilderness, give Thy grace, we humbly beseech Thee, these coming days and nights to us, that we may always prove ourselves to be a people mindful of Try blessings, and grant to us the seal of Thy approval. Bless our land with industry, sound learning, and pure manners. And we pray Thee to preserve our unity. Save us from violence, and pride, and arrogancy, and from every evil way.

Grant that we may be one happy people, through the multiplicity of peoples and tongues. Endow with the spirit of wisdom those who are in Thy Name vested with the authority of Government, to the end that there may be peace at home, and that we may keep the peace among the nations of the earth. In the time of prosperity we shall turn our hearts with thankfulness to Thee, and in the day of trouble to put our trust in Thee, and at all times in Thee to put our faith. Be with us in the presence of this Encampment and the Encampment of the Ladies' Auxiliary, and direct us, Oh Lord, with Thy most gracious favor, and further us with Thy continual uplift, that all our works may continue, that we may glorify Thy Holy Name, and finally by Thy mercy obtain everlasting life; we ask it in the Name and for the sake of Him Who taught us to say: Our Father Who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our tresspasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen."

The band provided by Thomas Barber Camp then played "America."

PAST COMMANDER ROBERTS: "I now have the pleasure of presenting to you one who has always been loyal to the United Spanish War Veterans of Barber Camp. He is better known in official circles as mayor of the city of Binghamton. (Applause.)

I take great pleasure in presenting the Hon. John J. Irving of the city of Binghamton. (Applause.)

THE MAYOR OF BINGHAMTON: Mr. Chairman and Department Commander of the United Spanish War Veterans, members of the Ladies' Auxiliary, and Gentlemen: One would think by this warm reception that this demonstration was for the purpose of your welcoming me, instead of my welcoming you. All of which, of course, is greatly appreciated. This is indeed a very great pleasure to me in behalf of our people, to extend the welcome of our citizens to this splendid organization. If this was simply a bene-

fit or fraternal organization, banded together for the one purpose of offering or conferring material comforts and benefits upon your own members, you would be entitled to, and would surely receive the hearty welcome from our people that you deserve. But, in addition to that, you have the proud distinction of being a part of that splendid army of progress and civilization which accomplished the great achievement of unshackling the fetters of even worse than slavery from our near neighbors of the Cuban Isle, and establishing there a new Republic dedicated to the idea that all men are equal, and allowing them to work out in their own way the complex and perplexing problems of autonomy. Even more, you have made this great Republic greater still, and caused our glorious emblem, the imperial banner of freedom, the Stars and Stripes, to be feared and respected by all the nations of the earth.

We may speak in terms eulogistic of the so-called captains of industry; and glorify the statesman who makes good in the piping times of peace; but when the honor and the glory of our Nation is attacked, and its standing among the nations of the earth is in the balance, then it is that the intrepid son of Mars comes into his own and is fully appreciated.

It is nevertheless a sad commentary in these days of advanced and advancing civilization that even the small barbarous nations of but a few years ago are making such rapid strides in the arts and sciences, to say nothing of religion, that as we grow on and on in intelligent advancement, that a nation's best asset is still her preparedness for war. The old slogan: "In times of peace, prepare for war," is just as trite and true to-day as it was when uttered ages ago. We may talk of peace conventions, and encourage our Carnegies and our Nobles to renewed efforts along such lines, but the apparent and irresistible fact remains that our Army and Navy must continue to receive our first attention. It is lamentably true that the so-called Christian nations possess the most formidable navies and have the largest standing armies, and are constantly increasing both. Not to protect themselves, however, from the barbarians, but from each other. These are facts, gentlemen, which must cause the worshipper of idols and images to pause, and in his crude, uncertain way to wonder at the efficacy of the re-

ligion of the Christian. Do we not ourselves sometimes wonder whether or not we are truly following the way laid down by the lowly Nazarene ? The quest of gold, the love of prestige and of power seem to rank uppermost in the minds of most of the men of Christian nations of to-day. We cannot help thinking that the system and the policy of all the great nations of the earth is wrong, and it must suggest to thoughtful men the burning question: "When and where will it all end?"

Now, gentlemen, you will kindly pardon this digression. I did not intend to speak to you along these lines, but somehow your presence here suggested these thoughts. My good friend the Hon. Jeremiah Gross is primed and charged for you and I must refrain from further invasion of his territory. My simple duty is to give you all a "Glad Hand," and that I cheerfully do.

Now, I am told by your Department Commander that this is to be a joint welcome. That is, instead of going from here to the other hall to welcome the ladies of the Ladies' Auxiliary, that we are to do it right here. I am glad of that because I think that the ladies and the gentlemen ought always to be associated together. (Applause.) No good work, nothing worth while was ever accomplished on this earth, and I don't believe on any other earth heretofore, without the co-operation and the good-will of the women. (Applause.) We Lords of Creation, you know, are a little bit loth to admit them to full citizenship — that is, to the ballot, and I don't wonder at that, because we all know that when they are admitted to equal suffrage that they are going to make some of us lazy fellows hustle for prestige and power. They are going to take away some, if not a great many, of our laurels. That is the reason, ladies, why they are not inclined to allow you to vote. But I believe the time is surely coming when the great old Empire State of New York is going to get in line with the more progressive and up-to-date cities of the West, and give women the right to vote, if they win out here the same as they have won out there. (Applause.)

I once heard the Hon. John James Ingalls, senator from Kansas, say that he didn't believe the women wanted the right to vote, "Because," he said, "if they did they would surely get it. Because, I have never known any thing on earth that they wanted that they didn't get." (Applause.)

Now, in conclusion: I want you to have a good time. I want you to enjoy yourselves while here. Now, we are going to be quite liberal, because we know that the soldier boys are a little bit inclined to have a good time. (Laughter.) We know they are full blooded fellows, and that they need a little relaxation, and that Binghamton is not going to be narrow along these lines. (Applause.) We are extremely glad that you have come here. We are proud of it, and when we think of the application that we sent up there, and when we think of the well-known catching and fetching qualities of Barber Camp, we cannot help see how you could avoid coming here — you couldn't get away from it. Now, when you return to your respective homes, we want you to carry away with you the most pleasant and happy memories of your stay with us. We want you to come again, if you want to. We are always glad to have the people from various parts of the State come to Binghamton. Binghamton is fast becoming known as the Convention City of the State. I think in a little while we are going to make a bid for the National Convention. (Applause.) There is still one convention that has not been held yet, and it would not be a bit surprising to me if a prominent member of your organization (whose name I won't mention), I will not mention a word of politics, might be induced to come and hold a third convention." (Applause.)

Past Commander Roberts: It is with deep regret that I am obliged to announce at this time that the Hon. John Charles Clark, a representative of the chamber of commerce, is unable to be here this morning on account of illness, so in view of that fact I will now introduce to you a representative of the Grany Army of the Republic, the Hon. Jeremiah Gross.

Hon. Jeremiah Gross: Comrade Roberts, Department Commander, and you comrades of the last war, it is my privilege, it is, I might say a great honor that has been placed upon me to welcome you here in behalf of those great men, those other men who so nobly did their work when our country was assailed, the Old Grand Army of the Republic. (Applause.) It has been told to me that in some places there seems to be a jealousy existing between the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and

the members of your organization. But I thank God to-day that I can truthfully say that no such feeling exists here in Binghamton. (Applause.) The members of Barber Camp, looking around in the faces of the old soldiers and seeing how hungry they looked, invited them to one of the choicest banquets that I ever sat down to, and how willingly all the old soldiers responded, and there we had a love feast. Let me tell you that that old adage: "That the way to a man's heart is through his stomach," was fully demonstrated that night. They repeated that again last winter, and the warmth and good feeling which existed at the first meeting was as cordial, if not more cordial than when they met at the following meeting. Then they met one another as old friends, as old comrades, and no distinction was made as to which war they belonged to. (Applause.) And I hope the time is not far distant, comrades, when the people all over the country will recognize you, not as second to the old Grand Army of the Republic, but as a part and on the level with the Grand Army. (Applause.) There is a time — every nation has its time when it is required to have the support of the people. The old revolutionary war was hot for seven long years, when they fought for the principle of liberty and freedom and equality, and no one can say but what the old Continental nobly performed that duty and they laid the foundation and started on its upward career our grand and glorious Republic. And we honor them and we honor their descendants. But as time rolled along there came a time when our country was threatened with dissolution, when secession ran rampant through the Southern States, and then it was that the call came for men to defend the old Union, and then it was the old Grand Army boys were the men who responded. And nobly they did their work. They struggled against difficulty, danger, failures and defeats, but they had started in a good and noble work, and they consecrated themselves to that duty, and they preserved and they started the United States again on that upward road that they had followed so long. This is the Grand Army of the Republic, and therefore, though the Grand Army did not participate in the last war with you, we yet feel that our hearts are with you.

Time rolled on, and it became necessary to uphold that principle of freedom and equality in the beautiful Island of Cuba,

struggling to be free. And, when in the harbor of Havana, the Maine was blown up, and your comrades and my comrades were cast into a watery grave by the foul treachery of the Spaniard, the call came, and you men that are here to-day responded to that call, and nobly you did your work. (Applause.) Because you did not fight so hard and so long as the old veterans of "sixty-one and sixty-two," is no discredit to you. The trouble was you licked them too darned quick. (Laughter.) You did the work you had to do. You were not fighting like we fought, against other Americans; you were fighting against the minions of Spain. You did honor to yourselves. You did all the work that you had to do, and you did more than you thought of at the time. The United States of America, proud though they were, were still considered not among the great powers of the earth, and you comrades, by your work placed them higher and higher than they had ever advanced before, until they are recognized, not only as amongst the great powers, but as the leading power of the nations of the world to-day. (Applause.) And that while not taking away a particle of the praise due to the old revolutionary heroes, while not taking away a particle of the glory and of the fond remembrances we have for the soldiers who fought in the war of the rebellion, that is your honor and can only be credited to you; and the people of the United States would be failing in their duty if they did not honor you for that grand and noble work. So that it is for this reason, on account of what you did, that I am here to-day to welcome you in behalf of that other organization here to our beautiful city. May you have a good time. May your days following this be pleasant and happy.

But there is another matter here which his Honor the Mayor has touched upon so well that I don't think that I can add to it, and that is the Ladies' Auxiliary. Now, the Mayor speaks from the outside. I speak from the inside. (Laughter.) He can tell you where as children, as we grew up, relied upon the counsel, the care and the loving kindness of the mother. He can tell you what a fine thing a nice, beautiful, good wife has been to him and to you, but he cannot know as I know what the Auxiliaries of the Grand Army, the noble women who have joined together in helping the old soldiers, what these women have done for the soldiers. (Ap-

plause.) The kindness they have displayed, the love and attention that they have given to many a pillow that they smoothed down when sickness came upon them, and death following them, made the last days of the old soldiers pleasant. Why, the old soldiers of to-day, there is not one in five hundred that would want to live if the Auxiliaries were wiped out. And you, my comrades, you think you appreciate what it is to have this Auxiliary, but come to me twenty years from to-day and you will say that you did not have the remotest idea of what the Ladies' Auxiliar was going to do for you.

Now, comrades, it is pretty warm weather and I am a pretty large man, and exertion is a little hard for me, so I will have to cut my talk short. I love you all. I don't think that on the face of the earth I have better friends than those I have in Barber Camp. I love all the boys there; and if they hadn't liked me they would not have gotten you up here to-day. I like them, but I must say that with my heart as warm as it can be, you cannot wonder at it if there is still remaining one warmer place for the old soldier boys:

How well do I remember the day when Sumter fell,
Our hearts were paralyzed with fear which tongue can never tell;
But when Columbia called her sons to lend her hope and aid,
One deep, impassioned pulse alone each wild emotion swayed.

His grateful task the plowman quit, and waving high in air,
His helmet, plume and whetted steel, far flashing bright and bare,
Into the whirling vortex plunged, where drunken conflict reeled,
And warriors locked in death's embrace, lay quivering on the field.

Scarce eighteen summers then I'd seen, my soul yet throbbed for fame,
The patriot's love had blazed therein to one fierce quenchless flame,
I grasped my Country's stainless flag, and mingled with the foe,
Where battle's blood-red billows clash, and tides of slaughter flow.

But now I am a feeble man, they tell me I am old,
What means this faint and languid pulse, my limbs grow stiff and cold;
The world is fading from my view, mine eyes are getting weak,
And ah, some power is pressing here, that will not let me speak.

And now, my boys, bring here that flag, and spread it out on high,
Before the leaden sleep of death shall seal my swimming eye;
Oh, shroud me in the sacred folds, its holy stripes and stars,
No meeter shroud is there to hide an old man's wounds and scars.

It first was raised o'er Washington, who fought for liberty,
It floated o'er the gory fields where Grant fought General Lee.
It cheered the boys at San Juan Hill, cheered Dewey on the sea,
And it shall float for ever as the Emblem of the Free.

The boys in Blue for Union fought, against internal foes
Who sought our Country's ruin, as our record fully shows.
You fought to free the Cubans from the tyranny of Spain
And to avenge our Comrades who were slaughtered on the Maine.

To-day we bid you welcome and extend a loving hand
To the soldiers of the Spanish War, a patriotic band;
May the choicest blessings God can give be meted out to you,
Is the wish of the Old Veterans, the Boys of Sixty-two.

You know the Vets are getting old, their race is nearly run,
They leave you to finish the work which they begun;
They loved the Flag now floating proudly in the air,
And as grim death is drawing nigh, they breathe aloud this prayer.

When life for us brings no more joys, to die were far more sweet,
With Freedom's starry banner, boys, to be their winding sheet.
Yes, fold them in the stripes and stars; they will not dim its gleams,
Their blood has decked its crimson bars and added lustre to its beams.

(At the reading of the fifth verse of above poem, the National Flag was folded around the shoulders of the speaker, and remained in that position until he had finished his remarks as follows:)

Again, in the name of the old soldiers, in the name of the Grand Army of the Republic, I bid you welcome here to our beautiful city. (Applause.)

Commander Roberts: I wish to say a word of thanks to those to whom we have listened with such pleasure this morning. I take pleasure in presenting to you Mrs. Nellie Love, the President of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the State of New York. (Applause.)

Mrs. Love: Comrades and sisters of this Encampment, I don't think words on my part would express adequately what I have in mind to say. I am sure we all appreciate very much the courtesy and kindness extended to the Ladies' Auxiliary to be present at this the opening of this Encampment with the comrades. I am sure we have all listened with great pleasure to the words of welcome from the Mayor of this beautiful city of Binghamton, and from the comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, both of whom spoke so nicely that it is almost impossible for me to add a word — I could not add words except to say that you have had a glorious reception, a grand welcome; and when our work is ended here and we go back to our homes we expect to leave with you a memento of this Encampment, an auxiliary of the camp, that will prove an incentive to all. I am a member of the corps, so I understand a little what it means. And as we grow older in the

Auxiliary work we certainly will know better how to help the camps and how to meet all the demands that are made upon us. And we thank you for the courtesy and patience you have shown us in the few years we have been in existence. Words cannot express their kindness and courtesy. I speak for the Auxiliary part, and they certainly are going to make good. I thank you all. (Applause.)

Past Commander Roberts: I now have the pleasure of presenting to you one who needs no introduction, the Commander-in-Chief, Maurice Simmons. (Applause.)

The Commander-in-Chief: Mr. Chairman, Department Commander, ladies and comrades, on account of the stifling atmosphere I would like to see the decks cleared for action so that we might get right down to work in this Encampment. I mean to talk intimately to you on the affairs of the organization that come close to your bosom and business. This is not the occasion, the particular moment, so that this morning I shall remain as silent as a Sphinx — to-morrow I will be as garrulous as Sairey Gamp.

Past Commander Roberts: This closes the preliminary proceedings in connection with the opening of this Encampment. It now affords me very great pleasure to turn over the gavel of authority to Bernhardt Wall, Department Commander of the Spanish War Veterans of the State of New York.

Department Commander: Comrades, it is with great pleasure I note the glad hand that has been so generously extended to us as an organization, and I trust that we may be able as good citizens to conduct ourselves with dignity, and leave this city with pleasant memories.

As the Committee on Credentials has not yet been enabled to make a report we will consider this a temporary organization. At the session this afternoon the Committee will make a report, when this Encampment will be in regular session.

I wish to make an explanation regarding the reports of officers, that according to a resolution adopted at Poughkeepsie in 1911, were to be printed. This was found to be a physical impossibility. There were many resolutions adopted at that Encampment, and

later found impossible to carry out. A motion will be entirely in order, to dispense with that rule and proceed with the reading of the reports of the officers of the Department. When a comrade rises he will state his name, the name and number of his camp.

Comrade McCoy, Wilson, No. 59: As one of those who assisted in the introduction of the resolution at the last Encampment, I had hoped and looked forward to seeing a printed report, inasmuch as there are many things that crop up in these reports, that if they are in print we can read them, digest, and assimilate them, and for that reason the several comrades who got together and assisted in the introduction of that resolution had anticipated that the resolution would have been carried out. It would have been in effect this year. It has a tendency to expedite the work of the Encampment, giving us an opportunity to discuss more fully the affairs of the order. But in view of the fact, that the Department Commander has stated that it has been a physical impossibility, I move you, sir, that the reading of the reports be permitted at this Department Encampment.

Comrade Woodhull, Old Guard, No. 19: I second the motion.

Department Commander: Comrades, it is moved and seconded that the reading of the reports of the Department officers be begun. All in favor, signify by saying "aye."

Comrade Daly, Gloucester, No. 5: I move you, sir, that the reports be read in this Encampment, and *not* be read into the proceedings which will be published by the State.

Department Commander: Well, that is understood, Comrade Daly. All in favor, signify by saying "aye." Motion carried.

Department Commander: I now call for the report of the Senior Vice-Department Commander.

SENIOR VICE-DEPARTMENT COMMANDER'S REPORT.

Comrades: In accordance with the rules and regulations I hereby submit my report as Senior Vice-Department Commander for the term ending July 10, 1912. The position, though second

in rank in the Department, has no fixed duties, except to support and assist the Department Commander in carrying on the work of the Department. The office has in some instances in the past been considered an ornamental one, but, having in mind the high standard set in recent years by Comrades Roosa, Driscoll, Cunningham and Wall, the present incumbent feels that if his services to the order have equalled theirs, he is more than satisfied.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

Owing to the fact that circumstances made it impossible for the Department Commander to attend the National Encampment at Oklahoma City, August 21, 22 and 23, 1911, I was at the head of the New York State delegation. The delegation was instructed by the Department Encampment to work and vote for the election of Past Department Commander Maurice Simmons as Commander-in-Chief, and this work was successfully accomplished. The majority of the delegation worked hard for the election of Comrade Simmons, and their actions throughout the entire National Encampment were of such a character that I was proud to be at the head of the delegation from the Empire State. To the delegation was instructed a large number of resolutions, most of them proposing changes in the rules and regulations, but the Rules and Regulations Committee submitted the fact that they had spent a great deal of time in getting the new rules and regulations into shape, and as they had just been published, the Committee asked as a matter of fairness to them, that there be no changes made at the 1911 Encampment. They were supported by the Encampment, so that the resolutions from this Department in common with those from other Departments, while many of them possessed merit, and should have been adopted, were forced to wait until the National Encampment of 1912.

INSTALLATIONS.

By order of the Department Commander, I installed the officers of the following camps: M. D. Russell Camp, No. 2, Troy, the Ladies' Auxiliary of the camp being installed jointly with the camp, with four hundred visitors present, including many promi-

nent citizens of Troy and vicinity. Thomas H. Barber Camp, No. 3, Binghamton, installation followed by a banquet, which was attended by the G. A. R. Posts of Binghamton, the Mayor and other city officials, and a delegation from the Chamber of Commerce. Gen. Eugene Griffin Camp, No. 11, Schenectady, jointly with the Ladies' Auxiliary, and attended by a representative gathering of invited guests. To say that the affair was worthy of Gen. Eugene Griffin Camp is sufficient.

VISITS.

In addition to the foregoing, I have attended two meetings of Thomas H. Barber Camp, No. 3, Binghamton, and meetings of Seyburn-Liscum Camp, No. 12, Buffalo, Old Guard Camp, No. 19, New York City Camp, No. 23, and Sergt. Hamilton Fish Camp, No. 46, New York City.

FUNCTIONS.

I attended the splendid testimonial dinner to Department Commander Wall in New York City, Sept. 16th; the smoker of Gloucester Camp, No. 5, Brooklyn; the Inter-Departmental dinner to the Commander-in-Chief on May 11th; and the smoker given by Gen. Guy V. Henry Camp, No. 38, on May 18th. It was also my privilege to attend the memorial services of the Hebrew Veterans Association at Temple Israel on May 19th, and on May 26th the memorial mass held under the auspices of Gloucester Camp, No. 5, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the services following at the Naval Cemetery, the memorial services for Manhattan Borough at the Broadway Tabernacle in the afternoon, and in the evening, the services of Philippine Camp, No. 87, and of David Wilson Camp, No. 59, for Bronx Borough. I have also attended two meetings at Department Headquarters, and a meeting of the Council of Administration in New York City. In addition to the trip to the National Encampment at Oklahoma City, I have travelled in making these visits 2,872 miles, all of which has been without expense of any kind to the Department or the camps visited. I have also attended all the meetings of my own camp of which I am now Commander.

On June 21st, I mustered into the Department, Capt. M. W. Marvin Camp, at Walton, N. Y. I was assisted in the muster and installation of officers by seven members of Col. Walter Scott Camp, No. 42. This camp, the only one in Delaware County, and forty miles from the nearest camp will, I believe, be a valued asset to the Department, and the enthusiasm which was manifest speaks well for the future of the camp.

Acting under orders from the Department Commander, I took up the matter of the Crago bill with the representative in Congress of my district and was fortunate enough to secure his pledge in writing that he would not only vote, but would work for the passage of the bill.

RECOMMENDATION.

There will probably be a large number of resolutions, many of them covering the same ground, submitted to this Encampment, to be approved and forwarded to the National Encampment. It is recommended that a committee be appointed by the Department Commander, to take charge of those resolutions and to decide which in their judgment should be submitted to the delegates of the National Encampment, this committee to report to the delegates from this Department to Atlantic City for their consideration.

In conclusion, to the Department Commander and his personal staff, who have shown me every consideration, to the comrades, who in my various visits have shown the true spirit of comradeship that has made visits a pleasure instead of a burden, and to the Department which has honored me by election to office, my sincere thanks are due, and I hereby record the debt of gratitude.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAUNCEY W. HERRICK,
Senior Vice-Department Commander.

Department Commander: Comrades, the usual course is to pass these reports to the Committee on Resolutions.

Comrade Florea, Old Guard, No. 19: I make a motion that same be spread on the minutes.

Department Commander: It is not necessary to make such a motion, because the State prints the proceedings of this Encampment in full.

Comrade Bart Hunt, Empire City, No. 93: I move the report be accepted.

Comrade Swartwood, West Point, No. 85: I second the motion.

Department Commander: It is moved and seconded that the report of the Senior Vice-Department Commander be accepted. Are you ready for the question?

Motion carried.

Senior Vice-Departent Commander Herrick: I move the appointment of a Resolutions Committee to consist of five members.

Comrade Woodhull, Old Guard, No. 19: I second the motion.

Motion carried.

Department Commander: We will now hear the reading of the report of the Junior Vice-Department Commander. In his absence Comrade Bourke will read the report.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER'S REPORT.

Comrades: I have the honor to make the following brief report.

The very exacting duties of my profession have prevented my taking as active a part in the service of the Department as I should like to have done. I have, however, at all times done everything in my power to further the interests of Spanish war veterans, by urging favorable legislation, both in Albany and Washington.

In May I visited Colonial Camp, No. 75, at Kingston. As the date was the fourteenth anniversary of the departure of its boys for the war, I need not say that the occasion was an enjoyable one and properly celebrated.

On May 11th I participated in a splendid testimonial banquet at Palm Garden in New York to our energetic Commander-in-Chief, where I met several comrades for the first time since 1898.

I wish to thank the Department Commander for his unfailing courtesy to me upon all occasions. I thank the comrades for the honor they bestowed upon me a year ago at Poughkeepsie. I shall always be proud to wear the bronze button of our order, for it is the highest badge of honor that can be bestowed upon any American citizen of our day.

Respectfully,

J. WILSON POUCHER,
Junior Vice-Department Commander.

COMRADE BOURKE, Camp, No. 2: I move the report be accepted.

COMRADE FLOREA, Old Guard, No. 19: I second the motion.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Junior Vice-Department Commander be received and referred to the proper committee.

COMRADE WHISTLER, Decker, No. 20: I think you can save time, as the Encampment has already moved that all reports shall be referred to this committee. All that is necessary for the Chairman is to so order.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: The point is well taken, and the procedure will be such in future. We have the report of the Chief of Staff. In his absence Commander Jones will read it.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

COMRADES:

Pursuant to Special Order, No. 17, series 1911–12, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report:

I installed the officers of the various camps of Western New York at a joint installation held last December at the meeting place of Bucky O'Neill Camp, No. 15, in Labor Temple, Buffalo, N. Y. The meeting was largely attended and enthusiastic.

During my term of office I have visited the following named camps: Niagara Falls Camp, No. 7, Niagara Falls; Seyburn-Liscum Camp, No. 12, Buffalo; Bucky O'Neill Camp, No. 15,

Buffalo; Maj.-Gen. R. P. Hughes Camp, No. 17, Buffalo; L. Boardman Smith Camp, No. 25, Rochester; Lockport Camp, No. 83, Lockport.

On June 12, 1912, I inspected Maj.-Gen. R. P. Hughes Camp, No. 17, a report of which inspection is herewith enclosed.

I also had the honor to assist in entertaining the Department Commander at the time of his visit to Buffalo, and I have to the best of my ability kept the Department Commander informed as to the condition of the various camps in Western New York and have done what I could to advance the interests of our organization in this vicinity. I believe that our organization is in better condition in Western New York at this time than it ever was before. Our organization has now existed long enough so that the camps have acquired a good foundation with evidences of a permanent existence and a healthy growth. Of course the camps outside of Rochester and Buffalo can never have a very large membership, because they do not have a large field to draw from. One evidence of the interest in the organization manifested by the members of the various camps of Western New York is the fact that a large number of them have declared their intention of attending the Department Encampment at Binghamton.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW B. GILFILLAN,
Chief of Staff.

Referred to committee.

In the absence of the Department Inspector, the following report was read by Commander William Jones:

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT INSPECTOR.

Comrades.— I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Department Inspector for the year 1911–12.

At the outset I take this opportunity to thank all my District Inspectors for their loyal support and strict attention to the duties assigned to them, also the Officers and Comrades of the Department who have assisted me and facilitated the Inspections.

I wish to express my personal thanks to Past Commander Austin C. Sayler of General Joe Wheeler Camp for his efficient aid

to me by attending promptly to all matters pertaining to my office during my enforced absence from the city.

The work of my office was made doubly hard this year, due to the fact that a preliminary inspection was held just prior to the election of officers for the present year, an innovation which I suggested to the Department Commander and to the Commander-in-Chief, and which met with their complete approval as shown in National General Order No. 3, Series 1911–1912. The object of this inspection was to ascertain the efficiency of Camp officers in official routine and ritualistic work under the most favorable conditions.

The result of this preliminary inspection cannot be given in this report as it is in the hands of the Department Commander.

Pursuant to General Order No. 12 the regular Spring Inspection has been held and I have the honor to submit:

With but few exceptions the same District Inspectors acted in the same capacity as in the preliminary inspection, and it is due to their faithful performance of their assigned duties that I am able to submit my report.

That the preliminary inspection was a success is shown by a comparison of the two reports and it has more than repaid the extra effort and labor entailed.

In the preliminary inspection the following Camps show non-memorization of ritual at inspection: 2, 6, 7, 10, 9, 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 43, 46, 48, 54, 58, 60, 61, 67, 74, 75, 78, 79, 71, 80, 81, 83, 87, 89, 91, 93 and 94. Total, 37.

In the Spring Inspection the following Camps showed the same: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 46, 48, 51, 53, 54, 58, 60, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 74, 75, 79, 80, 83, 86, 89, 92, 93, 94, 95, 91. Total, 45.

In the preliminary inspection the following Camps showed the Quartermaster not bonded: 27, 29, 32, 35, 60, 61, 67, 74, 75, 81, 87, 91, 93, 94. Total, 14.

In the Spring inspection the following Camps showed the same: 26, 29, 31, 40, 74, 92, 94 and 95. Total, 8.

In the preliminary inspection the following Camps showed funds not in bank: 26, 31, 32, 39, 48, 80, 81, 87, 93 and 94. Total, 10.

In the Spring inspection the following Camps showed the same: 5, 14, 20, 23, 26, 31, 34, 36, 39, 40, 48, 62, 80, 82, 84, 89, 92, 93, 95. Total, 19.

In the preliminary inspection the following Camps had no seal: 6, 26, 29, 32, 35, 39, 40, 67, 80, 87, 48, 54, 61, 74, 91, 93 and 94. Total, 17.

In the Spring inspection the following Camps showed the same: 5, 6, 17, 26, 29, 30, 32, 35, 39, 40, 48, 54, 65, 67, 68, 72, 87, 92, 93 and 95. Total, 20.

In the preliminary inspection the muster fee of the following Camp did not conform with Rules and Regulations: 9, 10, 26, 29, 32, 33, 39, 60, 61, 69, 74 and 86. Total, 13.

In the Spring inspection the following Camps showed the same: 9, 24, 25, 26, 29, 32, 33, 39, 51, 74, 86. Total, 11.

In the Spring inspection the dues of the following Camps do not comply with Rules and Regulations: 7, 9, 12, 15, 17, 26, 32, 33, 39, 44, 45, 51, 52, 54, 71, 74, 75, 83. Total, 18.

In the preliminary inspection the following Camps had no by-laws: 6, 7, 9, 15, 29, 31, 61, 81, 87, 93, 94. Total, 11.

In the Spring inspection the following Camps showed the same: 5, 6, 9, 17, 27, 32, 45, 52, 68, 72, 83, 84, 87 and 95. Total, 14.

In the preliminary inspection the following Camps reported excellent: 1, 3, 4, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 23, 37, 42, 44, 49, 59, 85. Total, 17.

In the Spring inspection the following reported the same: 1, 2, 3, 10, 14, 16, 18, 20, 42, 59, 69, 78, 85. Total, 13.

In the preliminary inspection the following Camps reported very good: 2, 5, 10, 15, 19, 28, 33, 36, 39, 40, 43, 58, 62, 69, 71, 75, 79, 83, 86, 89; total 20.

In the Spring inspection the following reported the same: 8, 11, 19, 21, 37, 49, 53, 66, 73, 84, 90, 43, 89; total 13.

In the preliminary inspection the following Camps reported good: 38, 46, 80, 91; total 4.

In the Spring inspection the following reported the same: 7, 23, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34, 44, 46, 48, 58, 62, 65, 72, 79, 80, 94; total 17.

In the preliminary inspection the following Camps reported fair: 6, 7, 9, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 35, 48, 54, 60, 61, 67, 74, 78; total 16.

In the Spring inspection the following reported the same: 5, 12, 15, 24, 25, 29, 35, 40, 51, 52, 60, 67, 71, 82, 86, 91, 92; total 17.

In the preliminary inspection the following Camps reported poor: 81, 87, 94; total 3.

In the Spring inspection the following reported the same: 6, 9, 17, 26, 32, 33, 36, 39, 45, 54, 68, 74, 75, 83, 87, 93, 95; total 17.

In connection with these comparisons I devised a schedule of counts, and while it would not be fair to compare the standing of the Camps in the Spring inspection with the standing at the preliminary inspection, it is a consistent comparative rating for the Spring inspection.

For the preliminary inspection there were 61 reports filed.

For the Spring inspection there were 77 reports filed.

The following refers to the Spring inspection:

Camp No. 4. Inspection was made but blank mislaid by inspector.

Camp No. 22. No inspection made.

Camp No. 38. Ordered special meeting for inspection but received no response.

Camp No. 47. No inspection.

Camp No. 56. No inspection.

Camp No. 57. No inspection.

Camp No. 61. District Inspector reported that he tried to inspect Camp, but on visiting Camp there was no meeting.

Camp No. 63. District Inspector reported, impossible to obtain an answer from the Camp.

Camp No. 77. District Inspector unable to inspect as Camp had voted to disband.

Camp No. 81. On duty in the Philippines.

Camp No. 91. All officers absent on night of inspection, thought advisable to postpone same.

Letters, etc., received	690
Letters, etc., sent	545
Functions and Camps visited	35
Officers installed	1 Camp

Owing to my occupation I have had the opportunity and pleasure of visiting many Camps in seven different Departments other than my own, and the experience gained has been of great value in fulfilling the duties of my office.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That the preliminary inspection be made a regular order.

Camps should be encouraged by visits by Department Officers.

That those of the Districts Inspectors who can again be urged to serve, be re-appointed, as their ability to make comparative reports would be of inestimable value to the Department.

In conclusion I wish to state that I have exerted by best efforts to merit the confidence you reposed in me.

Respectfully submitted,

C. J. MORSE,

Department Inspector.

During the reading of this report the Senior Vice-Department-Commander presided.

Comrade Woodhull, Old Guard, No. 19: Senior Vice-Department-Commander, there is only one thing in that report that struck me as being possibly a mistake. In regard to the standing of our Camp. I make no objection to the Department Inspector; I believe he did his duty and reported as he believed the conditions to be. But there is one report that Old Guard Camp has not charged the regulation fee of two dollars. Now, I rise in objection to that, to reports like that going on file, for our Quartermaster's books will show that there has not been a man admitted into our camp for less than two dollars, the regulation fee.

Comrade ———, Sampson, No. 48: Being a District Inspector I would like to correct that report in regard to Camp No. 9, Overton, Long Island, as not having by-laws, which they have. I would like to have that corrected.

Comrade Citron, New York City, No. 23: I wish to state that New York City Camp always charge an initiation fee of two dollars.

Comrade Herrick, in Chair: I hardly see how this Encampment, with no data, can make these corrections. I suggest, these Comrades take that matter up with the Committee hereafter to be appointed by the Commander and make these corrections with the Committee. I hardly see how we can do anything with nothing to go on. The report will be the property of that Committee, and the Comrades can make their recommendations there.

Comrade Beilman, Bucky O'Neill, No. 15: I notice: The following Camps did not comply with the Rules and Regulations with regard to the annual dues, and I believe our Camp is named there, and also other Camps of Buffalo. I would like to take a little information from the Chair. What do the Rules and Regulations say in the matter of dues? We pay two dollars a year. Are we violating the Rules?

Senior Vice-Department Commander: I would state you are violating the Rules and Regulations. The dues shall not be less than three dollars.

Comrade Beilman: At one time we received three dollars, I forget how long ago that was, and protest was made from various cities in the State in regard to the increase in dues. We were advised from Department Headquarters that we could go on charging two dollars.

Senior Vice-Department Commander: This question has been raised several times, but this Department can not change the Rules. The matter will have to be taken up with the National Encampment. I personally agree with you Comrade Beilman, and you will have to work on the three dollar plan until such time as the National Encampment sees fit to change it.

Senior Vice-Department Commander: If there is no objection the report of the Department Inspector will be referred to the Committee the same as the other reports.

Senior Vice-Department Commander: Commander Jones will now read the report of the Coghlan Memorial Committee.

Past Department Commander Cunningham: For the benefit of the Comrades, I wish to state that your Delegation to Oklahoma last year brought a resolution from this department calling

upon the National Encampment to amend the rules and regulations, leaving the matter of dues optional with Camps. The Committee on Rules and Regulations of the National Encampment positively refused to report any resolution amending the new rules and regulations until such time as the rules and regulations that were adopted at the 1910 Encampment had been given a fair trial by all the Departments.

Commander Jones then read the report of the Coghlan Memorial Committee.

COGHLAN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE REPORT.

COMRADES.— Complying with the instructions of the Department Commander, I have the honor to submit my third and last Annual Report of the transactions of the Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan Memorial Committee covering a period of from July 3, 1911, to July 1, 1912.

By a motion duly carried at the Poughkeepsie Encampment the Coghlan Committee was continued in force for another year and the financial part of the last report was examined by the Auditing Committee and found to be correct.

After the summer vacation, renewed efforts were made towards the augmentation of the fund and through the valued co-operation of our Department Commander and his officers several of our camps and individual comrades made small contributions, until on November 2, 1911, the Chairman and a few of the members of the Committee met with Department Commander Wall and the Department Council at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, New York City, where the designs presented by Mr. James J. Codd, a sculptor of Washington, D. C., were shown and explained by him, and by unanimous decision they were accepted and the Chairman authorized to enter into a contract with Mr. Codd for the sum of $700, which was done on November 12, 1911. Copies of these designs and specifications and of the contract are hereto attached. The contract called for the completion of the monument not later than May 29, 1912, but a favorable opportunity to reach Washington at reduced rates on May 19th occurring, endeavors were made to that end, but owing to backwardness of the emblem makers and the monument going astray en route, it was not pos-

sible to have the dedication on May 19, and after some delays it was finally decided to have the dedicatory services on Sunday, June 9, 1912.

Through the valued help of Department Commander Wall, the Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Codd, the contractor, all arrangements were made for the services on that day, the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. George L-Von Meyer, permitted the use of a section of the Marine Band; the Quartermaster-General of the Army through the Depot Quartermaster at Washington, made complete and satisfactory arrangements for canopy and stand, chairs and flags, and the grateful thanks of the Department of New York are due these officers.

On June 9, 1912, at 2 P. M., about five hundred or more former Comrades of the late Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, with Rear Admirals Vreeland and Baird representing the Secretary of the Navy, Department Commander Wall and Adjutant Adair as Master of Ceremonies, Commander-in-Chief Maurice Simmons and his Adjutant-General, Comrade Larkin, Past Commander-in-Chief Charles W. Newton, and a large number of spectators, the day being a beautiful sunny one, witnessed the unveiling of the memorial erected to his memory at Arlington National Cemetery. The services at the tomb opened with an invocation by Chaplain Bayard, U. S. Navy. The Chairman of the Memorial Committee made an introductory address briefly sketching the death and burial of the naval hero, and outlining what had been done by the Commanders of the Department of New York, its several camps, its department auxiliary, naval officers and enlisted men and others in contributing their energies and funds to this beautiful memorial. After the address the marine band, under the leadership of Lieutenant Santelman, played a dirge. Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney characteristically delivered an eulogy — "Obedience," being the watchword in the life of the dead Admiral George Dewey, U. S. Navy, pulled the cord which released the American flag with which the shaft was draped. When the emblem descended the marine band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the veterans stood at attention with bowed heads until the last strains of the National anthem died away. J. D. Bloodgood, Commander of the Department of the Potomac G. A. R., made an address, following which the marine band

played "America," the services concluded with the sounding of taps, by a cornetist of the band, and whose echos reverberated again and again over the greensward of the surrounding hills and dales of the cemetery.

Several beautiful floral pieces given by loving friends and organizations adorned the occasion, the most noticeable of which was one in the form of the cross of the emblem of the United Spanish War Veterans, showing all figures and mottoes in beautiful colors thereon, and the gift of Captain Frank R. Palmer, Camp No. 28, of Albany. Certainly the Department of New York had reason to be proud of this dedication and it reflected credit on all those engaged.

Out of 87 Camps in our Department, 49 of them contributed to the fund, leaving 38 Camps delinquent.

The following shows the state of the fund since the last report:

1911.	RECEIPTS.	
July	3. Balance on hand	$557 02
	4. Received from M. D. Russell Camp No. 2, Troy	15 00
	6. Received as interest on deposit, 6 months to July 1	14
Sept.	25. Received from Capt. Geo. H. Tilly Camp No. 66, Jamaica	5 00
Oct.	23. Received from B. Wall, Department Commander, New York	5 00
	26. Received from Comrade John S. Adair, Department Adjutant, New York	1 00
	26. Received from M. J. Mendelsohn, Department Quartermaster, Brooklyn	1 00
Nov.	2. Received from Isaac Joel, Camp No. 8, Mt. Vernon	1 00
	2. Received from James F. Goerke, Fitzgerald Camp No. 79, White Plains	1 00
	2. Received from J. H. Brancard, Camp No. 8, Mt. Vernon.	1 00
	2. Received from Senior Vice-Commander C. W. Herrick, Oneonta	2 00
	2. Received from Department Judge Advocate H. De W. Hamilton, New York	2 00
	2. Received from A. K. Roberts, Camp No. 3, Binghamton.	1 00
	20. Received from Comrade Rev. J. H. Connolly, G. V. Henry Camp No. 38, New York	2 00
	23. Received from New York City Camp No. 23, New York.	5 00
	25. Received from Chaplain John Rooney, Abr. Lincoln Camp No. 91, New York	1 00
	25. Received from Comrade M. J. Floria, Old Guard Camp No. 19, New York	1 00
	25. Received from several comrades, McKinley Camp No. 62, Brooklyn, "Dark Horse proceeds"	11 30
	25. Received from Comrade Lars G. Petterson, Camp No. 49, Brooklyn	2 00
	29. Received from Paymaster W. H. Doherty, U. S. Navy, Boston	1 00
Dec.	6. Received from W. F. Randolph Camp No. 27, Yonkers.	5 00
	11. Received from Comrade Clarence Vernon, Camp No. 80, Long Island City	1 00

1911.			
Dec.	12.	Received from General Joe Wheeler Camp No. 89, New York	$1 75
	18.	Received from West Point Camp No. 85, West Point	5 00
	21.	Received from Comrade Sol Litzmer, Camp No. 19, New York	1 00
	22.	Received from S. T. Armstrong, Camp No. 36, New York	5 00
	23.	Received from Saratoga Camp No. 58, Saratoga	5 00
	28.	Received from Department Commander Wall for Comrades Schneidenbach, D. J. Murphy, A. L. Beckhardt, Sol Weil and Wm. Neumiller, $1 each	5 00
1912.			
Jan.	1.	Received from Camp Capt. A. K. Capron No. 60, Olean	5 00
	1.	Received from interest on deposits, July 1 to January 1	11 80
	12.	Received from Admiral Philip Camp No. 18, Brooklyn	5 00
	15.	Received from 14th Regiment Camp No. 14	5 00
	22.	Received from Jos. S. Decker Camp No. 20, Fort Wadsworth	15 50
	26.	Received from H. W. Hubbell Camp No. 24, Brooklyn	5 00
	26.	Received from Gloucester Naval Camp No. 5, Brooklyn	5 00
Feb.	5.	Received from O'Neill Camp No. 15, Buffalo	4 00
	5.	Received from Newell Rising Camp No. 68, Port Chester	3 00
March	12.	Received from Manhattan Camp No. 1, New York	1 50
	12.	Received from J. S. Busselle, 561 48th street, Brooklyn	1 00
May	13.	Received from Major Frank Keck Camp No. 53, New York	5 00
	16.	Received from Admiral Jos. B. Coghlan Camp No. 82, Brooklyn	5 00
June	19.	Received through Department Commander Wall from two individuals,* turned over to Department Quartermaster	5 50
		Total to be accounted for	$735 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nov.	1.	Ticket, Albany, N. Y., to New York city and return, Chairman attending meeting at Department Headquarters	$6 00
Dec.	12.	Printing receipt blanks, voucher	3 43
May	11.	To postage and postal cards, sending invitations	1 75
June	8–9.	Railroad fare, New York to Washington and return, $8.50; hotel, Washington, $3, for Chairman	11 50
	15.	To James J. Codd, sculptor, for monument as per contract, voucher	692 90
	15.	To Zero Valve and Brass Mfg. Co., bronze emblems for Coghlan monument, deducted from contract price paid Mr. Codd, voucher	7 10
	22.	To typewriting the annual report of committee, voucher	75
	24.	Department Quartermaster balance, voucher	12 08
		Total disbursements	$735 51

Respectfully submitted,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN H. GRANT, M. D.,

Past Surgeon-General, U. S. W. V., Chairman.

* The two individuals mentioned June 19 are as follows: Comrade P. J. Kelly, Camp No. 89, 50 cents; Charles E. O'Donnell, Havana Camp, Cuba, $5.00.

Senior Vice-Department Commander: Under a motion submitted some time ago this report will take the same course as other reports, but I think that this particular report should not be allowed to go by without some word of appreciation.

Commander-in-Chief Simmons: Past Surgeon-General John H. Grant of Buffalo has acted as Chairman of the Coghlan Memorial Committee through three administrations, and the Committee was appointed and worked during my administration, that of my successor, Past Department Commander Cunningham, and during that of the present Commander Wall. I personally know that the work of Comrade Grant has been arduous and sacrificial throughout. I think we ought to pause here for a moment and express our most sincere appreciation for the successful consummation of three years' steady labor, and I therefore move you, sir, that this Encampment accord its appreciation of the labors of Chairman Grant of this Committee and of the labors rendered by our Department Chaplain, the Reverend William H. I. Reaney, who collected some of the funds for the Committee.

Comrade Flett, Seyburn-Liscum, No. 12: I second the motion.

Motion carried.

Comrade Joseph Dillon, Hudson B. Moore, No. 78: I move that we adjourn.

A Comrade: I second the motion.

Senior Vice-Department Commander: It is regularly moved and seconded that we adjourn until 2 o'clock.

Comrade Woodhull, Old Guard, No. 19: I move an amendment.

Senior Vice-Department Commander: A motion to adjourn is not debatable.

Chauncey W. Herrick,
Senior Vice-Department Commander.

JULY 8.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION 2:10 P. M.

July 8th, 1912.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER WALL resumes the Chair.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: Comrades will now come to order.

Comrade H. C. H. Stewart, Camp No. 53, is appointed Temporary Secretary of this Session.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: Before I call for the report of the Committee on Credentials I will have the Temporary Secretary read some telegrams and communications.

TEMPORARY SECRETARY reads:

(TELEGRAM)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 9, 1912.

BERNHARDT WALL, *Dept. Encampment, United Spanish War Vets., Binghamton, N. Y.:*

Fraternal greetings and best wishes for successful Encampment. Tell Comrades we are working hard for beneficial legislation.

(Signed) S. CLIFFORD COX,
Chairman National Committee on Legislation.

(TELEGRAM)

SYRACUSE, N. Y., *July* 9, 1912.

BERNHARDT WALL, *United Spanish War Veterans' Encampment, Binghamton, N. Y.:*

Thanks for cordial invitation. Pressing engagement prevent my acceptance of your invitation to attend Annual Encampment. You may count on me to further the interests of your splendid patriotic body when ever opportunity arises.

(Signed) WM. VERBECK,
The Adjutant-General.

(TELEGRAM)

HARTFORD, CONN., *July* 8, 1912.

BERNHARDT WALL, *Department Commander, U. S. W. V.:*

At the close of your term accept my hearty congratulations upon your most able and successful administration. Am unable to be present with the boys, but send to the Commander-in-Chief and to each and every comrade here my love and best wishes for their success and prosperity.

(Signed) CHAS. W. NEWTON,
Past Commander-in-Chief.

(TELEGRAM)

NEWARK, N. J., *July* 8, 1912.

COMRADE BERNHARDT WALL, *U. S. W. V.:*

Your friend and my friend, C. Albert Gassner, has been endorsed by New Jersey at their Encampment for Commander-in-Chief and is going some. Now I feel sure that you will feel pleased, because I know you think well of him. Give us your assistance. Kindest regards.

(Signed) HARMON S. STRATTON.

(TELEGRAM)

STAMFORD, CONN., *July* 8, 1912.

COMRADE BERNHARDT WALL, *Commander, Dept. of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, Binghamton, N. Y.:*

The Department of Connecticut sends greetings to the Comrades of the Empire State. Please remember us to the Commander-in-Chief and his Adjutant. Best wishes to you and success to your State Organization.

(Signed) RUSSELL PORTER CLARK,
Department Commander.

(TELEGRAM)

NEWARK, N. J., *July* 8, 1912.

COMMANDER AND COMRADES, *U. S. W. V.:*

New Jersey sends its greetings to Spanish War comrades in New York Encampment. Best wishes, see you all in Atlantic City.

(Signed) HARMON S. STRATTON,
Department Commander, N. J., U. S. W. V.,
Newark, N. J.

(TELEGRAM)

NEW YORK, N. Y., *July* 6, 1912.

COMMANDER BERNHARDT WALL, *Encampment United Spanish War Veterans:*

If convenient please give my greetings and fraternal good wishes to all comrades. I am glad to see the Organization solidify. The better to present its living example of patriotism. Hope the present Encampment will stimulate all to advance the fraternal and patriotic aims of the Organization. Fraternally yours,

(Signed) CHARLES D. SIGSBEE,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Ret'd.

(TELEGRAM)

NEW YORK, *July* 8, 1912.

BERNHARDT WALL, *Commander, U. S. W. V. Encampment, Binghamton:*

Regret inability to be with you. Best wishes for a successful Encampment.

(Signed) ANTHONY J. GRIFFIN.

(LETTER)

NEW YORK, *July* 6, 1912.

COMRADE BERNHARDT WALL, Dept. of New York, U. S. W. V., Crandall House, Binghamton, N. Y.:

SIR AND COMRADE.— I hereby accept your invitation to attend the Encampment of the Department of New York on the 8th, 9th and 10th instant, and will leave on the U. S. W. V. Special.

I will probably make my stated official address to the Encampment Tuesday, but will arrange the exact time with you, at Binghamton.

Yours in F. P. & H.,

(Signed) MAURICE SIMMONS,
Commander-in-Chief.

(LETTER)

SYRACUSE, N. Y., *July* 8, 1912.

To the United Spanish War Veterans of the State of New York in Convention Assembled:

In behalf of the New York Division of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., allow me to congratulate you upon the completion of another year's work; to extend greetings to you upon the present occasion; and to wish you future prosperity, increase and activity. Fraternally extended,

(Signed) WM. H. KLEIN,
Division Commander.

(LETTER)

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y., *July* 3, 1912.

BERNHARDT WALL, Department Commander, U. S. W. V., New York City:

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE.— I regret that it was impossible for me to attend the meeting of the Extension Committee on Wednesday, June 26th. I was in camp at Peekskill and could not get away.

It has occurred to me that possibly in your annual report you may desire to make some mention of the forthcoming athletic tournament to be held at the State Fair, Syracuse, on Saturday, September 14th, and in which practically every Spanish War Veteran is interested, since this would seem to be the beginning of a series of athletic events intended to increase the efficiency physically of men in the service of the State. I am enclosing a copy of the program for your information.

I hope to be at the Encampment and will have more of an opportunity of talking with you at that time. I am,

Fraternally,

(Signed) C. A. SIMMONS,
Past Department Commander.

(LETTER)

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., ————, 1912.

The Central Young Men's Christian Association, 185 Washington Street (Less than one square from the Armory) welcomes all Delegates to the Building where the leading dailies and magazines, writing tables, rest rooms, restaurant, etc., will be found.

(Signed) B. A. HOOVER,
General Secretary.

(LETTER)

BATH, STEUBEN COUNTY, N. Y., *July* 7/12.

BERNHARDT WALL, *Department Commander, United Spanish War Veterans, Binghamton, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE.— Your favor of the 5th instant extending to me an invitation to attend your State Encampment at Binghamton during the present week, is at hand. I greatly appreciate the honor, and would gladly accept if possible; but I find myself unable to do so at the present time.

In common with all Civil War veterans, I have the highest appreciation of your patriotic organization, and the greatest regard for those whom it represents.

Since the law permitting Spanish War veterans to enter this Home became operative, twenty-seven have been received, and fourteen are now present. The same care and consideration is extended to them as to all others, no distinction whatever being made.

I remember with pleasure your visit to the Home, and trust that you and other members of your organization will honor us in like manner in the future.

With best wishes for your welfare, and for all the members of your noble organization, I am as ever,

(Signed) J. E. EWELL,
Commandant, New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.

(LETTER)

BINGHAMTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, *July* 8, 1912.

To the Members of the United Spanish War Veterans and Guests:

You are cordially invited to visit and inspect the rooms of the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce, Twelfth Floor, Press Building.

The views of the City from the windows of these offices are unsurpassed.

This is the largest commercial and social organization for a city of fifty thousand population in the United States, and we bid you welcome. May your sojourn in our City be pleasant and profitable, and may you come again.

Cordially yours,
BINGHAMTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
(Signed) WILLIAM NELSON,
Secretary.

Department Commander: We will now have a letter read from Father Chidwick, who expected to have the pleasure of being present and addressing us at this Encampment.

ST. JOSEPH'S SEMINARY,

Yonkers, N. Y., *July* 6, 1912.

Bernhardt Wall, *Department Commander, United Spanish War Veterans:*

Dear Friend.— I assure you that my heart is with you at the Encampment. It would give me very great pleasure to be present. But the death of an aunt very close to me, necessitated me to forego the retreat which I might have made last week and make it this week which will be my last opportunity. As you may be aware, our priests make this retreat every year.

I am sorry for the coincidence which deprives me of the pleasure of meeting old friends and taking part in discussions in which I am naturally interested.

I spoke at Corona on the Fourth. The occasion was the unveiling of a shell from the "Maine" memorializing one of our crew, Hugo Kruse. The celebration was on a very large scale for so small a town. About ten organizations participated in the parade besides the school children. The last were dressed and arranged to form an American Flag. The president of the Borough of Queens presided.

I wish you a memorable happy time at the Encampment, although I know it will be a busy one and I hope that the eminent service and generous self-sacrifice with which you have given yourself to your duties during your term of office, will not be permitted to be passed over without exceptional and highly meritorious notice. I particularly wish to bear testimony to your part in the last "Maine" service at Havana. For all your good work, at the personal loss of money and time, for your whole-souled devotion to everything which concerns the United Spanish War Veterans Association, for your kind interest in every Spanish War Veteran, for your unselfish pursuit of ideals in the attainment of which our organization will be recognized and applauded for its high patriotism and continued devotion to

our Country's best interest, for the quiet but enthusiastic and persistent force with which you associated your name and office. I sincerely trust, and I know that the Encampment of grateful soldiers and sailors will meet with equal appreciation and reward.

May I ask you to remember me kindly to Mrs. Wall, and to express my regret that I am unable to be present with my old Comrades in arms.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN P. CHIDWICK.

COMRADE WOODHULL, Old Guard, No. 19: Comrade Commander, I rise to make a motion; and I think the circumstances existing in this Encampment justify me in doing so. There are a good many of us Comrades here who have left business and money behind, and we came here for business, and not for pleasure; and owing to the fact that some of the Comrades seem to think that it is a pleasure jaunt and not business, I make a motion that any Camp failing to answer the roll-call, that that Camp be notified that their Delegates were delinquent to duty.

COMRADE WARD, Hudson B. Moore, No. 78: I second the motion.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: It is regularly moved and seconded that at the beginning of every session a roll-call of Delegates be made and the absentees noted; and that the respective Camps be notified of the delinquency of those Delegates who were not present. Are you ready for the question?

Motion carried.

DEPARTMENT ADJUTANT: There has been enrolled so far, one hundred and ninety-eight delegates.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: If I may ask: Is there any Comrade in this hall that is not a delegate? I just want to know how many there are, whether it will be of a sufficient influence to change a vote on any subject. If the Comrades who are not delegates will kindly sit to the rear, and Comrades who are delegates to the fore, we can easily decide the question.

Now Comrades, we are here to do business and expedite it in

the best possible way. It is entirely unnecessary to call this roll, at least, for the Credentials Committee to report. You are going to take up a great deal of time, and we want to get right down to business; and I want to appoint the Committees so that they can continue the work right throughout the day, and night, if necessary.

Comrade Whistler, Decker, No. 20: I move we proceed to business, and leave the roll-call.

Comrade Swartwood: I second the motion.

Department Commander: We are going to open the Encampment, and I suggest that the Comrades stay here since they are all delegates, and as there is no great question at stake, we can save time by proceeding with the reading of the reports of the officers and possibly those of all the Committees.

Comrade Florea, Old Guard, No. 19: I call for the report of the Department Commander.

Department Commander: It is not necessary; the Commander will read the report. Will the Senior Vice-Commander come to the platform and occupy the station?

The Senior Vice-Department Commander takes the Department Commander's station.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER.

According to the rules and regulations I have the honor to present herewith my annual report as Department Commander.

State of Organization.

The best evidences of the healthiness of the Order may be shown in the fact of the returns in the great quantity of requisitions, returns in a financial way from the sale of supplies, the alacrity with which the communications are answered, the forwarding of reports, and the general morale in the camps. The activities in many ways bespeaks a greater future for the Order. The great scope of new work spells a new era in the organization. The generous benefits that are being accorded the Camps for

relief purposes, means a larger usefulness to the individual, and a higher regard for the Order by our members. There must be means by which the Order can be made into an element of force in public affairs. The policies of the Order could stand enlarging. There should be a revision in this respect, which would bring to our standards all eligibles. We need members. We lack militancy. We also need common cohesive power. The ties of past service do not bind closely enough. We need something that will make for steady recruiting. The problem of retaining our members, is the burning question. What can you offer, that will appeal to the majority? The desecration of the Flag goes by unnoticed these days. A more ardent militancy will fill the void and win us a better position.

Finances.

The sinews of war have been gathered with a sole view of paying the legitimate expenses of the Department. On account of the offer made by The Spanish War Review, to permit a percentage of the receipts from subscriptions in the Department to revert to the treasury of the Department, it was thought feasible and proper to reduce the per capita levy to 20 cents per annum.

The loss due from this reduction of the tax rate is about $250, and an accounting from the Official Organ has not yet been made for the past six months. Consequently, there is not the amount of money in the treasury that might have been expected. At any rate, a sufficient surplus will be turned over to the incoming administration to continue business until the next call for taxes.

The Maine.

On account of the strenuous labors during January, especially in the attendance at installation ceremonies, such inroads were made on my health, that I had in mind a short trip by sea to the South, finally deciding on Cuba. Expecting the sea burial of the *Maine* to take place on February 15th, I postponed my trip, so that I might witness this event. But, the indefinite postponement by the Navy Department of the ceremony caused me to also postpone my trip. In the meantime, the Commander-in-

Chief knowing of my intended visit, in Special Order No. 4, appointed me the representative of National Headquarters at the ceremonies, and Comrade Charles E. O'Donnell of Havana Camp, No. 1, as my Aide.

Mrs. Wall and I left on March 9th on the S. S. Saratoga, having as fellow-passenger, Very Rev. John P. Chidwick, D. D., the *Maine's* only Chaplain. The pleasant and instructive hours spent aboard ship, and especially around the dining-table with Father Chidwick, Mr. Ralph, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, and his wife, will always be precious memories.

Arriving at Havana March 13th, we were met by a committee of Comrades from Havana Camp, headed by Comrades Charles O'Donnell and S. Osgood Smith, and motored to our hotel, The Plaza, owned by a Comrade of the Camp. Father Chidwick was the guest of Father Delurey. That afternoon at four, we all met again, and under the guidance of Adjutant C. C. FitzGerald, were conducted all over the *Maine*. A special feature of the trip was the visit to the deck where were located the officers' rooms. It was a most auspicious moment, to have with us on this last visit to the old ship her Chaplain, who was familiar with her every part, and recited instances of intimate associations with some of her crew, some living and many gone to the Great Beyond. The happy lightness of the Chaplain's general demeanor was gone, and instead, there was a soberness and sadness of heart evidenced, as he strode from one part of the ship to another, with recollections of days gone by when all were happy as the pride of the that-time-navy was bounding over the billows, and her final end was the remotest thought possible. In examining his own room, he pointed out the various nooks for his furniture and articles of personal value. The suggestion was made that he might want a strip of wood from his room, and in a jiffy a piece was ripped off and sawed into two feet lengths, and bundled up. A similar piece was procured for me, and was taken in charge by Father Chidwick and kindly taken care of until he came back to his beloved Seminary at Dunwoodie, N. Y. On June 22, I paid a short visit of respect and friendship to Father Chidwick, on which occasion he for the first time opened his bundle of wood,

in which had been wrapt a set of wooden dumb bells taken from the ship, and presented by Captain Parker of the U. S. Engineers, in charge of the *Maine* work at that time. After making some photographs of the party, collectively and individually, we went back to the hotel with much relief, as the visit was depressing, although no one would have missed such a fair opportunity of making a visit under the circumstances, to the old ship that was to be forever buried in her natural home, the sea.

On March 14, a breakfast was tendered Father Chidwick and your Department Commander at the American Club on the Prado, and was attended by many prominent Cubans and Americans from official and professional life. Speeches were made by Father Chidwick, Commander Clarence L. Marine and the representative of National Headquarters.

In the afternoon Mrs. Wall and I made a visit to my old camp ground at Guanajay, where my regiment, the 202nd N. Y. Vols. was located in 1898.

That night the remains of the Maine dead were taken from Cabanas Fortress and placed in the City Hall. The caskets were ranged on two sides of the room, at head of which was located a large magnificent altar lighted with innumerable candles, and before which four guards were stationed continuously until the time of departure of the funeral cortege for the Caballeria wharf, where the transfer was to be made to cutters from the American warships, the U. S. S. Birmingham and the U. S. S. North Carolina. On Friday, March 15, the large, handsome and costly floral pieces began to arrive, and they were immediately deposited on the sable-clothed caskets of the dead, entirely covering them. They veritably filled the room. Some of these pieces cost as high as $800, and the quantity and quality of these tributes were indeed an adequate expression of gratitude from the Cuban people. Each high official of the government sent his individual piece, all of which were, upon my advice, forwarded to Washington, that our people might have a tangible evidence of the feeling of the Cubans for us.

Major Snyder had charge of the Guards of Honor as Officer of the Day, and conducted this matter most diplomatically. The arrangement with Mayor Cardenas which finally prevailed was,

for two Cuban soldiers or sailors to flank each side of the altar in the rear, while two Americans flanked each side directly in front, and to be alternated at each relief. Some friction was caused through an error. The Mayor wanted the privilege of being the first to stand on guard, but, it was not so understood. At any rate, the best feeling finally prevailed. The room was a veritable furnace. Your Department Commander took his turn at guard, as did Father Chidwick. American tourists pleaded with Major Snyder to be permitted to pay their respects to their fellow-countrymen's memories by standing on guard. Cubans followed suit, and there never was a need for volunteers during the whole lying-in-state. After each person had terminated his hour of duty, he was ushered into the ante-room where he signed his name, all of which were handsomely bound and sent to the United States Government.

On Saturday morning the warship North Carolina and Birmingham anchored in Havana harbor. It had been decided to send besides Father Chidwick, a committee of three Spanish War Veterans, on the North Carolina, aboard which the bodies were to be placed and sent to Washington. I expected to be included in this party, but on arriving at Havana, instead of finding the Comrades too busy to go to Washington, I found that fully a score wanted to make the trip. Father Chidwick immediately cabled to Washington, but no answer came to him or me. Then on Thursday, midnight, I cabled to Admiral Sigsbee to effect arrangements for my inclusion in the party. Not receiving any acknowledgments to these cablegrams, I felt a hesitancy in presenting myself to Captain Marsh on Saturday, and, I had become reconciled to staying behind, and making the trip overland to Washington, while Mrs. Wall took steamer for Texas, via New Orleans. On arriving at Washington I found that Captain Marsh had inquired for me at Havana, having received an order to take me aboard, and that it had been followed by a wireless to be sure to take me on. Having received no confirmation of these orders, I ignorantly missed a unique trip on a great battleship, as well as fulfilling the purposes of my appointment by the Commander-in-chief. I must admit that my disappointment was keen, but only for an instant. I philosophically made the best of my prolonged stay, and have no great regrets.

Saturday morning, March 16, was one of hubbub in Havana. The Mayor tendered a reception to the guests of the city and nation in his chambers in the morning before the funeral cortege to the Caballeria wharf started. Here was gathered the "heft" of Cuba, commercially, socially and politically, as was told me. Your Department Commander was introduced to all the high officials, with one exception, President Jose Miguel Gomez. Through some unforeseen circumstances, I was always late at the receptions I attended where he was present. I was invited to meet him privately, but never did get to it. What impressed me most in the reception was the meeting with men who served Cuba in the long period before her Independence. Especially was I interested in Gen. Emilio Nunez, the President of The Cuban Veterans' Association, which is such a factor in the political and social life of Cuba, and who is always mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency, and is too modest to project himself into the fight. On the walls of the reception room hung the oil portraits of the heroes of the wars of Cuba. It must be a pleasure for the families of these to know that a grateful nation took immediate steps upon acquiring real independence, to forever place in this chamber, once Spain's, the portraits of those to whom she owed the autonomy they now enjoy. Among these was one of the general, Agramonte, in fact, two brothers, father and uncle of the Senior Vice Commander of Havana Camp. A relative of the Surgeon of the Camp, Dr. Menocal, also has his portrait placed here, and who is to-day the candidate of the conservatives for the Presidency. Of such men, is this Camp of our Order on a foreign shore, composed. After the reception, at 10 o'clock, the cortege to the Caballeria Wharf was begun, headed by the Mayor, American Minister, General Bixby, Father Chidwick and Vice President Zayas and General Nunez and his Veteran Association, who were followed by Havana Camp, the Department Commander of New York and Commander Marine leading. The caskets had preceded this procession, escorted by Cuban sailors and soldiers, and American jackies from the warships. All marched bareheaded under a boiling sun. At the wharf, Father Chidwick made a final declaration in his oration which should be herein stated for posterity, that, in contradiction to an article that had appeared in a pro-Spanish

newspaper, that the reason that no more officers were lost aboard the Maine was that they were all ashore, instead of on their ship. He made the unreserved statement that all but four of the officers of the ship were aboard at the time of the explosion, and forever laying this canard against the officers of the Maine. Mayor Cardenas, through an interpreter, fittingly transferred, in the name of the Cuban Government, the remains to the United States, General Bixby acting as the Commissioner of our Government. He responded, and during the oration of Father Chidwick, the sailors of our ships were transferring the caskets to the cutters, together with the floral pieces, and then towed them in a string to the North Carolina.

After luncheon, we boarded the Theresa, an excursion boat, and which had been chartered by Havana Camp, having a capacity of 200 persons. The full quota was aboard. Among these was the sister-in-law of President McKinley, who told of the consternation at the White House on the night of the explosion of the Maine. She was there at the time. Another person on board was Colonel Hernandez, notable for his performances in the Cuban wars and ours with Spain. He it was who brought Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan in a small boat overnight to a point on the Cuban coast, that he might make his way to the camp of the Cuban commander, General Calixto Garcia, just after the Declaration of War with Spain, or, immediately prior to it, and which has been made famous by Elbert Hubbard in his recitation of the event. He delivered the message from our Government to the Cuban general, which made possible a co-operation between the two forces in the prosecution of the war with Spain. Colonel Hernandez told me the whole story, while we were sitting side by side on the deck of the wheelman's poop, waiting for the Maine to begin sinking. For his service he was made an honorary member of the Havana Camp on Thursday night, the approval having been granted by cablegram from National Headuqarters. Being present with Father Chidwick, whose membership in the Order and rank as Past Chaplain-in-chief was unknown to all but myself, and the knowledge of which was joyfully received, I witnessesd the incorporation of Col. Charles Hernandez as a Comrade into our Order. With tears streaming down his cheeks, and in a tremulous voice he testified

that this was the greatest honor that he ever received in all his life, and would value it above everything else. He reiterated the same sentiments on the occasion of the burial of the Maine. I might state that Captain "Dynamite Johnny" O'Brien, whose services to Cuba were of a greatly sacrificial nature, is also an honorary member of Havana Camp.

Exactly at 2 o'clock, the Maine was released from her moorings alongside her cradle, the cofferdam. Her decks were strewn with freshly cut flowers, having been acquired through an order from the government, that all the flowers in the parks then in full bloom, shall be sent to the Maine. Above all floated a huge American flag. She was in tow of the tug "Osceola," with two other tugs bringing up the rear. There was a general sidling of shipping toward the Maine. She was escorted as no other ship ever was before her. On her foremost part, (the stern) was stationed the figure of "Dynamite Johnny" O'Brien, and, amidships, two sailor Comrades of Havana Camp, the only stowaways. These three comprised the outgoing crew of the Maine on her last cruise. Our ship kept well abreast until the entrance to the harbor was reached, when our Captain was warned to keep clear. As the Maine passed Cabanas Fortress, the guns saluted frequently. When the Morro was reached, there was a perceptible tossing and pitching, and it appeared as if the old ship would never complete the trip that was planned for her. But she recovered her steadiness, and continued her journey. The North Carolina and Birmingham followed in her wake, together with the Cuban warships, followed by the various excursion boats, laden down with sightseers. When the three-mile international limit had been passed, the tugs threw off their lines, and left the Maine unguided, unfettered. The warships and other shipping formed a cordon about the doomed vessel. A cutter from the Birmingham, with six sailors in white, rowed to the Maine, five of which went aboard to open the seacocks, and prepare her generally for the burial. The expectation of all was, that there would be an immediate settling. It appeared to be over an hour, but, it took twenty minutes. The skies were darkening with clouds as these operations were being pursued. There was prevalent much sea-sickness aboard our little vessel, and the whole affair was doubly saddened on account of

this. Queer, too, that an inanimate thing should arouse so much sentiment. The Maine was not only remembered in 1898 and 1899, but, in later years, especially 1912.

When the small cutter left with all those who had been aboard the Maine, it was evident that it was unsafe to continue to stay longer aboard the ship. The settling process, though at a distance of a mile, was observable. The Birmingham in her impatience at the slow process of sinking, would poke her bow close to the Maine. At 5.25 it became apparent that it was a matter of minutes now, when all would be over. She pitched in the seas, and often our breaths were held, thinking with each pitch the supreme moment had come. But, she would right herself, unwilling to make the depths, and we all breathed easier. But, it could not be postponed any longer, the hold was filled, and backward and forward she pitched, and once the bulkhead end-deck was under water, but she again righted for a moment, and with the next pitch never came back to a horizontal position, but, at an angle of 45 degrees slowly, surely, sunk with her magnicent flag fluttering in the air to the last. At the very last moment, she took a vertical position, and disappeared from sight for all time. The smoke of the salutes from the warships, the belching smoke from the funnels of our warships with their bows turned northward, and the last chapter in the life of the Maine was written. When she went down, all heads were bared, the silence was intense, and no one felt like uttering a word. Some tears were shed, and soon the ships were passing over the grave of the Maine, and I expected to be able to pick up one of the flowers that had covered her deck, but failed to see any. Soon the North Carolina and the Birmingham were lost to view, speeding Norfolkward with their dead. The other shipping sped back to Havana.

On Sunday, March 17, St. Patrick's Day, we witnessed the carnival from the apartments of Judge and Mrs. Martin Keogh, of Westchester County, and who were stopping at the Miramar on the Malecon, opposite Old Morro Light. It was a gay and festive scene, as people in their carriages of all makes and vintages and automobiles sped past each other, pelting each other with rolls of paper tape, variegated as the rainbow. It did seem queer that a people could one day be entirely wreathed in sadness and the next in the lightsome joys of a carnival. But, that is the Latin nature.

After visiting Morro and Cabanas on Monday, I started for Key West on Tuesday, March 19, arriving at Washington on March 21. Had an interview with Mr. Codd, the contractor for the Coghlan monument, and put up at the Army and Navy Club, through the courtesy of Captain Harrison S. Kerrick, U. S. A., and a member of my staff. In the late afternoon I called on Commander Willard of the Washington Navy-yard, who personally took me through the sheds in which were lodged the relics of the Maine. The Department of New York had made application for a relic through its Department Commander, and, in a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, I had been assured that whenever I came to Washington, I could pick out what I felt I wanted, if it had not already been assigned to some other institution. I asked for a gun, but the three left had been assigned to government schools. The best thing available was an air-port, which the Commander suggested as the best for exhibition purposes. So I went to the Navy Department and had a talk with Captain Lea, who consented to my having this. Two weeks ago this relic came to my home, and I have transshipped it to Binghamton, whence it can be disposed of as this Encampment sees fit. I feel, that it should be sent to Albany, where are deposited all the relics of the wars of the past.

On March 23d, Captain Kerrick came in from New York. He accompanied me to the Navy Department, and the Capitol, where we interviewed such men as Senators Cullom and Curtis anent the Cragg Bill; also Congressmen Loud, McKinley and Tilson. All promised to aid in its passage. In the afternoon we paid a visit to the Department Commander of the District, Captain J. J. Knapp, Chief Hydrographer of the Navy. At night the Department Commander had at dinner at the New Ebbitt House, Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Very Rev. John P. Chidwick, and Captain Harrison S. Kerrick, U. S. A. The two hours thus spent were pleasant and most entertaining, considering the fact, that two of these men were most prominent in connection with the Maine on the night of her destruction, and who were the cynosure of all eyes on the morrow in the grand services before the Navy Department. After the dinner, Capt. Kerrick and I called to pay our respects to Commander-in-Chief Simmons at The Willard.

Later in the evening all adjourned to the Army and Navy Club, where Lew Dockstader monologued in his inimitable fashion on the Spanish War.

On the following day I went to the Navy-yard to witness the transferral of the caskets from Birmingham, to which they had been transferred at Norfolk, because the North Carolina drew too much water to come to the Navy-yard. After luncheon with the family of Senator Curtis, I made my way to the Navy Department enclosure, where a stand had been erected for the guests and took station with Captain Knapp. After hearing the addresses of Chaplain G. L. Bayard, U. S. N., Father Chidwick and President Taft, I proceeded to the Club, and caught the Congressional Limited for New York. I felt, inasmuch as the Commander-in-chief was present with members of his personal staff, my presence and services could well be dispensed with, in view of the fact that I had already given of my time, treasure and energy for the past two weeks. Arriving in New York I motored to the Headquarters of Manhattan Camp, and gave the Comrades assembled an outline of the history of the past two weeks.

In connection with the above, I might add that I took a great many photographs, which I herewith append, with the proviso that they be retained in the archives of the Department as other relics.

On February 15th the corner-stone of the Maine Monument at Columbus Circle, Manhattan, was laid, the Commander-in-Chief and your Department Commander attending the ceremony. Present were Gen. James Grant Wilson, the Chairman of the Committee, Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, who laid the stone, Park Commissioner Stover, Mr. Keller, Major-General Daniel Sickles, who delivered the address of the occasion, and a few others. The ceremony was most informal, as it is expected to have a large celebration in the fall, when the monument will be dedicated with some eclat. Then all patriotic bodies will have the privilege of participating.

I have instructed Department Historian William O. Bailey to prepare a summary of the activity of the Department of New York in the matter of the Maine, beginning with the earliest

movements to the last, which should be kept as a record at Albany. He has been most voluminous and painstaking. He has been impartial, as I directed him, and it should be a credit to this Department.

On behalf of Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, I have the pleasure of presenting to the Department a framed photograph of the original draft for the telegram which was sent by the then Captain of the Maine to the Secretary of the Navy, after the Maine was destroyed.

Coghlan.

At our Poughkeepsie Encampment a resolution was adopted retaining in office the old Coghlan Memorial Committee, chairmaned by Past Surgeon-General John H. Grant. This was most fitting, as this Committee had been instrumental in beginning the work, and was better qualified by its experience to continue the labors. The greatest sum of money was raised in the administrations of Past Department Commanders Maurice Simmons and William J. Cunningham, but it was insufficient for the purposes of the Committee, as it would not permit of purchasing a respectable monument for our Comrade. Immediately upon my assumption of office I made arrangements with Chairman Grant for a campaign of publicity in General Orders. The monthly developments were made subjects of special paragraphs, and, with the additions of moneys, interest was aroused, which finally added $171.99 to the sum of $557.02, with which the Committee started in July, 1911. In January, 1912, the contract was let to Mr. James J. Codd of Washington, D. C., accepting his design, and stipulating the price. The design was a plain one — just like the man whose memory it is to honor. Massiveness was the main object considered. The monument was cut in the quarries of Barre, Vermont, and was shipped on a date which warranted the Committee setting a definite day for its unveiling, which was May 19th. But the nondelivery of the monument at Arlington made it necessary to postpone the ceremonies to June 9th, which caused a great deal of confusion and loss of interest in the Department. The date for the unveiling was about the same time as that of the Columbus Monu-

ment, and necessarily there were thousands of visitors, from which we expected to draw. The Department of District of Columbia in Encampment assembled, appointed a Committee to assist the Department of New York in its ceremonies, and with this co-operation the whole affair was assured of success. On June 8th, accompanied by Department Adjutant Adair, I left via the B. & O. R. R. for Washington, and was quartered at Hotel Richmond. The final touches to the arrangements were made before midnight. At 2 P. M. on June 9th our party left the hotel in automobiles and carriages, arriving at Fort Meyer gate at 2.45, where the Comrades of the Order were aligned for the procession to the grave. The march began immediately, the United States Marine Corps Band leading, under the direction of Lieutenant Santelmann. At the edge of the hill, at the base of which lies buried our late Past Department Commander, the guests and participants in the program, led by your Department Commander, Admiral Dewey, and Commander-in-Chief Maurice Simmons, proceeded to the platform and canopy, which had been erected before the monument, and sheltered over all by a grand old oak. The monument was covered with a large American flag, and so arranged that it could be easily lifted by pulling a rope. Your Department Commander announced the reason for our presence on this occasion, and proceeded to announce the various participants in the program of ceremonies. The invocation was delivered by Chaplain G. L. Bayard, U. S. N., and follows: "O Almighty God, as Sovereign Commander of all the world, who dost hold in Thy hands both the seas and the winds, and dost show us wonderful things in the deep: we bless and magnify Thy great and glorious Name for the noble courage and high devotion of the soldiers and sailors of this Nation in every generation. Especially in this solemn hour do we thank Thee for this splendid example of this sailor, our friend, our brother whose service in both peace and war has added to the honor of the American Navy, and the glory of the American Nation; and to whose memory this monument is dedicated in the hope that the same lofty patriotism that burned in him may be kindled in us; thru Jesus Christ, our Lord. And we beseech Thee, O Lord, to bless with heavenly grace this association

of War Veterans, these saviours of our country, who have given to their people an exalted patriotism and a glorious victory. May the spirit of fraternity, of honor, of justice, of truth and of freedom, which they represent, bear fruit to Thy honor and to Thy glory. And we implore Thee to bless this land for all the years to come and ever to raise up for its protection and welfare sailors and soldiers and public servants, truly devoted to Thy service and to the honor of our country. We ask these things for the love of the Captain of our salvation, our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen."

Dr. Grant then followed with a recitation of the history of the movement, which culminated in this ceremony. The Marine Band followed with a dirge. Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, of the U. S. S. Utah, and our Department Chaplain, delivered the eulogium. He was in splendid voice, and all heard his eloquent words bearing on the character and achievements of our late Comrade. In part he said: Rear Admiral Coghlan, a child of the seven seas, master disciplinarian, but quick and willing to obey, lover of his fellowmen, feared none but God, and served his country well. He needs no monument, but we are glad to gather here this afternoon to honor him.

Admiral Dewey was then announced. He performed the ceremony of unveiling, and at the time in a clear voice said: "I knew him and loved him well. He was my life-long friend and one of my captains at Manila Bay. God rest his soul." The band then played the "Star Spangled Banner," after which the various wreathes and floral pieces were placed on the tomb. The first one placed was that sent by Mr. and Mrs. Graham Coghlan, the son and daughter-in-law of Rear Admiral Coghlan, who is stationed at the Naval Station on Tiburon Island, Gulf of California. Other floral tributes were deposited by members of the various orders, including which were Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan Camp, No. 82, Dept. of N. Y., Old Guard Camp, No. 19, Dept. of N. Y., Ladies' Auxiliary, Dept. of D. C., Mrs. Ida M. Galloway, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Geo. W. Baird, Ladies' Auxiliary, Dept. of N. Y., Captain Frank R. Palmer Camp, No. 28, Dept. of N. Y., Loyal Legion, Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Department of New York, U. S. W. V., and others from civic

and fraternal organizations. When all the floral pieces had been deposited the address by Comrade J. D. Bloodgood, Department Commander of the G. A. R. of the District of Columbia, was delivered, followed by a stanza of "America," in which all the audience joined. Taps was then sounded by a bugler of the Marine Corps. The ceremonies consumed the space of fifty minutes, and appears to have been entirely satisfactory to all.

The Secretary of the Navy, Hon. George L. Von Meyer, was unable to be present on account of illness, and sent in his stead, Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, who in turn was taken to the Naval Hospital the next day, suffering from an attack of typhoid. Others present were: Commander-in-Chief Maurice Simmons, Past Commander-in-Chief Chas. W. Newton, Past President-General of the Ladies' Auxiliary Mrs. Ida M. Galloway and members of the Washington Branch, Mrs. Bernhardt Wall, representing the Auxiliary Department of N. Y., Mrs. William A. Reardon, representing Mary Corbett Oates Auxiliary, Department of N. Y., Lieutenant Commander Leonard R. Sargent, Aide to Admiral Dewey, Past Judge Advocate General John Lewis Smith, Comrade Thos. S. Crago, M. C., Department Commander J. A. Costello, who commanded the parade of the Comrades to the grave, Past Department Commanders S. Clifford Cox and D. V. Chisholm, Adjutant-General Ernest W. Larkin, Department Adjutant John S. Adair, National Aide Charles E. O'Donnell of Havana Camp, No. 1, Past Commander John P. Devane of the Dept. of N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ralph, and Comrades and friends from various sections.

Admiral Dewey has since told Dr. Cox that the affair was the smoothest he ever saw. He was delighted to see his old shipmate honored in this form, and be permitted to assist. That all was so successful is due in a great measure to the committee appointed by the Department Commander of the District of Columbia in Encampment assembled, composed of Past Department Commanders S. Clifford Cox and James P. Greeley, to act with himself. The Department is especially indebted to Comrade Cox for the work that was intrusted to him in the last moments, and it was well done as the ceremonies proved. This encampment should take fitting cognizance of this labor.

The matter of selecting a presiding officer for the services was a delicate one, and, with the consent of the Chairman of the Committee, I asked the Secretary of the Navy to act. He declined, with the suggestion that Admiral Dewey preside, who in turn declined. All this transpired at the last moment, for which reason the Department Commander took the chair. Admiral Dewey at the time stated that I was the proper one to preside. All the bills have been paid, and will be incorporated in the reports of the Chairman of the Coghlan Memorial Committee and the Department Adjutant.

Legislation.

As provided for by the rules and regulations, I appointed a Committee on Legislation, composed of Past Commander-in-Chief Hamilton Ward, Past Department Commander Maurice Simmons, now Commander-in-Chief, Past Junior Vice Department Commander Francis D. Culkin, Past Judge Advocate Jas. F. Court, and chairmaned by Judge Advocate Henry DeWitt Hamilton. Of the resolutions adopted at Poughkeepsie it was decided to present three at the coming session of the Legislature. 1. A Civil Service preference bill; 2. A widows' burial bill; 3. A compensation bill for civil service employees illegally discharged and later reinstated.

The Judge Advocate drew the resolutions with the co-operation of the Department Commander and Comrades, who are members of the Legislature. On February 13th, the Judge Advocate and your Department Commander went to Albany to interview the various members of the Order, and, on the next day made provision for the introduction of the various bills. Everything was taken care of, and left to the care and protection of our Statesmen-Comrades. The splendid array of these, decided me to allow them to handle the matter of legislation exclusively of the Committee appointed priorily. It seemed that they were in a better position for operations, than the appointed committee. Only once did one of them call for extra help, and it was furnished from headquarters direct. The results justified the course taken, and the hearty thanks of all the Comrades of the Department are

due to Comrades Anthony J. Griffin and J. Mayhew Wainwright of the Senate, and to Comrades A. H. T. Banzhaf, Louis A. Cuvillier, Alfred J. Kennedy and Dean Nelson of the Assembly, for their devoted attention and skilful handling of the interests of our Comrades in the Legislature.

The Widows' Burial bill was introduced by Comrade Wainwright in the Senate, and Comrade Banzhaf in the Assembly. The Compensation bill was introduced by Comrade Griffin in the Senate, and by Comrade Kennedy in the Assembly. The Preference bill was a concurrent resolution introduced by Comrade Cuvillier. After visiting the capitol, and happening into the office of the Adjutant-General, it was learned that Comrade Nelson had introduced a bill, providing for $40,000 for the manufacture and distribution of campaign badges to those who left the State in 1898. After a talk with Comrade Nelson and others, it was decided it would be well to amend his bill to provide for $4,000. Though not a measure initiated by the Department, it had our hearty support, and came very near becoming a law.

Besides the valiant services rendered by our Comrades, there were those given by outsiders, but friendly to us and our cause. First among these was Adjutant-General William Verbeck of the National Guard, who went to see the Governor in behalf of the two bills that lived through the fire of debate and finally reached the Executive Mansion. He brought them to the surface from a heap of bills destined to be vetoed or allowed to die. The Badge bill with its small initial appropriation was frowned down, but the Widows' bill received the signature. The Department is indeed indebted to General Verbeck for his hearty sympathy and co-operation. With him worked his Assistant Adjutant-General, Past Department Commander C. A. Simmons, and I hereby acknowledge his service in behalf of the Comrades of this Department.

Recommendations wrought from experience are appended to this report, and follow at the end thereof.

I wish herewith to thank the appointed members of the Legislative Committee for their acceptance of the call to duty, and their willingness to labor during the past year, and I trust, they

will appreciate the conditions as I found them, and concur in my action.

The only bill that became a law was that introduced in the Senate by Comrade Wainwright, and in the Assembly by Comrade Banzhaf. This provides for the burial by the counties of the State of those windows of deceased Comrades who leave no means. The amendment was signed by Governor Dix on April 13, 1912.

The compensation bill introduced by Comrade Griffin, in the Senate, and Comrade Kennedy, in the Assembly, were vetoed by the Governor on April 19, 1912.

The preference measure never left committee.

The badge bill, after passing both houses, failed in receiving the Governor's signature.

Councils.

The wisdom of combining into a central body the Camps in the same district, county, borough or city, has been well demonstrated, and needs no exploitation. The objects are beneficial to all the Camps, and, this administration has labored to the end that the Municipal and Vicinity Councils should become a larger power for usefulness in their separate communities.

Since the adoption of the present rules and regulations it has been deemed proper to reform the Councils in conformity with these new rules. The first one to receive the new light was the Westchester County Board, which was virtually nothing. Your Department Commander made several visits to Mount Vernon and Yonkers as the guest of the G. A. R., and with their co-operation, it was made possible to have the Board of Supervisors pass a resolution, providing for a thousand dollars for relief to the five Camps of Westchester county, and now known as the Westchester Vicinity Council. This money will be disbursed by the Council.

Recently the Camps of New York city were organized into a Municipal Council, due to the tact and energy of Judge Advocate Henry De Witt Hamilton, who served as Temporary President during the formative period. Since his election to the Presidency of this Council, Assistant Quartermaster General James S. Long has proven the need for just such a central body in the metropolis

by having resolutions passed by the board of aldermen at various times, not for one Camp, or one borough, but for all Camps of the city. The large number of delegates to this body could be lessened, and become less unwieldy. It could be more representative in character than at present. Yet, notwithstanding, its purpose has been demonstrated and its usefulness should increase with time.

I have forwarded a recommendation to the By-laws Revision Committee, which provides for inspection of Councils simultaneously with the Camps. The recognition of Councils as a unit of the Department should go further.

In one borough, through a Camp Order, we are given to understand, that on account of having received incorporation papers, a Vicinity Council is independent of the Department and National Headquarters. This is a clear misunderstanding of the Rules and Regulations, and if persisted in, must inevitably receive notice from Department Headquarters, that any body bearing the name United Spanish War Veterans, must profess full allegiance to the Headquarters under which it thrives.

Proper rules should be adopted at this session of the Encampment, which will provide for a general conduct of Municipal and Vicinity Councils.

Camp Activity.

In the beginning of this administration, after careful investigation, it was decided to curb the tendency of instituting Camps, where the field was none too fertile, and, where a paper Camp would only exist, and be a means of expense to the Department, both in energy and money. The aim was to develop the Camps we have, making them strong in usefulness to the community, state and the individual. We wanted to hold what we had, and retrieve that which was lost.

The only Camp organized during the term was that of Captain M. W. Marvin Camp, Walton, N. Y. This splendid service was accomplished after many trials and setbacks by Senior Vice-Department Commander Chauncey W. Herrick. The Camp was instituted on June 21, 1911, the installation of officers taking place at the same time. The reason for the hardships encountered

here, may be explained in the fact, that a lusty camp existed here some years ago. To resurrect is more difficult than create anew. That has been proven in organization work. I am glad that the heritage of the previous administration has resulted in this additional unit to the Department.

National Aide H. C. H. Stewart has been busy gathering names on his application blank for the institution of a Naval Reserve Camp in Manhattan. There is a large number of eligibles, going into the hundreds, from which he will eventually recruit a Camp of sailors, which this borough really needs. He has sufficient names to organize and proceed with the preliminaries, but will hold off until September next. The certainty of this Camp becoming a member of the departmental family should make for enough encouragement to start a Naval Reserve Camp in the Borough of Brooklyn, where about as many eligibles are unattached.

There seems to be a fertile field for the institution of a Camp at Geneva, and the Department Adjutant has had some correspondence with the Captain of the local National Guard Company, which warrants the belief for the above statement.

Calls, definite and otherwise, to create, or resuscitate camps in various sections, have been frowned down, because there seemed to be no decent chance for maintaining a camp after it was started in life. Similar calls will be made to my successor, and I can only recommend a little caution.

Past Department Commander W. J. Cunningham reports progress in the matter of the organization of the camp at Watervliet. Its close proximity to Albany and Troy rob this city of much strength that might go toward the making of a respectable Camp. The Foreign Service Men have made inroads here, which simply proves that the Comrades of our Order are not the tenacious fighters in civic affairs, as well as fraternal, as this newer body. There seems to be a tendency to rest on the glories of a past, when there are many reasons why the United Spanish War Veterans should be the Order with which all eligibles should affiliate.

An interesting feature of this administration has been the process of reviving interest and new life in several camps. Fore-

most amongst the number was Alfred C. Weller Camp, No. 32, Middletown, because Department Headquarters came into physical touch with this body through a visit of the Department Commander and his Adjutant. This visit took place October 31, the Camp held a meeting this night at the Armory, reorganized, and has been doing business ever since. In this connection, I want to thank District Inspector Adam Faulkner and the Comrades of the Newburgh Camp for their generous assistance in this matter. Some twenty-five journeyed to Middletown over night in an autobus, and took with them the Department Commander and Department Adjutant on the return trip, which ended at four o'clock next morning. These Comrades suffered great inconvenience for the cause, and Comrade Faulkner has made several official trips since that time. I desire to acknowledge the kindness of National Headquarters in remitting all the indebtedness against this camp, thus paving the way for a bright future.

Another Camp having become a thing of life and real usefulness, is Col. J. G. Butler Camp, No. 86, Syracuse. It is gratifying to know that the Commander is ever alert in the interest of his Comrades, as correspondence at Department Headquarters will verify.

Joseph J. Tully Camp, No. 72, Corning, has become a live factor in that city, and, I wish to express my appreciation of the work of Past Senior Vice-Department Commander John D. Driscoll, bearing on the revival of this Camp. National Headquarters also remitted the arrearages against this camp, which is heartily appreciated.

Several Camps are dead, beyond revival, it seems. One Camp has been ordered disbanded, and the formalities are proceeding. This refers to New Utrecht Camp, No. 77. The reason that several Camps were not disbanded was, that a last opportunity was given them during the term of the Spring Inspection to either revive, or prove themselves really non-existent. Amongst this number are the Camps at Ogdensburg, Fulton and Hoosick Falls. It is specifically mentioned here, that, the incoming Department Commander may conduct at an early date the formalities of disbandment.

It seems too bad, to allow some men that were members of these Camps to forever be disfranchised in the Order, when their desire might be to continue their affiliation. A possible plan might be to ally themselves as associate members of the G. A. R. In this way they may be enabled to keep up the spirit of comradeship, and work in unison with the older veteran body in patriotic and other lines.

INSPECTIONS.

Upon assuming office, after taking an inventory of the machinery of the Department, among other things, I felt that a Fall inspection should be held, which would bring out the standing of the Camps when their officers were versed in their duties by reason of nine months' experience, and their administrations were in full flower. It was called a preliminary inspection, and being the initial one, the results warranted the expense of money and energy. It was a preparation for the Spring inspection, and it was not lost on the Camps. National Headquarters decided on a similar step, and two inspections should keep the spirit of the Order keyed up. The Department Inspector has been painstaking and systematic in his labors, as his report fully shows. I wish to commend in a general way the work done by the District Inspectors, and thank them and the Department Inspector for their work of the year just closed.

Several recommendations are made under separate heads. There are also matters brought to the attention of the incoming administration.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The matter of correspondence has become one of such magnitude as to be a severe tax on one's time and physical being. It has been my endeavor to respond to all communications immediately, or in a reasonable time. It is true I have appointed a Department Adjutant, but it would be utterly impossible to expect him to handle all my correspondence with his own. His physical strength has been undermined in the prosecution of the duties of his office, and it would have been unfair to him to expect all my correspondence to be handled by him. It would have

resulted in a better system, had the Department Adjutant all the correspondence in his office. But, until we attain a position like that of the G. A. R. at Albany, with a part of the Capitol set aside for Headquarters, together with an appropriation of maintenance, we will have to subdivide the correspondence as at present. I have filed all letters received, as well as the carbon answers thereto, for the information of the officers of the future years. All carbon copies are numbered. There are some letters, in which are incorporated personal messages, which I have withheld, but, that part thereof of an official character will be open for inspection at all times. These are so few, and so unimportant, as to call for no real need in future.

I do not want the Delegates to this Encampment to leave without realizing, that the office of Department Commander is a most exacting one, and that it means more than mere honor and conferred dignity. It makes demands on his time and energy that deprive him of the little pleasantnesses of life at home, which make life worth while. The typewriter does disturb the quiet of the family-life, and makes for nervousness and unrest. On two occasions I hired a stenographer to take notes, and make the transcript at home, mailing same to me the following day. This was so unsatisfactory, and expensive, that I have written all letters myself with those two exceptions.

During the term I wrote over 1,500 letters, besides sending out in the neighborhood of 500 circulars, orders, etc.

At times I have been brief bordering on brusqueness, and in some moments allowed myself to loosen my temper. I trust, all receiving same will take in consideration the multitudinous duties devolving upon me, and forgive me. At the same time, I desire to thank all the correspondents for their kindly and prompt responses to letters emenating from my office.

Orders.

In the last administration the general orders were published in bulletin form, thereby gaining the privileges of a newspaper in the matter of rates of postage. This administration decided on continuing the innovation, but found, that the rate would not prevail in the city of publication. As New York city possessed

a great bulk of the larger camps, it was foreseen that the second class rate would be of no advantage, as all other sections might have received the advantage of the rate, at the expense of paying an extraordinary high rate for the publication — city delivery. In view of this, it was deemed advisable to send all general orders and circulars in the ordinary manner. On this account the cost of mailing may have been increased. The name of "Bulletin" was erased from the heading, and the ordinary regular hearing substituted.

In this connection I want to make an explanation. I understand the meaning of a general order, and all that it implies. But, it is necessary to deviate from the practice in this organization. The general orders must become a source of general information, which create interest in the projects of the various departments of activity, and aid in keeping its members alive to the purposes of our existence. The title of "general order" will have to be continued, because all that is incorporated in the publication has the sanction of Headquarters, and partakes of all the strength and needs of an ordinary general order.

It was desired to publish a general order once a month on a particular day, but, this could not be done, because matters would come up that would demand a change of time. At least once a month one was published. The total number of general orders published was fourteen. Of special orders, eighteen, of circulars, six.

State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.

On a tour through the state, I stopped off at Bath, to pay a visit to the State Soldiers and Sailors' Home. This was on November 18, 1911. Through the courtesy of the Commandant, Col. Joseph E. Ewell, I rode to the Home, some two miles distant. There were six members of the Order inmates thereof, and the Commandant assured me, that all are accorded the same treatment. There is a great deal of unoccupied space in the Home, and, as time goes on, the Comrades of our Order will naturally fill a great deal of it. Of course, it will never have the number of our Comrades as inmates as of the G. A. R. At any rate, attention is drawn to a recommendation in its proper place anent the matter of having a member on the Board of Trustees.

Grand Army of the Republic.

As in previous years, I have labored through the term for a better understanding with the older veteran body. Its members have contributed so much to patriotic effect in civic life, and made possible an easier path for us in our own Order. Their examples have been consistently followed and absorbed by us with an earlier realization of all that helps our Comrades in matters of relief, and the communities, in matters patriotic. We must realize that we have not that sentimental hold upon the people as the older body, because our war did not last as long, or remain so long in the public eye. It did not appeal to our people so much as a personal affair. For this reason we should feel gratified, in having accomplished so much in such a short time, when it took the older body years to accomplish the same good. As our mentors in every way, we can respectfully look up to them, and accord them all honor and glory, attained in war, as well as in civil pursuits.

I have been on pleasant terms with their Department Commander, Gen. George B. Loud, receiving advice and assistance from him at various times. I have had him write the Governor in our behalf, when the legislative program was a matter of vital concern. In various sections of the Department, the G. A. R. showed the true spirit of soldierly fraternity and comradeship, proving, that there are no bonds more closely knit, than those between soldiers, no matter where, when and what they served. I attended the Department Encampment of the G. A. R. at Newburgh on the personal invitation of Gen. Loud, taking part in the reception on Wednesday, June 26th, meeting and greeting the Comrades of the Greater War.

The process of elimination of the Sons of Veterans as the rightful successors to the G. A. R. can best be accomplished with a consistent agitation and amiably meeting the members of the G. A. R. at their various functions, and proving our right in various ways to the succession in matters patriotic. That we can keep alive the sentiments and the traditions coming out of service in the great Civil War as soldiers and sailors, goes without saying. We can respect the memory of those who fell then, and since, with as much pride and sincerity as those who never

went forth at the call of the country's tocsin. And our right, to keep green the memories of our soldier and sailor-dead, should not be gainsaid. We stand to honor all soldiers and sailors.

The G. A. R. has founded an associate membership, in order to pass along the work begun by them, that it may live. This has displaced the Sons of Veterans in a measure. I have been honored in having been invited to become a member of this body, and have accepted, and am an Associate Member of the G. A. R., attached to Rice Post, No. 29. Wherever I mingle, the cause of the U. S. W. V. is safeguarded above all else. The gospel of comradeship with soldiers and sailors is good, great and grand enough to permit its projection in any walk of life and field of activity. I trust the good feeling between the two bodies of veterans will wax warmer and more congenial as time goes by, and that the understanding will aid both in the end.

Installations.

The attendance at Installations by the Department Commander is a great tax on his enduring qualities. It is quite unjust to expect him to attend all these, and officiate at most of them. He certainly appreciates the splendid spirit that prompts Officers and Camps in thus honoring him, and they will also appreciate the fact, that he is but human, with a limited physical capacity for accomplishment. I have tried my best to accede to all requests, as others have done before me. But, the avalanche of requests are beyond the power of accomplishment. Often a close personal friend would have to have his request laid aside, unwillingly, but other demands made this necessary. I trust that there was no hard feeling engendered through these refusals. The number of installations officiated in by me were thirteen. At various times during the year, while present at meetings of Camps, I was called on to install newly elected or appointed officers. All installations were conducted according to the R. & R., and with a few exceptions, creditably. The installation of a set of officers, without the Quartermaster bond having been filed is a gross breach of instructions. In the Spring Inspection report I find that Officers of Installation have performed the ceremony without following the instructions of headquarters. There may

be valid reasons, but only one of which it appears can be held as excusable, and that is, a holdover bond, where the Quartermaster succeeds himself.

This matter can be better handled with the aid of the Department Aides in future.

Card Index.

The matter of a card index of the membership of the Camps of the Department is one that should have been taken up and begun in the very inception of the Order in this Department. The need for it comes with the requests from various quarters, as well as the continuous, peripatetic affiliation of some Comrades, so called frequently, from one unit to another. In having a card index, and preserving the rule to have each application of a recruit or transfer forwarded to Department Headquarters for approval, order will be established, and men will be counted in our membership, of whose eligibility there will be no doubt. The reasons for this continuous skipping can be explained in most cases, as a desire to use the Order for what there is in it in a financial way. This can be avoided with a regularly conducted card index. It will serve many other purposes. More than a majority of the Camps have sent in their rosters, and it is a matter for gratification to know that the Camps have Commanders and Adjutants that are willing to make the machinery of the Department more perfect and useful. The work entailed in the matter of this index is stupendous, and I desire to commend those who have finished their labors in this respect.

Spanish War Review.

The necessity of an official newspaper has been felt and voiced for years. Through the energy of two of the members of this Department this medium of general exchange of news and views has been established, and, let us hope, firmly, and for the period of the Order's life. It has filled the need, and its welcome is sure on its monthly arrival. This Department in Encampment assembled in 1911 passed a resolution, calling for the establishment of an official organ. Its wishes have been gratified. Anent my own activities I must state, that I have been sympathetic with

the idea of an official organ in its very inception, and have consistently operated toward its firm establishment, by giving publicity in general orders, as well as speaking for it on all occasions, and gathering subscriptions, and paying for extra copies to send to possible subscribers. It is much regretted, that there is no greater subscription list from this Department. It is hoped that the year to come will witness a generous increase. The Editor, Assistant Adjutant-General Wilson I. Davenny, does need encouragement, as the labor of covering the activities of the Order throughout the world in eight pages is a problem of most vexing character. To satisfy the wishes of all, to give each event space, is impossible. His work was one of conflicts. Personally, I wish to thank him for his generous consideration for this administration, and, assure him of my sympathy in his labor of endeavor to help in the extension of the Order.

Department Roster.

An innovation was attempted in the publication of the annual roster, gotten up for convenience, with some extraordinary information for the guidance of our Comrades. It could have been greatly enlarged in the extra pages, giving an excerpt of the laws on the Statute books. The labor of compiling this book is not a small one, and, it is hoped, that the errors that crept in on this initial attempt will be overlooked, and the work as a whole commended. The only criticisms have come from those quarters that were misnumbered or misspelt. My absence in Cuba at the time of publication accounts for the errors in proof-reading, as the Department Adjutant understood that all this had been done, and gave the order to the printer to finish the job.

Memorials and Monuments.

All of us must realize day after day the fact that our war is actually a thing of the past, almost forgotten. The deeds of those who gave freely their lifeblood, are wellnigh wrapt in oblivion. The need of keeping alive the memories and interest in our war, not only amongst ourselves, but in the hearts and minds of the people, is a subject of concern. To acquire benefits, we must

prove our rights thereto. To keep before the public the facts of our war, proving its great beneficence to man and the world, and above all, to our Country, is as necessary as fuel to a boiler. To indulge ourselves a bit in memorial work will gain us respect, and prove that we are not always looking for preference and pensions. With a fair knowledge of the prevalent feeling toward us, I have in my small way endeavored to work with those already in the field, prepetuating the deeds and memory of those who were generous with their life blood when their country was concerned in war.

The National Maine Monument Committee has always received my ready support, by word and deed.

The Maine Monument at Columbus Circle, Manhattan, which will be dedicated in October, should make for a great revival in the lore of our war. In a conversation with the President of the National Maine Monument Association, Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson, on July 3d, he told me that he expected the Spanish War Veterans to come out in full strength at the final ceremonies.

The Coghlan Memorial project had my greatest sympathy in the beginning, and, I am happy to know, that it has become a reality in my administration. It is a credit to the Department of New York for all time. Greater credit is due the previous administration in which the project was conceived.

There is a project under way to have a monument placed in honor of the memory of Joseph S. Decker, the namesake of Camp 20. This is to be placed in the public park at Stapleton, Staten Island, and is to be a bronze figure of a Hiker of our war. I was glad to lend my sympathy and support to the movement in interviewing and corresponding with the Municipal Art Commission and the sculptor, and assisting the Camp in whatever lay in my power, that the project might become a reality in the near future. This Camp already placed a monument over the grave of Comrade Decker during the year.

I was also instrumental in assisting the Department Commander of Rhode Island in the selection of the monument that now adorns the Spanish War Veterans' plot in Providence, and which was dedicated with great display on May 26th.

Saratoga Camp is working toward the end of erecting a monu-

ment on the Spanish War Veterans' plot in the cemetery of the village.

The matter of a memorial to be erected over the grave of Past Commander-in-chief M. Emmett Urell has been privately broached, and it is expected to take form at the National Encampment. This Department has a special kindly feeling for our deceased Comrade, and will materially assist in the furtherance of any plans that may be devised to honor his memory.

It can be seen how easily the Spanish War Veterans can create a sentiment of respect for the Order in honoring the memory of our Comrades, which becomes a matter of public concern simultaneously.

It might be mentioned, that memorials were erected in the villages of Portchester and Corona on July 4th. Here are located Camps named after men who lost their lives on the Maine, and, whose bodies, if ever recovered, were never identified. The War Department sent these Camps each a large ten-inch shell, which were fittingly mounted. These will ever be a monument to those who fell in the line of duty, and bring to the attention of all who tarry, that this Order is the sponsor for them. The pleasant publicity coming to the Order is sadly needed, though it is not the real inducement to erect these monuments.

Along with this work must be classed the Memorial Services of the year. The unselfishness that is expressed in this labor appeals to all of us, as well as the public. It is a duty we owe to those who have passed to the realms of peace and rest. It is a pleasant duty, and it should instill within us a better respect for each other as Comrades, as we must all some day enroll in the great spirit army above.

Foremost amongst the services of the year, are those conducted under the auspices of Gloucester Camp, No. 5, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard each Memorial Sunday. Tens of thousands of people attend this annual mass. It is pleasant to know that year after year two Comrades of this Department take a prime part in the ceremonies. Too much cannot be said in praise of the Comrades of the Camp in laboring year after year in making each celebration excel the one previously. It has attracted the attention of the foreign papers, which is sufficient to place it in the annals of

notable events. I desire to thank the Camp for its courtesy in nominating me to the command of the U. S. W. V. division on this year's occasion.

Services, that were notable this year, gathered from personal and hearsay experiences, were those held at the Broadway Tabernacle, at three churches in the Bronx, at the grave of Past Commander-in-Chief W. H. Hubbell, and at Mt. Vernon.

National Headquarters.

The Department of New York was honored by the National Encampment in having one of its Past Department Commanders selected to fill the highest office within its gift. No Comrade should withhold a feeling of gratification in such a fact, believing, that the pride we feel for our native heath demands that it be satisfied. Again the supreme mantle of authority has fallen on one of our own, and we glory in the fact. The Headquarters of this Department have always been ready to uphold the hands of the National Administration in every way. Your Department Commander was given the Chairmanship of the Testimonial Committee, the duties of which he has fulfilled, expectedly with satisfaction to National Headquarters. He was also placed upon the Ritual Revision Committee, having attended all meetings, and lending of his energy and talents the best he could. This is a monumental labor, and is not yet finished. He trusts to be able to be of greater service after his term of office has expired than heretofore. He has attended all called meetings of the Council of Administration and National Headquarters' Staff meetings. He has given aid in every direction, though not as prompt as he wished, in matters pertaining to legislation, especially, where it affected the progress of the Crago Bill, No. 17470. He has been full of his own legislative program, when he was bound to apply himself to it before any other.

In short, your Department Commander has ever been ready for any call. And the same may be said of National Headquarters, having been generous in aid when it was desired, which is heartily appreciated.

Visits.

The matter of official visits to Camps, attending Installations, Receptions, Smokers, Headquarters Nights, G. A. R. meetings,

Council meetings, Ritual Committee meetings, National Headquarters Staff meetings, Departmental Committee meetings, and Banquets absorbed a great deal of time and physical energy. These functions numbered over 200, and yet, it was necessary to forego many invitations. At the outset it had been my ambition to visit every Camp of the Department, but, the amount of desk work piling up, with many matters demanding my presence, made this an utter impossibility. I regret this exceedingly, as I wanted to make a tour of the Camps that would satisfy my thirst after the real status of the Department health. This is one of my big disappointments. I believe, that the Department Commander can well be excused from making the great number of visits of his predecessors. It is more important that he take care of the correspondence and perform the work of organization and keeping tab of the progress by studying reports of his staff.

Senior Vice Department Commander.

I was most fortunate in having as Senior Vice Department Commander during my term, Comrade Chauncey W. Herrick. His ability in various ways under instructions from Department Headquarters was illustrated to the utmost gratification of myself and all Comrades of the Staff. Especially is to be commended his Chairmanship of the Departmental Delegation to the National Encampment at Oklahoma. His dignified and genial methods of handling all matters that came up in which he had part, has added much to the credit of this Department, as well as his own personal standing. All matters left to his care were eminently and vigorously pushed, and no fault can be laid at his feet for the fate of the resolutions sponsored by the Poughkeepsie Encampment. His energy is best exemplified in the trips made at various times to various sections of the Department, which betokened an interest in his duties as a Comrade at least. The crowning work during the period just closed will be a lasting monument to his perseverance and pluck in the institution of the Camp at Walton. I wish to express to him my sincerest thanks for his endeavors through the term just closed, especially in supporting the policies of this period.

J. Wilson Poucher,
Junior Vice-Department Commander.

precision. System was the slogan of his office. Toward this end he created a spirit of respect for authority in his office, that made for a complement of Adjutants in this Department as it never boasted of in times past. His duties were greatly increased in scope by the provisions of the Rules and Regulations just put into force. Everything has come to the office of the Department Adjutant, which makes his office doubly onerous. The task of keeping up with all this has taxed his strength materially, but the encouragement received on all sides, and the general courtesy with which he was treated by all, buoyed him up, and compelled him to go on. The mass of correspondence that came to his office, together with the pile that left it compels wonder. Withal, he accompanied me on many trips, lending his aid and advice in the service of the Order. To his energy and ability I am deeply indebted, and without which I should have been like a ship, rudderless. To his close attention to details, and his initiative I am further in debt. I am highly pleased to acknowledge this debt herewith, and commend him to the Encampment.

Department Quartermaster.

Not the least exacting are the duties of the Department Quartermaster, which office was creditably, eminently filled by Comrade Morris J. Mendelsohn. Notwithstanding the lessening of his duties, they are such as to call for a high rate of intelligence and initiative. Both he used well in preparing a set of books which should for all time serve the Department. The matter of supplies is one of details. Through his labors the Quartermaster's Department has been placed on a high plane, and should be conducive of a better feeling between the office and the Camps of the Department. I wish to voice my high appreciation of his ability, and his kindly co-operation with all matters affecting my administration. My thanks go out to him for the extra labors that were forced upon him in the several courts martial as Judge Advocate.

Department Inspector.

A talent for details and statistics was brought to the Department Inspectorship when Comrade Clayton J. Morse was elected

to the office. His work is eminently thorough and painstaking. Everything was conducted with an eye to getting results that might be beneficial for future operations in the Department. His reports show the conditions of the Camps as they exist, and on them can be based a line of activity by the incoming administrative powers, which should lead to much good. There are reasons for closer scrutiny of the reports, wherein can be seen certain derelictions which ought to be rectified. In this work the Department Inspector has done the Department a service which is incalculable. Through his work in the year, together with his District Inspectors, I have found much gratification. I want to thank them all for their service, and commend them to the succeeding administrations.

Judge Advocate.

It has been quite infrequent in the history of the Department to have brought to its legal office such a high talent as attaches to the present incumbent as Judge Advocate, Comrade Henry De Witt Hamilton. His general knowledge of ways of men in political life, combined with his great ability in the field of law, made him an admirable advocate for the administration. His great circle of acquaintances stood him in good stead at Albany. while his genial character made friends for the Order on every hand. His handling of the legislative program without the striking of a single cymbal or a note of publicity, bespeaks the trained tactician and the natural diplomat. With a small expended amount of energy he made possible the simple passage of the resolutions presented to the Legislature. Because they were not signed, or passed but one house, does not militate against his ideas of procedure. There seems to be ample evidence that the reformers of Civil Service were less active and virulous in their activities during this session of the Legislature. We knew of their ever-presence, but the spirit of amiability was never threatened. The truce continued.

I want to thank him for his kindly advice, and his generous attitude in various matters pertaining to the conduct of this administration. The Order is to be congratulated in having such a high order of professional legal talent in its midst, which is ever ready at the call of duty.

Department Surgeon.

It was the purpose of the administration to make possible a larger field of usefulness for the Department Surgeon, by having a committee organized to collect and arrange a table of statistics for the use of Headquarters in matters of legislation for preference and pensions. But, owing to the limitedness of time, it was impossible to bring this work to a head. By his attendance at Headquarters Nights, and in other matters, I desire to thank Department Surgeon Charles S. Keegan.

Department Chaplain.

The Department is fortunate to possess in its family such an eminent gentleman of the cloth as the Department Chaplain, Father W. H. I. Reaney, who is stationed on the dreadnought "Utah." His readiness to serve is proverbial, and nothing can be added to that simple statement. Yet, I cannot pass by without pausing, and calling to your attention his service to the Department during the year just closed. In the matter of collecting funds for the memorial to Rear Admiral Coghlan, he was a foremost worker. He will be too modest to tell anything of this. The most money gathered by a single individual was that gotten by the Department Chaplain. It was my pleasure to designate him as the orator on the occasion of the unveiling of the memorial to Comrade Coghlan, and his great eulogy on our departed Comrade justified the choice. Admiral Dewey felt highly pleased in his effort on this occasion, and I dare say that it was as fine a piece of word-picture as was ever drawn. His close association with Comrade Coghlan made possible his eulogium to his memory. His attendance during the mass at the Brooklyn Navy Yard also incites interest and pride in the Comrades of the Department. His ever-readiness to do duty is herewith acknowledged, and I desire to thank him for his assistance in the various functions in the Department.

Department Historian.

The Department has been very fortunate in its possessing Comrades to fill the office of Department Historian, each of whom

showed splendid ability. In the unexpired term Comrade William O. Bailey has shown himself to be pre-eminently fitted for this class of work. His powers of endurance, his care in the matter of details, combined with a splendid memory and power of description, make him an ornament to any administration. A retired non-commissioned officer of the regular army, he has the temperament of a soldier bred from a life of long service in the regular establishment, and makes him amenable with ease to the orders of his superiors. All matters that were especially given in his care, were diligently and conscientiously executed. The first matter that was given him to do was the report on the work of Col. S. H. Mildenberg, of the G. A. R., who was instrumental in the formation of Relief Stations in this territory during the Spanish American War. Up to this time this labor of love was left unnoticed by the Order. Incidentally I discovered it, and gave an assignment to the Department Historian to cover its history. This Department can be proud of its labors in the matters affecting the Maine, and to make this record more accessible, and at the same time make it a record for posterity, I assigned the task of gathering the strands of endeavor to weave into history to Comrade Bailey. Well he has done his work, full of much interesting details, somewhat voluminous, yet nevertheless a monument to his powers of getting material for press consumption. I want to sincerely thank the Department Historian for his splendid work done in his office, and the able assistance he rendered to this administration. I commend him highly to future administrations, and let his work speak for itself.

Other Department Officers.

One Assistant Adjutant has been appointed in the person of Past Commander John H. Ehmann, who was expected to take over the matter of Albany quarters with its records and relics. But, owing to the quantity of work in other directions, this has been held in abeyance, expecting the Encampment to take a hand in the matter of the recommendation thereto, made by me under a separate head. At the same time I desire to express my appreciation of his ready acceptance of the assignment, and his

indication of sympathy in the work outlined by the administration. I trust, the recommendation in the matter of Albany quarters will be passed upon, and that Comrade Ehmann might be given the opportunity of opening these, and arranging the records and archives.

The two Assistant Department Quartermasters appointed have ever been ready to assist their chief, and will undoubtedly find their greatest hardship at the Encampment. Their application to duty in times past in the various spheres in which they revolved, proved their worthiness for the office they now hold. I desire to thank Comrades Hogelund and Daly for their sympathy with the aims of the administration, and their attendance at Headquarters when ordered.

To the various Aides I wish to tender my thanks for their assistance in the immediate past. There are many whose services were pre-eminent, but I will have to show my appreciation collectively.

I acknowledge herewith the services of Past Commander John E. J. Clare, the Transportation Aide. He arranged the rates and schedules for the Coghlan unveiling; he planned the Spanish War Veterans' Special to Binghamton; he is planning for the Atlantic City Encampment, and has been designated the manager of the New York and New England special train by National Headquarters. I thank him for the admirable services rendered in my administration.

COMMITTEES.

Through the year various committees were appointed. These are partly prescribed by the Rules and Regulations.

The Legislation Committee has already been accounted for in the chapter on Legislation.

The By-laws Committee was provided for at the Enghth Encampment. The committee will make its report for your final approval.

The Publicity Committee, as chairmaned by the Department Historian, conducted itself with a single aim in recording the events of the Order in this Department. The Committee will find a real work here in this Encampment. It should make more

endeavor in the line of reading notices for the daily press. These should be prepared in a careful manner, and distributed when occasion demands. This is a field yet to be cultivated.

The Uniform Committee had as a chairman a Comrade who had been on the committee previously, and, through unforeseen circumstances, it was impossible to follow up the advantages gained in the previous terms. A consistent agitation with a practical plan of uniforming the Comrades of the Order, could result in a great deal of regularity in the matter of uniform.

The Vital Statistics Committee has been covered in a previous paragraph.

The Patriotic Committee had great opportunities, but through some unforeseen force of circumstances failed in results. It was finally merged with the Extension Committee, which covers the same field.

The Extension Committee was appointed with a single aim of enlarging the policy of the Order in this Department, and if agreeable to the Encampment here assembled, recommend its provisions to the National Encampment. The need for increasing our membership, and making the Order more inviting to the great majority unaffiliated with our association, and operating through a new code of conduct, by appealing to the patriotic, national spirit in us, and impressing upon all, that we are not banded together solely for pensions and preference, was the motive that impelled the appointment of such a Committee. And in a speech at the dinner tendered me last October the Chairman voiced sentiments which were so entirely in accord with my own that I felt encouraged in making the appointment of this Committee with him, Col. Whistler, as its leader. The Committee's report will be rendered in turn.

The Coghlan Memorial Committee is a holdover of the previous year. Its work is completed, and its Chairman renders his report, although he is unable to be present. He attended the G. A. R. Encampment at Newburgh, where he was on the Committee to receive the Surgeon's report. His labors in the matter of the Coghlan Memorial are as eminent as any performed in the Department, covering almost three years. As Chairman, he deserves the thanks of this Encampment. His conscientiousness,

and care of details, made possible the culmination on June 9th. We are indeed honored in this department by his membership, and doubly so on account of his high connection with the G. A. R.

Ladies' Auxiliary.

It is generally recognized that the women are the greater sufferers in times of war. With them all is anxiety. With the man anxiety is relieved by activities, everchanging, and which is lost in the movements physical. And for this reason his hardships can well be borne with a knowledge of a change, for the better or the worse, which matters little to him. But the patience and fortitude is experienced in the home, where the vacant chair is ever present, and where there is only prayer in hope by the woman, and others left behind. Not satisfied with the sacrifices of the past, she continues these in times of peace. It is with much pleasure that I record my weak tribute to the noble women who plan and labor for the diminution of distress amongst our Comrades and their dependants. From certain knowledge I speak, and no honor is too great for our women. The expressions that have come from our National Encampments all bespeak praise for our women, the American women. The Crago bill is especially pushed in their interest, not ours. I am glad to have been able to assist the Department Auxiliary in various ways, although not to the extent I should have liked. My own duties were so exacting as to deprive me of the privilege and pleasure.

At this time I want to thank the Department Auxiliary on behalf of the Comrades for their many evidences of sympathy and helpfulness to those in distress.

Discipline.

There is an unpleasantness in the work of the year that one would fain flee from. It is disagreeable at best to be mixed up in the affairs of courts martial, and more so, when the final status of Comrades is concerned. But, an obligation to do one's full duty means all that it implies, and I have tried to do that duty with conscientiousness and fairness. The good name of the Order must be upheld, and the honor of the members sustained. Senti-

ment hardly has a place in the category of the court, unless there is a disposition to acknowledge the fault and make a plea for leniency. The distastefulness of passing judgment on a Comrade comes with a falter. No man will willingly place the seal of dishonor on a Comrade without some good palpable reason. That judgment may at times be faulty, will be conceded. But condemnation should not come, catering to sentiment, and making a plaything of rules. Authority, and respect for it, is of primal necessity in a body of soldiers and sailors. The Comrades composing the various courts unfalteringly did their duty as they saw it, on their word of honor, and it will have to stand on the records, right or wrong.

The cases that were tried were:

Comrade John De Hart, dishonorably discharged.

Comrade W. G. Vance, dishonorably discharged.

Comrade William Blanch, dishonorable discharge approved by the Department Commander; disapproved by the Commander-in-Chief in General Order No. 10.

Past Commander James P. Rowan, reprimanded.

Charges that came to hand:

On Commander H. E. Smith by Old Guard Camp, No. 19, disapproved, returned.

On Comrade John S. Woods, approved with Blanch case; later, decision reversed and returned.

On Past Commander Malcolm S. Fraser, held for incoming administration.

On Commander Isaac Joel, held for incoming administration.

On Past Commander Charles H. Stephans, amicably settled.

Inquiry on Past Department Surgeon A. F. Schneidenbach, report incomplete.

On Comrade Thomas Carney, Camp No. 11, advised to settle same amicably.

Recommendations.

That subsection c, section 12, article 1, part 6, R. and R., be amended, to permit National and Department Headquarters, with the consent of a majority of the members of the Council of Administration and Municipal and Vicinity Councils, to prefer

charges against Comrades who violate any of the articles of the Code of Discipline, providing for a trial by a body of superior jurisdiction than that in which the charges are brought, when not in conflict with other sections of the R. and R. (Amendment.)

That the Officer ordering a Court Martial designate counsel for the defendant, if he has none. (Amendment.)

That the bill known as the Compensation Bill, Senate No. 489, amending section 23 of the Civil Service Law, be reintroduced at the coming session of the Legislature. This bill was vetoed by the Governor in 1910 because it only included the veterans of the two wars. This year we opened it up to all, veterans and civilians, and passed both houses. The Governor vetoed it again on April 19th. The bill was numbered 706 in the Assembly.

That the Department Commander, either through legislation, or persuasion by force of argument, request the appointment of a member of our Order to the first vacancy in the Board of Trustees of the State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath. The increased number of occupants in time will make such a request not unreasonable.

That the Nelson Campaign Badge Bill be reintroduced at the coming session of the Legislature. This sign of a State's appreciation of her sons' sacrifices would aid the Order immensely. The ingratitude of the State and nation is a by-word, and this bill with its small amount of money involved should be pressed again.

That the thanks of this Encampment be extended to the Commandmant of the State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Col. Joseph E. Ewell, for his kindly consideration of our Comrades.

That we extend the thanks of this Encampment to our Comrades of the Senate, Hon. J. Mayhew Wainwright and Hon. Anthony J. Griffin, for their labors on the resolutions left to their care; also, Senator James J. Frawley, together with the Comrades of the Assembly, Hon. Louis A. Cuvillier, Hon. Alfred J. Kennedy, Hon. A. H. T. Banzhaf and Hon. Dean Nelson. Included are the names of Gen. William Verbeck and Gen. George B. Loud.

That we send greetings to the President of the United States and to the Governor of this State and the Commander-in-Chief.

That an office of Records and Relics be established in Albany,

under the supervision of an Assistant Department Adjutant, whose compensation will be fixed at $25 per annum. Desk room should be requested from the Superintendent of the Capitol, and space to place a cabinet. It is quite possible that arrangements might be made with the G. A. R. for a corner in their quarters. Already are placed in a cabinet articles especially pertaining to 1898. The Maine relic must be placed somewhere.

That a vote of thanks be extended to Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer and Col. Thos. M. Huston for their consent to use the Twelfth Regiment Armory as Department Headquarters during the past term.

That a vote of thanks be passed for Past Department Commander L. V. Fennell, Burlington, Vermont, for inspecting Camp 90 at Plattsburg.

That a vote of thanks be tendered Havana Camp No. 1, Department of Cuba, for their kindly treatment of the Department Commander of New York while in Cuba in March.

That a vote of thanks be tendered the Department Commander of the District of Columbia, Comrade J. A. Costello, Past Department Commanders S. Clifford Cox and John Lewis Smith, and the Comrades of their Department, for their generous participation in the unveiling of the Coghlan Monument on June 9, 1912.

That a vote of thanks be tendered Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigsbee for his gift of the framed photograph of the original draft of the telegram sent to the Secretary of the Navy informing him of the destruction of the Maine.

That a registration fee be exacted from each Recruit as provided for in section 4, article IX, part 3, the same to be placed in a savings bank, and to be expended in an extraordinary way, when an occasion demands, and by a majority vote of the members of the Council of Administration.

That ten days after the election of a Department Commander all properties and moneys must be turned over by his predecessor.

That a Civil Service Association formed for a tentative program, under the direction of the Department Commander, 1910, be caused to assemble in order to report on the progress of the work and the moneys expended.

That a general financial statement be printed in General Orders on or before the first day of February of each year, together with the numerical strength of the Department, gathered from the semi-annual reports ending December 31st, the year previous.

That any expenditure of one hundred dollars or more shall have the consent of the majority of the members of the Council of Administration, and same must be requested by the Department Commander before such a sum can be expended.

That the duties of one of the Assistant Department Adjutants, other than the one designated to preserve the Records and Relics, shall consist of compiling the Card Index and mailing the General Orders and Circulars. His compensation shall be $35 per annum.

That no District Inspector be appointed below the grade of Past Commander, unless unavoidable.

That Municipal and Vicinity Councils be inspected simultaneously with the Camps, and their officers installed upon election, or thereafter, in the same manner as those of Camps.

That all expenses of Courts Martial be borne by the Camps, Councils or Departments from which the charges emanated. Furthermore, that, with the approval of the charges, a fee of $5 be forwarded to the office of the appointing officer to defray the preliminary expenses. All unused moneys after the trial to be returned.

That the salary of the Department Adjutant be fixed at $150 per annum.

That the salary of the Department Quartermaster be hereafter fixed at $100.

That in view of the continuous waste of energy without tangible results, no preferential legislation be projected until the Constitutional Convention, when there is every reason to believe our desires will be effected. A consistent laboring in the perfecting of the resolution and machinery for its presentation to the Convention in a few years intervening will be far better employed, than futilely pampering legislators to no purpose. Each defeat weakens the cause. Let us make the grand effort in a Constitutional Convention.

That a special bar be manufactured to be attached to a badge given an honorary member, by way of distinction from a Comrade's badge. (Amendment.)

That a resolution be drawn by National Headquarters providing for employment of those veterans who are partially incapacitated by accidents caused while in the performance of duties in the Government service, or pensioning same on the same plan as soldiers and sailors. The losing of a finger by a Comrade in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, while at work on the dreadnought Florida, and his inability to get labor, when a preference should be given him, compels this recommendation.

Conclusion.

And finally, Comrades, I want to thank you for the general kindly support you have given me during the year just closed. I went into the office with the view of bringing together all the elements of the Department into a solidified whole, which could and would work for the interests of the Order, regardless of the person in whom authority was vested by the franchises of the Delegates at the last Encampment. I have tried to give all a square deal, and feeling for harmony I cut loose from factions and considered all Comrades as such. I have tried to remedy where I could. I have worked conscientiously, and with a will, to the detriment of health and profession, and, after giving the largest of my substance I could hardly be expected to give more. I trust that the work of the year will not prove to have been in vain, that the seeds, few as they were, may have been sown in fertile ground, to bear fruit that may result in good to the Order and the individual. My sole purpose in a word in accepting the position of Department Commander was, to serve, to be of use to the Comrades and the community. I have tried to conserve the energy of the Department, and save it for times when real, large need was essential. I want to thank you heartily for the honor bestowed on me at Poughkeepsie, especially making it possible for me to possess myself of the privilege of serving the Grand Department of New York.

Respectfully submitted,

BERNHARDT WALL,

Department Commander.

Commander-in-Chief Simmons: Commander and Comrades, as Commander-in-Chief the past year I have had to observe and acknowledge the activities of every Department of the Order from Maine to Manila, from Alaska to Panama. I have seen at first hand the activities of every Department which I have witnessed in person; and nowhere, in any part of the Union have I found the intense devotion to duty at Department Headquarters that has manifested itself during the term now closing in the Department of New York. (Applause.) In my own private business vocation I have had opportunity to observe the activities, no matter how arduous, of men vested with large supervisory power, under a large salary, and nowhere at all has there been more fidelity to duty, more constant attendance to the requirements of office, nowhere fuller and fairer discharge of duty, sacrificially, and without a penny of compensation, than the Department Commander and his unexampled staff; I therefore move you, Sir, that we give a rising vote of thanks to the Department Commander and his Staff upon their splendid administration of our Department affairs.

Comrade Bourke, Russell No. 2: I second the motion.

The Senior Vice Department Commander: All in favor, manifest by rising.

Motion is carried unanimously.

Department Commander (resuming chair) in reply: Comrades, there is a reason for our coming together to-day, we are looking for the future of this Organization. I want to thank you for the kindly expression that was evidenced in your giving me a rising vote of thanks. I know I have not done all that I planned, and therefore, in my own heart I feel that I am not entirely deserving of it. I wish I was financially independent, that I could really do you all the good that I would really like to do. We are here for business, and I am glad to say it is a pleasure to see we are so unanimously inclined; and I believe we are going to do the business, and I trust, expeditiously.

I will at this time announce the names of the Comrades who compose the Resolutions Committee:

Past Department Surgeon Garrett V. Johnson, Camp 11.
Commander Warner, Camp 86.
Past Commander Bart Hunt, Camp 93.
Past Commander John L. Dunn, Camp 73.
Junior Vice-Commander Charles W. Youman, Camp 3.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Past Commander Herbert Morgan, Camp 39.
Past Commander Kingsbury, Camp 43.
Past Commander William A. Flett, Camp 12.
Past Commander William J. S. Dineen, Camp 4.
Comrade P. P. Lineen, Camp 3.

The Committee to accept the reports of Department Officers will consist of:

Comrade H. C. H. Stewart, Camp 53.
Commander Lanzon, Camp 20.
Commander Halliday, Camp 66.
Commander Jones, Camp 59.
Commander Beilman, Camp 15.

Comrades, we still have the report of the Department Historian. I have already stated that he has written up the history of the work of Colonel Mildenberg of the Grand Army of the Republic in the matter of Comfort Stations during the Spanish American War, and the history of this Department in the matter of the Maine. Both of these are voluminous and it would be impossible to read them at this session. At the same time he has presented a report which also is somewhat voluminous. I don't know whether he wants to read it. Personally, I wish to state that the Department Historian has been very careful of details, and if it is your desire, the report will be read.

COMRADE JOEL, Carmer, No. 8: I move that it be referred to the Resolutions Committee:

A COMRADE: I second the motion.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: It is moved and seconded that the report of the Department Historian be referred to the Committee that is to pass upon the report of officers of the Encampment.

Motion carried.

Department Commander: The chair recognizes the Adjutant General of the Organization, Comrade Larkin.

The Adjutant-General: Department Commander, I want to read to you the Special Order and deliver to you a copy of it. (Reads):

National Headquarters United Spanish War Veterans.

July 8, 1912.

Special Order No. 9, *Series* 1911–1912.

(1) In order that the (privilege) *right* of Comrade Harry E. Smith of William H. Hubbell Camp No. 4, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans to sit and vote in the Ninth Encampment of the Department of New York may not be involved, the operation of Special Order No. 8, c. s. these headquarters, is hereby suspended for thirty days from the date hereof and said Comrade is directed within ten days from the date hereof to submit a written statement together with such proofs as are available to him in the matter of the disputed rank of the Past Commandership of said Camp between him and Comrade John P. Carney of said Camp.

(2) The Commander of the Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, is hereby directed to carry out the terms of this order.

By Order of
MAURICE SIMMONS,
Commander-in-Chief.

OFFICIAL:
(Signed) Ernest W. Larkin,
Adjutant-General.

Department Commander: Comrades, what is your further pleasure?

Comrade Woodhull, Old Guard, No. 19: I move we adjourn until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

Department Commander: Does the Commander realize what we are here for? I will state for the information of the Delegates that the managers of the Encampment desire that we

JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

WILLIAM O. BAILEY,
Department Historian.

CLAYTON J. MORSE,
Department Inspector.

vacate here at four-thirty, so that they may prepare for the ball that it to be held here to-night. We have still one hour, and if we can keep at it, let us do it.

Comrade Kingsbury, Russell, No. 43: At the morning session when the Inspector's report was read, there were two or three exceptions taken. I would like to see if any action will now be taken.

Department Commander: I should say not. The usual course is that the Grievance Committee shall thresh these matters out, and not bring them to the floor of the Encampment.

Comrade Larkin, Sampson, No. 48: I move that the remaining time be devoted to receiving and reporting resolutions.

Department Commander: The Department Adjutant has a report, and perhaps it would be wise to have it. We will now listen to the report of the Department Adjutant.

DEPARTMENT ADJUTANT'S REPORT.

Comrades: I have the honor to submit to you, in accordance with the Rules and Regulations governing this Organization, my report for the year 1911-12.

I found that although we claimed to be a semi-military body, no established rule was being followed, in the matter of correspondence. Communications intended for higher authority, being forwarded direct, and not coming through the channels, and with a view of having more regularity in the matter of correspondence, a meeting of the Adjutants of the Department, residing in the vicinity of New York City, was called at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, September 28, 1911. At this meeting 15 Adjutants reported, a general discussion of paper work was indulged in, and much good resulted.

A meeting of the Adjutants who had assumed office January, 1912, was again called in the early part of the month of February, 1912, at which time 19 Adjutants reported. The same course was pursued as at the previous meeting, and the result of the meeting is shown by the fact that but few, if any communications, are now forwarded direct.

The position of Adjutant of a Camp is an important one, and Commanders of Camps should pay strict attention to the manner in which the Adjutants perform their work, as they can either make or break a Camp by not attending properly to correspondence, etc. The importance of this position has been realized by many Camp Commanders, as it is shown that at least one-third of the Adjutants of the Department are Past Commanders of Camps. They are to be congratulated upon the generous spirit, which prompts them to give up their past rank for the time being, and serve in the capacity of Adjutant.

Adjutants of Camps shall upon receipt of an application for membership, in their respective Camps, forward the name of the applicant to the Department Adjutant for approval, and no applicant shall be enrolled by the Camp until such approval is received from the Department Adjutant.

During the year the correspondence of this office has grown beyond measure, there having been received 1,875 communications, which were answered as promptly as the circumstances would permit, and carbon copies of letters sent are on file. There were 13 General Orders issued, sufficient copies being forwarded the Adjutants of the Camps, for every Comrade, the amount of General Orders issued amounting to 85,000. In addition, copies of General Orders, were forwarded the Presidents of the Ladies Auxiliaries throughout the State of New York, and also the Department Commanders in the National Encampment. I am sorry to report, that the receipt of but very few of these orders were acknowledged. There were in addition, 18 Special Orders issued, copies being forwarded to those whom the Orders interested, and 6 Circulars were issued. Copies of General Orders, Special Orders and Circulars are hereby appended, and form part of my report. There was also received about 800 copies of Camp Orders, from the Camps that printed Orders. Acknowledgments by postal card amounted to about 2,000.

The matter of holding Department Encampments in the early part of July, or the latter part of June, is a serious one, entailing considerable work on the outgoing Department Adjutant, in receiving semi-annual reports due June 30th, and per capita tax, and it is absolutely impossible to render a full and concise re-

port to the Department Encampment at this time. I would recommend, that the Department Encampments be held in August of each year as formerly, thus giving the outgoing Administration ample time to clean up all matters pertaining to the year's work, and starting the new year with a clean slate.

In conclusion I wish to thank you, Comrade Wall, Department Commander, for the confidence you reposed in me, by appointing me Department Adjutant, and trust my work has been satisfactory to you, and the Camps of this Department, I have done my duty as I have seen it, and tried to perform it faithfully and well. I would thank the Adjutant-General, Comrade Larkin, for his many acts of kindness during the year, and last but not least, I wish to thank those Comrades who have assisted me in mailing the General Orders. I would give special thanks to Comrades Pierce, Schiff and Lambert of Manhattan Camp, who were always ready and willing to perform this work, and who did their work well.

While it has been the custom in the past for outgoing Department Adjutants to complain of the negligence of Adjutants, in the matter of rendering reports, I can truly say, this matter has been overcome to a certain extent, as is shown by the fact, that of the 87 reports due December 31, 1911, 82 Camps have made full reports, three Camps, namely Esmond Camp, Wm. Cary Sanger Camp and Hoosick Camp, have been negligent in the past in rendering reports, and also in the payment of per capita tax, and I would recommend, that the Charters of these Camps be revoked. Efforts have been made during the year to awaken interest in their officers, if they have any, without results.

The custom of forwarding requisitions direct to the Adjutant-General has been discontinued, and during the year there have been received at this office, over 350 requisitions, the Department thereby receiving a profit from the sale of these supplies, which has enabled the reduction of the Department per capita tax, from 12 and ½ cents, to 10 cents on each Comrade.

All monies for per capita tax and supplies, have been received by the Department Adjutant, and been deposited in a properly designated bank, a duplicate deposit slip being forwarded the Department Quartermaster the same day of deposit. A report

of all monies received during the year is hereby appended, and forms part of my report. I would request an auditing committee be appointed to audit my accounts.

A meeting of the Department Council of Administration was held in the armory of the Twelfth Regiment, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, November 2, 1911, at which there were present, the Department Commander, Senior Vice Department Commander, Judge Advocate, and the Medical Director, the Department Adjutant acting as Recorder.

A resolution was adopted at this meeting, that the Past Department Quartermaster, be called upon to forward at once, these headquarters, the check books, etc., in his possession. A resolution was adopted, that a per capita tax of 10 cents on each Comrade in this Department be levied, for period beginning December 31, 1911. Past Commander Roberts of Thos. H. Barber Camp, was given the privilege of the floor, and spoke in reference to holding the next Department Encampment, at Binghamton, N. Y., July 3d, 4th and 5th, 1912. After much discussion, a resolution was adopted, that the Department Encampment be held at Binghamton, N. Y., on July 8th, 9th and 10th, 1912. A resolution was adopted, that the expense of holding Courts Martial, be paid by the Camps preferring charges.

The matter of refund pay to those volunteering in New York State regiments during the war with Spain, upon the first and second call, was taken up by the Department Commander, with the Adjutant-General, State of New York, in the early part of January, 1912, the manner of procedure in obtaining this money, being printed in General Orders, these headquarters, and it is my privilege to report that forty-five Comrades who knew nothing in reference to this money due them, have received such monies.

The desire to publish a roster of the officers of the Camps in this Department in the early part of February, 1912, was not fulfilled by reason of the delay in obtaining the names of the new officers of several Camps. The roster was published in March, 1912, and there is a small supply on hand at this time, and copies can be obtained upon request at this office.

The matter of a card index has been a subject of discussion in this Department for several years past, and its necessity is becoming more apparent from day to day. To prevent Comrades,

who had been suspended or dropped from their Camps for non-payment of dues, from joining other Camps without the formality of paying their old indebtedness, a request was made in General Orders No. 11, these headquarters, of the Camps to forward the names of all Comrades in good standing, suspended, dropped, transferred and deceased since amalgamation April 19, 1904, and to date forty-nine Camps have complied with this request.

The forwarding of the names of the Comrades in the several Camps may appear to be a difficult task, but when Camps, such as Manhattan, with 900 names, Wm. H. Hubbell, 600 names, and Theo. Roosevelt, about 350 to 400 names, have complied with the request, it should be the pride of every Adjutant to forward his names at once. This is a valuable asset to the Department.

In connection with this card index I would recommend that there be inserted in the Department By-laws, the following recommendations:

There shall be a card index of the Comrades of the Camps in the Department of New York, containing the names of Comrades in good standing, suspended, dropped, transferred and deceased. This card index is to be kept in the office of the Department Adjutant.

Report of numerical strength from June 30, 1911, to June 30, 1912.

Camp	June 30, 1911.	Dec. 31, 1911.	June 30, 1912.
1	447	419	447
2	86	71	83
3	56	97	112
4	254	237	261
5	48	56	76
6	20	20	20
7	76	69	69
8	35	36	51
9	37	39	31
10	141	117	85
11	104	113	118
12	195	198	208
14	95	104	100
15	76	94	115
16	130	120	108

Camp	June 30, 1911.	Dec. 31, 1911.	June 30, 1912
17	20	20	27
18	58	61	63
19	163	162	108
20	58	100	126
21	68	68	64
22	24	24	25
23	57	57	60
24	65	69	80
25	164	170	170
26	73	42	43
27	37	40	40
28	90	90	97
29	29	27	35
30	53	53	52
31	43	44	46
32	No report	16	32
33	32	35	32
34	40	42	45
35	28	28	34
36	97	101	101
37	40	33	37
38	136	129	131
39	51	51	52
40	49	50	50
42	49	52	53
43	72	72	66
44	84	82	86
45	65	78	79
46	58	89	71
47	12	12	12
48	48	45	44
49	105	116	113
51	20	20	20
52	32	24	25
53	67	69	77
54	21	No report	No report
56	34	33	No report
57	No report	No report	No report

Camp.	June 30, 1911	Dec. 31, 1911.	June 30, 1912
58	42	40	42
59	72	74	128
60	30	26	26
61	17	20	No report
63	No report	No report	No report
65	22	29	32
66	44	51	49
67	20	21	16
68	20	21	20
69	47	50	53
71	27	27	No report
72	No report	17	20
73	79	80	101
74	No report	24	26
75	30	30	30
77	27	No report	No report
78	74	81	83
79	40	47	48
80	49	41	47
81	50	50	No report
82	19	23	No report
83	46	29	29
84	87	92	87
85	115	104	124
86	24	44	54
87	24	29	34
88	No report	No report	No report
89	50	43	51
90	25	32	35
91	No report	183	192
92	No report	54	No report
93	No report	20	18
94	No report	74	58
95	No report	24	29
96	Newly organized		35
Totals	5,031	5,526	5,572

RECEIPTS.

During 1911–1912 for Supplies	$1,400 80
Receipts, same period, Per Capita Tax	2,390 41
Receipts, Miscellaneous	110 33
	$3,901 54

EXPENDITURES.

National Per Capita Tax	$1,308 83	
Supplies	882 68	
Salaries, Dept. Adjt. & Q. M.	250 00	
Misc. expenses, printing, etc.	1,174 83	
		3,616 34
Balance		$285 20

The following Orders and Department Roster were published during the term:

NEW YORK CITY, *July*, 1911.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

Series 1911–12.

Having been duly elected and installed as Commander of the Department of New York at the Eighth Annual Encampment, held at Poughkeepsie, July 3, 4 and 5, 1911, I hereby assume command.

Headquarters are established in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Columbus Avenue and West Sixty-second Street, Manhattan. Every Thursday will be headquarters night from 8:30 P. M. to 11 P. M., and open for routine business and reception.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.

1. The following officers were elected and installed at the Eighth Annual Encampment to serve for the ensuing year:

Department Commander — Bernhardt Wall, Manhattan Camp, No. 1.

Senior Vice Commander — Chauncey W. Herrick, Col. Walter Scott Camp, No. 42.

Junior Vice Commander — Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, Maj. John K. Sague Camp, No. 44.

Inspector — Clayton J. Morse, Gen. Joe Wheeler Camp, No. 89.

Judge Advocate — Henry Dewitt Hamilton, Col. Henry W. Hubbell Camp, No. 24.

Surgeon — Dr. Charles S. Keegan, Fourteenth Regiment Camp, No. 14.

Chaplain — Rev. W. H. I. Reaney, Gloucester Naval Camp, No. 5.

Marshal — D. F. Hynes, Norman W. Crosby Camp, No. 37.

2. The following appointments are hereby announced:

Department Adjutant — John S. Adair, Manhattan Camp, No. 1; 790 Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan.

Department Quartermaster — Morris J. Mendelsohn, Gen. Thomas H. Barry Camp, No. 73; 629 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Department Historian — Arthur E. Luzzi, Maj. Frank Keck Camp, No. 53.

Chief of Staff — Andrew B. Gilfillan, Seyburn-Liscum Camp, No. 12.

Musician — John Temme, William R. Carmer Camp, No. 8.

Color Sergeants — John A. Miller, Capt. George H. Tilly Camp, No. 66; Edward Neff, William McKinley Camp, No. 62.

Aides-de-Camp.

3. Camp Commanders are requested to forward the name of a Comrade to serve as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Department Commander, together with his address. This position is not an ornamental one, and it is expected that Camp Commanders will exercise their best judgment in selecting the best working material. It is expected that the Aides will be such in every sense of the term.

Rules and Regulations.

4. The Adjutant-General has notified these Headquarters that the new Rules and Regulations to the number of 1,100 have been ordered sent to the bindery. The pages of the index and cuts will not appear in this first edition, but will follow separately. The

Department Quartermaster will immediately, upon receipt of the finished volumes, fill the requisitions now on file.

ORDERS.

5. Camp Commanders are expected to instruct their Adjutants to mail or deliver to each Comrade of their respective Camps a copy of the Department Bulletin. Enough are printed each month that all Comrades may be supplied, and thus kept informed on all matters affecting the work in the Department.

Camp Commanders are expected to instruct their Adjutants to forward, whenever issued, a copy of their respective Camp Orders to the Department Adjutant.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

6. The Eighth National Encampment will be held at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on August 21, 22 and 23, 1911.

Camps that have elected delegates and alternates should immediately forward their names and addresses to the Department Adjutant, or the certificates, if they have them.

Camps in arrears for the National Per Capita Tax will not be granted representation at the National Encampment.

Comrade Walker W. Vick, Room 63, No. 50 Broadway, New York City, has arranged an itinerary of the trip to Oklahoma City, as follows:

Leave New York City, Penn. R. R., Aug. 17th, 9:30 P. M.
Leave Chattanooga, Southern Ry., Aug. 18th, 10:15 P. M.
Arrive Memphis, Southern Ry., Aug. 19th, 7:50 A. M.
Remain four and one-half hours at Memphis.
Leave Memphis, Rock Island R. R., Aug. 19th, 12:30 P. M.
Arrive Oklahoma City, Rock Island Railroad, August 20th, 6:05 a. m. Itinerary for the return trip will be as follows:
Leave Oklahoma City, August 24th, 7:55 p. m.
Arrive Memphis, August 25th, 12:50 p. m.
Leave Memphis, August 25th, 8 p. m.
Arrive Chattanooga, August 26th, 5:05 a. m.
Spend a day at Chattanooga.
Leave Chattanooga, August 27th, 5:20 a. m.
Arrive New York City, Pennsylvania station, August 28th, 7:30 a. m.

The itinerary provides for spending a day in Chattanooga to visit Lookout Mountain, Chicamauga National Park, Fort Oglethorpe, Missionary Ridge, etc., and is made with the view of having our sleepers remain. Of course, members of the party, who would not desire to spend the day at Chattanooga, could arrange to come through, reaching New York City Sunday, August 27th, 7:30 a. m.

Rate quoted is $60.75 from New York City to Oklahoma City and return. Pullman rate, New York City to Oklahoma City, is $9.75 for lower berth and $7.40 for upper berth, each way. Drawing room, $33.

It is earnestly requested that all who will take the trip make due notification at once, in order that arrangements can be made to have special cars provided for the U. S. W. V. To secure special car, it will require twenty or more in a body from the starting point, New York City. It is hoped we can get up sufficient for two cars out of New York City, and meet the D. C. cars at Washington.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,

Department Commander.

Official:

JOHN S. ADAIR,

Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK CITY, *August,* 1911.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2,

Series 1911–1912.

1. The following appointments as Aides-de-Camp are hereby announced:

Capt. Harrison S. Kerrick, Joseph B. Decker Camp, No. 20.

Past Commander A. Scott Anderson, William R. Carmer Camp, No. 8.

Adjutant Thomas R. Edwards, William McKinley Camp, No. 62.

Transportation Aide — Past Commander John E. J. Clare, Old Guard Camp, No. 19.

Legislative Committee — The Judge Advocate, Major Henry DeWitt Hamilton, Chairman, 258 Broadway, New York City;

Past Commander-in-Chief Hamilton Ward, Erie County Savings Bank Building, Buffalo; Past Department Commander Maurice Simmons, 198 Broadway, New York City; Past Junior Vice Department Commander Francis D. Culkin, State Armory, Oswego; Past Judge Advocate James F. Court, 600 West 141st street, New York City.

Patriotic Committee — Past Commander Walter V. McCoy, David Wilson Camp, No. 59, Chairman, 2036 Mapes avenue, Bronx.

Uniform Committee — Junior Vice-Commander Oscar F. Berger, Theodore Roosevelt Camp, No. 10, Chairman, 460 East 141st street, Bronx.

2. The following is a synopsis of the resolutions adopted at the Department Encampment held at Poughkeepsie, July 3, 4 and 5, 1911:

(a) The endorsement of the candidacy for Commander-in-Chief, of Past Department Commander Maurice Simmons.

(b) For the enactment of more liberal pension laws in favor of the widows and dependents of our deceased Comrades.

(c) For the appointment of a committee of five to promote legislation which will accord the same privileges to our membership as those enjoyed by the veterans of the Civil War.

(d) For the establishment of a National Organ.

(e) Instructing the Department Delegates to the National Encampment to favor the enactment of legislation, granting a preference in the Civil Service of the National Government.

(f) A vote of appreciation for Comrade Rhinelander Waldo, of Manhattan Camp, and at present Police Commissioner of New York City, for his display of interest in our Order.

(g) That legislation be effected providing for leave with pay of Comrades employed by the State or cities thereof, on Memorial Day and the Fourth of July, and who may be elected Delegates or Alternates to the Department or National Encampments.

(h) Providing that at future Encampments the Department Officers' reports be condensed and printed in circular form, and distributed to the Delegates on the first day of the sessions.

(i) Commending the State Legislature for its passage of the Herrick Bill, which penalizes any discrimination against the uniform of the United States, and instructing Department Delegates to report same to the National Encampment.

(j) That the proceedings of the Eighth Department Encampment be edited by the retiring Department Commander and his Adjutant, for publication by the State Printer.

(k) Providing for numbering of lapel buttons for identification purposes.

(l) For the enactment of legislation which will allow Camps in cities of the third class to acquire moneys for Memorial Day observances.

(m) Providing for an Assistant Department Quartermaster.

(n) That disciplinary measures be taken, where Department Delegates at the National Encampment oppose resolutions adopted at their home Encampment.

(o) Thanking Comrade John E. J. Clare as Transportation Aide.

(p) Providing for a Department By-Laws Committee.

(q) An amendment be offered to the National Encampment, giving Camps full power to fix the amount of their annual dues.

(r) Votes of appreciation for legislative favors for Governor Dix, Senator Anthony J. Griffin, Senator Mayhew R. Wainwright, Senator Robert T. Wagner, Assemblymen Alfred J. Kennedy, Alfred E. Smith, James A. Foley, Bradford Lansing, John F. Jameson and Louis Cuvillier.

(s) Request for information from Commander-in-Chief, giving reasons for changing the insignia on the bar of the Chaplain, same to be furnished to the next Department Encampment.

(t) Calling for legislation, providing for compensation of Comrades employed in the Civil Service, who have been unjustly removed.

(u) For a twenty-five-year retirement bill for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

(v) Creating a General Service Corps in the Army.

(w) For a bill abolishing the rank of Post-noncommissioned Staff Officer in the Army, and substituting therefor the rank of Warrant Officer.

(x) To defeat the five-year Army Enlistment Bill.

(y) To defeat the bill abolishing foreign service pay.

(z) To defeat the bill abolishing retirement of officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States.

(aa) For the introduction of legislation providing leave with pay to Comrades on Memorial Sunday, who are State or municipal employees.

(bb) Endorsing the H. R. Bill No. 11169, granting pensions to the widows and orphans of our deceased Comrades.

(cc) Favoring the restoration of the Army Canteen.

(dd) For preferential Civil Service legislation in favor of Volunteer Firemen, and appointment of a Committee of Nine.

(ee) For establishment of a depot in New York City for distribution of supplies by the Assistant Department Quartermaster, when Headquarters are elsewhere.

(ff) For an amendment to the R. and R., providing penalties, where officers absent themselves at Camp inspections.

(gg) For exemption from duty of Federal employees, who are members of the G. A. R., and the U. S. W. V., on Memorial and Independence Days.

(hh) Endorsing the candidacy of Past Department Surgeon Arthur J. Schneidenbach for Surgeon General.

(ii) Creating the office of Department Patriotic Instructor.

(jj) That in the next printed proceedings the word "Convention" be changed to "Encampment."

(kk) Retention of the Coghlan Memorial Committee.

(ll) Rising vote of sympathy for Past Commander-in-Chief Hamilton Ward on account of his late bereavement.

(mm) For governmental investigation of Soldiers' Homes.

(nn) Votes of thanks to the Mayor, Common Council,

Board of Trade, Major John K. Sague Camp, City Officials and Citizens of Poughkeepsie.

(oo) Selection of Binghamton as the place for the holding of the Ninth Department Encampment.

The following Delegates-at-Large to the National Encampment were elected: Commander Bernard J. H. Flood, Past Commander Alfred J. Kennedy, Past Surgeon General John H. Grant and Captain Wilson I. Davenny.

3. All communications of an official nature should be sent to Department Adjutant John S. Adair, 790 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

All notices of deaths, social and official functions should be sent to the same office.

All monies and requisitions for supplies should be sent to the Department Adjutant.

Personal letters to the Department Commander may be sent to his home, No. 2 Marble Hill Avenue, telephone 775 Marble, New York City.

4. The Eighth National Encampment will be held at Oklahoma City on August 21, 22 and 23, 1911. For the past five years the Oklahoma Comrades have been fighting most determindedly to bring the National Encampment to their native health, and their pluck and perseverance are to be rewarded with the realization of all their dreams. Visiting Comrades will be assured a most cordial greeting, and the hospitality will be of the wholesome Western brand. A feeling of pride should dominate the departmental membership into efforts to participate in the deliberations and activities of this encampment. We should all be vitally interested for the following reasons:

(a) The Poughkeepsie Encampment went on record endorsing Past Department Commander Maurice Simmons for the position of Commander-in-Chief. Pride in our department should command our best activities in bringing this exalted office here.

(b) Measures bearing on the welfare of the Order in general should interest us sufficiently to make the personal sacrifices necessary to attend.

(c) Bringing the 1912 encampment to the East after all these

years has become a devout desire and should stir us to activity, if nothing else would.

The whole trip can be made in ten days, allowing one day at Chattanooga, and should altogether be an ever-remembered vacation. All details are in charge of Comrade Walker W. Vick, Room 63, 50 Broadway, New York City, and all inquiries should be addressed to him.

New York headquarters will be at Kingkade Hotel, a modern and up-to-date hostelry, with a large swimming pool attached. Rates $1 a man per day, European plan. Order No. 1 contained a full itinerary of the trip, with rates, etc., which can be had on application.

All delegates and alternates should immediately forward their names and addresses to the Department Adjutant through their camps, if such has not already been done.

5. The lessons of patriotism have for years been fostered by the grandest veteran body of the world and gained through the experience of the world's greatest conflict of arms. We owe much to the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. All glory and honor to them! We have been helped in many ways, and we desire to repay in helpfulness to the full measure of our strength and ability.

These headquarters extend hearty and fraternal greetings to the Comrades of the G. A. R., and it is hoped that the general good comradely feeling existing between us in all sections will continue unbroken.

6. The ladies of our Auxiliary have proven a tower of strength in the work of helping suffering Comrades and their dependents. They have proven their worth in their devotion to duty in many trying circumstances. None could speak better of the quality of helpfulness than those who have received the tender attentions of these women. It is well that these generous agencies co-operate with us to soften the rougher places of our lives.

These headquarters wish to assure the ladies of the Auxiliary of their keen appreciation of their labors and stand ready to assist them in any manner possible.

7. Functions.

July 11.— Joseph B. Decker Camp, No. 20, and Gen. Henry J. Hunt Garrison, No. 12, R. A. and N. U.; Stereopticon Lec-

ture by Past Commander James S Long, followed by a reception and dance at Post Gymnasium, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

July 22.— Seyburn-Liscum Camp No. 12: Third Annual Field Day, games and campfire at Crystal Beach, Canada.

Aug. 15.— New York City Camp, No. 23: Reception to Comrade Louis A. Cuvillier, a member of this camp and of the Legislature, at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Sixty-seventh Street and Broadway, Manhattan.

Aug. 19.— Capt. W. S. Overton Camp, No. 29; Hugo E. Kruse Camp, No. 61; John V. Searles Camp, No. 67, and Capt. Malcolm A. Rafferty Camp, No. 80: First Joint Afternoon and Evening Outing at Pick's Jackson Point Picnic Grounds, North Beach, Long Island.

The social side of the order is as essential as any other feature, which should be encouraged and constantly kept in mind. At functions other than official are formed the ties that bind to us more closely our civilian friends and bring about a larger sphere of influence for good, which may be useful at some future time. It also brings the Comrades, their families and relatives together and promotes a better fraternal feeling between them. Headquarters are most desirous of encouraging and developing the social side of the life of the order, and to that end space will be freely given, announcing the various events of the camps and councils. Commanders should see to it that the items are sent in time for insertion to be of use. Clippings from the daily press bearing on these events should be forwarded to the Department Adjutant for filing purposes.

8. Headquarters desire to commend the deed of Comrade George Thomson of Defendam Camp, No. 36, in arresting last month an individual for illegally wearing a veteran's lapel button. Comrade Thomson is a detective on the New York City police force, and his close attention to duty and loyalty to the tenets of our order should call for general approbation.

9. New blood is necessary to the order, and camps are urged to make especial endeavors along the lines of recruiting. Efforts should be made to redeem those Comrades who have fallen by the way.

A soldier that is well equipped carries well-oiled arms and

dry ammunition. *The well-equipped Spanish War Veteran will carry with him at all times an application blank, with suitable arguments to convince the eligible whom he may happen to meet that either the order needs him, or he needs the order.*

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:

JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK CITY, *September* 9, 1911.

GENERAL ORDER No. 3.

APPOINTMENTS.

Series 1911–12.

1. The following appointments are hereby announced:

Assistant Department Adjutant.

Comrade Thomas J. McCarthy, Manhattan Camp, No. 1.

Assistant Department Quartermasters.

Past Commander John Daly, Gloucester Camp, No. 5.
Quartermaster Hans P. Hogelund, Naval Camp, No. 49.

Aides-de-Camp.

Past Adjutant General Wilson I. Davenny, Old Guard Camp, No. 19.

Past Adjutant James T. Carroll, Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Camp, No. 73.

Commander Andrew Rheude, West Point Camp, No. 85.

Past Commander Matthew Johnston, Henry J. Reilly Camp, No. 34.

Comrade Charles G. Mandeville, New York City Camp, No. 23.

Chaplain James A. McCafferty, W. S. Overton Camp, No. 29.

Comrade Charles H. Wenz, Capt. George H. Tilly Camp, No. 66.

Comrade Nils Olsen, Major Frank Keck Camp, No. 53.

Chaplain Sol. Weil, Gen. Joe Wheeler Camp, No. 89.

Chaplain Charles W. Zentgraf, Col. Henry W. Hubbell Camp, No. 24.

Senior Vice-Commander Thomas E. Reid, 14th Regiment Camp, No. 14.

Comrade Michael O'Mally, Gen. H. W. Lawton Camp, No. 21.

Comrade George L. Alexander, General Eugene Griffin Camp, No. 11.

Chaplain Richard A. Cooney, Saratoga Camp, No. 58.

Commander Frank Sweeney, Naval Camp, No. 49.

Past Commander William Dunney, William H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4.

Past Commander Adam Faulkner, Hudson B. Moore Camp, No. 78.

Past Department Adjutant William A. Reardon, Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan Camp, No. 82.

Comrade Patrick Guilfoyle, Col. John G. Butler Camp, No. 86.

Comrade Richard U. Henry, Thomas H. Fitzgerald Camp, No. 79.

Quartermaster Thomas S. Scott, Thomas H. Barber Camp, No. 3.

Department By-Laws Revision Committee.

Past Department Commander Frank Keck, Chairman, 29 Broadway, New York.

Past Commander-in-Chief Thomas F. Lynch.

Past Department Commander William J. Cunningham.

Past Department Adjutant Ernest W. Larkin.

Past Department Inspector W. Fenton Myers.

Commander Bernard J. Fagan.

Commander John S. Eiseman.

Publicity Committee.

Department Historian Arthur E. Luzzi, Chairman, 132 West 90th St., New York City.

Past Commander Wesley E. Bryde, William R. Carmer Camp. No. 8.

Past Commander George A. Markham, Seyburn-Liscum Camp, No. 12.

Comrade F. Van Buren, Philippine Camp, No. 87.

Added to Uniform Committee.

Quartermaster Ernest S. Wertheim, Gen. Guy V. Henry Camp, No. 38.

Circular No. 1.

2. Circular No. 1 with a blank form was issued during the past month, with an urgent request to Camp Commanders for specific information, upon which depends much of the new work of the year. Some Camps have been silent too long in this matter, and it is expected that upon receipt of this order not a single Camp will be left to be heard from.

Inspection.

3. The Department Inspector will proceed to make arrangements for an inspection of all Camps of the Department during the month of November. The matter of districting the Department in such a manner as to give the best results with the least expense of energy, has been a labor of some calculation, and it is expected that the work divided amongst thirty competent Comrades will insure thoroughness and promptness.

National Encampment.

4. At the National Encampment, held at Oklahoma City, August 21, 22 and 23, the election for officers resulted as follows: Maurice Simmons (New York), Commander-in-Chief; O. P. Storm (Texas), Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief; Robert R. Raap (Illinois), Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief; Robert F. Silver (Colorado), Inspector General; M. G. Cockey (Kansas), Surgeon General; Rev. Robert A. Elwood (Pennsylvania), Chaplain-in Chief; W. D. Tucker (Ohio), National Historian.

The vote for Commander-in-Chief stood as follows: Simmons (New York) 85, Smith (District of Columbia) 55, O. T. Taylor (Pennsylvania) 17.

A resolution authorizing National Headquarters to publish an

official organ, containing National Orders, as well as those of all Departments, besides readable matter of interest to the Order in general, was adopted.

The insignia of the Chaplain remains a shepherd's crook.

The next National Encampment will be held at Atlantic City.

The Delegates attending the Encampment from this Department deserve much credit for the sacrifice of time, money and energy in making the three days' trip, and then working incessantly day and night in the interest of the resolutions adopted at Poughkeepsie. In the absence of the Department Commander, the leadership of the Department Delegation devolved upon Senior Vice-Department Commander Herrick. Upon the floor of the Encampment he fought courageously and consistently for all the resolutions left in his care. With him went Past Department Commander Maurice Simmons, Past Department Commander W. J. Cunningham, Past Junior Vice-Department Commander John T. Oates, Commander I. Joel, Past Commander William H. Johnson, Past Commander George J. Sawyer, Comrades T. J. Bourke of Troy, Henry M. Schimler of New York City, Orvel J. Johnson of Oneonta, and Comrade Creighton of Brooklyn.

Encampment Proceedings.

5. A handsome volume, containing the official proceedings of the first seven Encampments of this Department, has been printed and issued by the State of New York. This public document is the finest piece of publicity known to the Order, and should enhance its prestige a thousandfold. The recognition by the State of our Order to this extent is most gratifying, and should arouse a greater interest in future Department Encampments.

The books have been forwarded to members of the State Senate, the State Assembly, the Headquarters of the various Departments of the Order, the Camps of this Department, the State Libraries of the country, and the duly accredited delegates to the Department Encampments. The edition was limited to 1,000 copies.

The proceedings of the Poughkeepsie Encampment will be edited by Past Department Commander W. J. Cunningham and his Adjutant, Major John P. Treanor.

Rules and Regulations.

6. Headquarters have received a small supply of the new Rules and Regulations, but more are expected daily. Neither indexes, or plates are printed in this first edition. In its complete state the volume will number about 500 pages. Every possible subject is covered, and with a bit of common sense added, there should be no excuse to go wrong.

Attention is invited to the fact, that a great part of Part Six is devoted to discipline. There are 24 articles, which cover all manner of offenses against our Order, our Country, our Institutions, our Officers and our Comrades. There is a redress for all in the provisions of these articles, and it is hoped, that there will be a better respect shown in future, not only to those in authority, but to Comrades, one and all.

Coghlan Memorial.

7. Past Surgeon General John H. Grant, Chairman of the Coghlan Memorial Committee, makes the following report:

July 3, 1911, Balance	$557 02
July 4, 1911, Marcus D. Russell Camp, No. 2	15 00
Sept. 6, 1911, Interest on deposits, Albany Sav. Bank	9 14
Total	$581 16

At this time less than 35 Camps have contributed to this most worthy work, and it is hardly conceivable that 50 Camps of this grand Department should be delinquent in this devotional duty to the memory of a most lovable patriot, a genial gentleman, and a most worthy Past Department Commander. Headquarters desire to stimulate action in matters patriotic as a stepping-stone into the hearts of the citizenship. A bit of 1898 kind of sacrifice injected into the order, will "boost" it into favor with the public. And, we must begin building monuments to keep alive the history of our war. Here is a good opportunity. All Camps are urged to contribute something, no matter how small. Comrades are requested to send in their mite, no matter how little. Be instrumental in bringing about a realization of this project, add your

voice in behalf of it, as well as your money. Naval men still in the service have contributed most generously to this memorial fund, and are asking what is being done with it. The Department's good name is at stake. We are pledged to this duty, and we must not shirk it.

Is your Camp represented? Are you, Comrade, represented? Send all moneys to Dr. John H. Grant, Department of Agriculture, Albany, N. Y.

1912 Encampment.

8. The next Department Encampment will be held at Binghamton, and it is most gratifying to learn of the splended activity of the Comrades of Thomas F. Barber Camp No. 3. They have gotten busy early, and the substantial amount of money subscribed by citizens and Comrades at this early date is an indication that a good encampment is assured. Department Transportation Aide John E. J. Clare has been appointed in plenty of season to insure the most perfect railroad arrangements, together with the best possible rates. The publicity end will be pushed that this Encampment may be a genuine Reunion of all the forces of the Department. Some Camps have already formed Binghamton Clubs, and all Camps are urged to do likewise, and thus make possible a better participation of their membership at this annual gathering.

Adjutants' Call.

9. Camp Adjutants will have a meeting on Thursday, September 28, 1911, at 8:30 p. m., at Headquarters, 12th Regiment Armory, Manhattan. Matters of importance will be discussed, and every Camp in the metropolitan section should be represented.

Communications.

10. Prompt acknowledgment of receipt of mail matter will relieve the officers at Headquarters of much anxiety and worry.

All Official communications, moneys and requisitions for supplies should be addressed to Department Adjutant John S. Adair, 790 Amsterdam avenue, New York city.

Changes.

11. Samuel J. Semler, Adjt., New Utrecht Camp, No. 77, 314 East 31st Street, Brooklyn, vice Mitchell, resigned.

Joseph Gallagher, Adjt., Col. J. G. Butler Camp, No. 86, 1137 South Salina Street, Syracuse, vice Delano, resigned.

T. J. Dunigan, Adjt., Gen. Joe Wheeler Camp, No. 89, 448 West 163d Street, New York City, vice Morse, promoted.

William A. Reardon, Adjt., Adm. Joseph B. Coghlan Camp, No. 82, 166 Atkins Avenue, Brooklyn, vice Maher, resigned.

John A. Miller, Capt. Geo. H. Tilly Camp, No. 66, 2919 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Michael Dougherty, Adjt., Henry J. Reilly Camp, No. 34, 989 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, vice Aman, resigned.

Neptune Naval Camp, No. 30, meets first Friday of each month.

Philippine Camp, No. 87, Suburban Hall, 149th Street and Third Avenue, meets third Wednesday of each month.

Robert Adams, Adj., Admiral Cook Camp, No. 68, Iona Island, N. Y.

Thomas R. Edwards, Adjt., William McKinley Camp, No. 62, 244 Eighty-seventh street, Brooklyn.

Richard Schnittke, Adjt., Admiral Sampson Camp, No. 48, 484 Grand View avenue, Brooklyn.

Fred A. Gepp, Adjt., Gen. Guy V. Henry Camp, No. 38, 2107 Mapes avenue, The Bronx.

Edward D. Logan, Adjt., 14th Regiment Camp, No. 14, 1121 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.

W. A. Spencer, Adjt., Tully Camp, No. 72, R. F. D. No. 5, Corning.

Functions.

12. August 24.— Crispus Attucks Camp, No. 95, Summer-night's Festival and Dance, Madison avenue and 135th street, Manhattan.

August 31.— Reception by Old Guard Camp, No. 19, to Commander-in-Chief Maurice Simmons, at Reisenweber's, Manhattan. The Commander-in-Chief arrived at seven that morning from New Orleans on the S.S. "Momus," being met by the Depart-

ment Commander, Adjt. Gen. Tausen, Past Department Surgeon Schneidenbach and Department Quartermaster Mendelsohn. At the reception the following Comrades made addresses: Commander Isadore Freid of Old Guard Camp, the Department Commander (presiding), Past Department Commander Frank Keck, Judge Advocate Henry De Witt Hamilton, Past Adjt. Gen. Wilson I. Davenny, Adjt. Gen. George N. Tausan, Past Department Quartermaster Thomas J. Quinn, Chairman of Patriotic Committee, Past Commander Walter V. McCoy and Past Commander-in-Chief Charles W. Newton. The affair was exemplary of the true spirit of Comradeship.

September 2.—The Memorial and Executive Committee of the Borough of Brooklyn, Annual Outing and Games, Ulmer Park, Brooklyn.

September 2.— Thomas H. Fitzgerald Camp, No. 79, of White Plains, held a shore dinner at Rye Beach.

September 11–16.— Col. John G. Butler Camp, No. 86, Syracuse, will establish U. S. W. V. Headquarters during State Fair week, and receive all visiting Comrades and their friends who care to partake of their hospitality.

September 30.— Edith K. Roosevelt Auxiliary, No. 3, Barn Dance, Huber's 162d street and Jerome avenue, The Bronx.

13. There are some Camps delinquent in the payment of per capita taxes. These Camps are hereby given notice that this flagrant irregularity toward the Rules and Regulations cannot be longer condoned, and it is suggested that they give this matter of indebtedness their immediate attention. Regularity in the matter of the business of the Department must be maintained.

Taps.

The death of Capt. James J. Tuite, late of Co. D. 69th N. Y. Vols., is hereby announced. He was a member of Old Guard Camp, No. 19, and was buried with military honors on September 7th at St. Raymond's Cemetery, Westchester.

Comrade Felix Martin was killed by a railway train at Highland Beach, and Headquarters are without knowledge regarding his Camp. He was still in the regular service, and attached to the Ordnance Department at Sandy Hook. Send any information to the Department Adjutant.

The death of Comrade Milo C. Brown, of Thomas H. Barber Camp, No. 3, is announced. The Camp turned out in a body and escorted the body to the grave. Comrade Brown served with the 3d Conn. Vols. during 1898.

The death of Comrade Louis H. Grief, Defendam Camp, No. 36, is announced. Comrade Grief served in the 22d Regt., N. Y. Vols., from May 9, 1898, to November 23, 1898, being mustered out with Co. G, as Q. M. Sergt. He was an active worker in his Camp, having served several terms as Q. M. The Camp held memorial services in his memory on Friday evening, August 19, 1911.

The death of Comrade C. E. Johnston, Manhattan Camp, No. 1, is announced. Comrade Johnston served as Bugler, Co. I, 9th Regt., N. Y. Vols., from May 2, 1898, to November 15, 1898. The funeral was private.

The sympathy of Headquarters is extended to the families of the deceased, and to the Camps to which they were lately attached.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:

JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK CITY, *October* 9, 1911.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

Series 1911–12.

1. In order to systematize the business of the Department, it is hereby ordered that all communications, including requisitions for supplies and moneys, be sent directly to Department Adjutant John S. Adair, 790 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

APPOINTMENTS.

Aides-de-Camp.

2. Comrade Fred Kouril, Malcolm A. Rafferty Camp, No. 80.

Past Commander Fred McCarthy, Wallace F. Randolph Camp, No. 27.

Past Senior Vice-Commander Felix Gabriel, Sergt. Hamilton Fish Camp, No. 46.

Comrade Joseph Killackey, Admiral Cook Camp, No. 69.

Vital Statistics Committee.

Department Surgeon Charles S. Keegan, M. D., Chairman, Brooklyn.

Past Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief John D. Howland, M. D., Buffalo.

Past Surgeon General John H. Grant, M. D., Albany.

Past Department Surgeon Arthur J. Schneidenbach, M. D., Manhattan.

Past Department Surgeon R. W. Andrews, M. D., Poughkeepsie.

Surgeon Daniel S. Burr, M. D., Binghamton.

Added to Uniform Detail.

Past Commander Robert Flinch, Gen. Thomas H. Barry Camp, No. 73.

Adjutant Harry Von Schultz, Old Guard Camp, No. 19.

Added to By-Laws Revision Committee.

Past Department Surgeon Garret V. Johnson, Gen. Eugene Griffin Camp, No. 11.

New Department Countersign.

3. The following is the Department Countersign until altered:

20—38—27—31—2—16—23.

The Officer of the Day will exact this countersign from each Comrade directly upon the call to order. The officer of the Guard will do likewise from the Comrades coming after the opening exercises. Commanders will see to it that this rule is strictly enforced.

Fall Inspection.

4. A Fall Inspection of all Camps of the Department is hereby ordered, same to take place in the month of November.

The reason for this innovation is to feel the pulse of the Order, while all Camp Officers, with ten months' experience, will be most proficient in matter of ritual and routine. Camps should be in full flower at this season, and added thereto, the general interest after the summer vacations and the coming Camp elections, should be quite intense. It is expected that the showing on the face of the returns from this Inspection will fully warrant the consequent expenditure of treasure, time and tissue.

Camp Commanders will respectfully acquiesce to the formal demands of the District Inspectors to examine the books, records and properties of their Camps, and cheerfully give any information desired.

For the information of Camp Commanders it is stated that District Inspectors are their superiors in rank by one point.

The Department has been divided into Districts, not entirely logical as pertaining to grouping of Camps in localities, yet sufficiently so as to meet the necessities of the occasion, and sustain the spirit of the Rules and Regulations in this particular. The following are the Districts, duly numbered, enumerating the Camps belonging thereto, together with the names and addresses of their respective District Inspectors:

District No. 1.—Admiral Philip Camp, No. 18, Brooklyn; W. S. Overton Camp, No. 29, Whitestone; Hugo E. Kruse Camp, No. 61, Corona; Commander John F. Spolders, Inspector, 571 66th Street, Brooklyn.

District No. 2.—John V. Searles Camp, No. 67, Flushing; Malcolm A. Rafferty Camp, No. 80, Long Island City; Empire City Camp, No. 93, Brooklyn; Abraham Lincoln Camp, No. 91, Manhattan; Senior Vice-Commander Chas. L. Amey, Inspector, 270 Rutland Road, Brooklyn.

District No. 3.—Admiral B. H. McCalla Camp, No. 65, Brooklyn; Gen. Thomas H. Barry Camp, No. 73, Brooklyn; Comrade Joseph W. Reilly, Inspector, Police Commissioner's Office, Manhattan.

District No. 4.—Captain George H. Tilly Camp, No. 66, Jamaica; New Utrecht Camp, No. 77, Brooklyn; Admiral Joseph H. Coghlan Camp, No. 82, Brooklyn; Major George F. Elliott Camp, No. 84, Brooklyn; Past Commander Ernest C. Keithley, Inspector, Floral Park, L. I.

District No. 5.— George D. Russell Camp, No. 43, Brooklyn; Admiral Sampson Camp, No. 48, Brooklyn; Naval Camp, No. 49, Brooklyn; William McKinley Camp, No. 62, Brooklyn; Adjutant William Jones, Inspector, 2264 Hughes Avenue, Bronx.

District No. 6.— Gen. H. W. Lawton Camp, No. 21, Brooklyn; Capron Camp, No. 22, Brooklyn; Neptune Naval Camp, No. 30, Brooklyn; Henry J. Reilly Camp, No. 34, Brooklyn; Comrade D. V. Hogan, Inspector, 9 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.

District No. 7.—William H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4, Brooklyn; Gloucester Naval Camp, No. 5, Brooklyn; Fourteenth Regiment Camp, No. 14, Brooklyn; Schley Naval Squadron, No. 16, Brooklyn; Comrade H. C. H. Stewart, Inspector, 107 West 43rd Street, Manhattan.

District No. 8.— Manhattan Camp, No. 1, Manhattan; Theodore Roosevelt Camp, No. 10, Bronx; Old Guard Camp, No. 19, Manhattan; Gen. Guy V. Henry Camp, No. 38, Manhattan; Crispus Attucks Camp, No. 95, Manhattan; Department Inspector Clayton J. Morse, Inspector, 504 West 159th Street, Manhattan.

District No. 9.— Joseph B. Decker Camp, No. 20, Staten Island; Defendam Camp, No. 36, Manhattan; Sergt. Hamilton Fish Camp, No. 46, Manhattan; Assistant Quartermaster General James S. Long, Inspector, Custom House, N. Y. C.

District No. 10.— New York City Camp, No. 23, Manhattan; Griffin Engineers' Camp, No. 31, Manhattan; Past Department Historian Malcolm C. Fraser, Inspector, 176 Railroad Avenue, White Plains.

District No. 11.— David Wilson Camp, No. 59, Bronx; Philippine Camp, No. 87, Bronx; Past Commander William E. Downs, Inspector, 463 West 164th Street, Manhattan.

District No. 12.— Henry W. Hubbell Camp, No. 24, Manhattan; Major Frank Keck Camp, No. 53, Manhattan; Sixty-ninth Regiment Camp, No. 92, Manhattan; Commander Bernard J. Fagan, Inspector, 110 West 61st Street, Manhattan.

District No. 13.—Wallace F. Randolph Camp, No. 27, Yonkers; Gen. Joe Wheeler Camp, No. 89, Manhattan; Comrade D. Cullinane, Inspector, 1235 First Avenue, Manhattan.

District No. 14.—William R. Carmer Camp, No. 8, Mount Vernon; Newell Rising Camp, No. 68, Portchester; Past Com-

mander Patrick F. Harney, Inspector, 167 East 77th Street, Manhattan.

District No. 15.— Norman W. Crosby Camp, No. 37, New Rochelle; Thomas H. Fitzgerald Camp, No. 79, White Plains; Commander W. S. Lynt, Inspector, Locust Avenue, Portchester.

District No. 16.—Admiral Cook Camp, No. 69, Haverstraw; Hudson B. Moore Camp, No. 78, Newburgh; Commander Andrew Rheude, Inspector, West Point.

District No. 17.—Alfred C. Weller Camp, No. 32, Middletown; Major John K. Sague Camp, No. 44, Poughkeepsie; West Point Camp, No. 85, West Point; Past Commander Adam Faulkner, Inspector, 49 Benkard Avenue, Newburgh.

District No. 18.— Colonial Camp, No. 75, Kingston; Comrade Oliver E. Iler, Inspector, 54 Market Street, Poughkeepsie.

District No. 19.— Captain Frank Rockwell Palmer Camp, No. 28, Albany; Hudson Camp, No. 71, Hudson; by Special Order.

District No. 20.— Marcus D. Russell Camp, No. 2, Troy; David J. Johnson Camp, No. 74, Cohoes; Past Department Surgeon Garrett V. Johnson, Inspector, 840 State Street, Schenectady.

District No. 21.— Warren A. Wilson Camp, No. 9; Glens Falls; Saratoga Camp, No. 58, Saratoga; Hoosick Camp, No. 63, Hoosick Falls; Quartermaster Thomas J. Burke, Inspector, 514 River Street, Troy.

District No. 22.— Hon. Stephen Sanford Camp, No. 6, Amsterdam; Gen. Eugene Griffin Camp, No. 11, Schenectady; Past Adjutant A. W. A. Giersburg, Inspector, 53 White Street, Saratoga.

District No. 23.—Admiral William P. Potter Camp, No. 90, Whitehall; Gen. Stephan Moffitt Camp, No. 94; by Special Order.

District No. 24.— Col. John W. Vrooman Camp, No. 51, Herkimer; F. C. Warner Camp, No. 52, Ilion; Adjutant L. Huntley Frost, Inspector, 95 Miller Street, Utica.

District No. 25.— E. H. Liscum Camp, No. 33, Utica; O. Ross Wheeler Camp, No. 35, Utica; Past Commander W. A. Stevens, Inspector, Ilion.

District No. 26.— Robert C. Anderson Camp, No. 26, Oswego; Louis B. Lawton Camp, No. 39, Auburn; Sergt. Charles Smith

Camp, No. 81, Madison Barracks; Esmond Camp, No. 88, Fulton; Comrade P. Guilfoyle, Inspector, 205 The Bastable, Syracuse.

District No. 27.— Colonel John G. Butler Camp, No. 86, Syracuse; Past Commander Herbert A. Morgan, Inspector, 75 Genesee Street, Auburn.

District No. 28.— Louis W. Carlisle Camp, No. 56; Watertown; by Special Order.

District No. 29.— W. Carey Sanger Camp, No. 57, Ogdensburg; by Special Order.

District No. 30.— Thomas H. Barber Camp, No. 3, Binghamton; E. M. Hoffman Camp, No. 40, Elmira; Past Commander W. L. Ingerham, Inspector, 75 Center Street, Oneonta.

District No. 31.— Colonel Walter Scott Camp, No. 42, Oneonta; Quartermaster Thomas S. Scott, Inspector, 538 Security Building, Binghamton.

District No. 32.— Baron Steuben Camp, No. 47, Hornell; Joseph J. Tully Camp, No. 72, Corning; Past Department Senior Vice-Commander John D. Driscoll, Inspector, 358 Elm Street, Elmira.

District No. 33.— Captain Allyn Capron Camp, No. 60, Olean; Adjutant Gust. F. Berg, Inspector, 20 Cedar Street, Jamestown.

District No. 34.— Samuel M. Porter Camp, No. 45, Jamestown; by Special Order.

District No. 35.— L. Boardman Smith Camp, No. 25, Rochester; Past Junior Vice-Department Commander Emil Wohler, Inspector, 65 Ellicott Street, Buffalo.

District No. 36.— Niagara Falls Camp, No. 7, Niagara Falls; Seyburn-Liscum Camp, No. 12, Buffalo; Major Gen. R. P. Hughes Camp, No. 17, Buffalo; Commander Charles S. Beilman, Inspector, 289 Hoyt Street, Buffalo.

District No. 37.— Bucky O'Neill Camp, No. 15, Buffalo; Francis V. Greene Camp, No. 54, North Tonawanda; Lockport Camp, No. 83, Lockport; Past Assistant Adjutant General Charles E. Haller, Inspector, P. O. Box 970, Buffalo.

This inspection is expected to give Headquarters an opportunity of rating Camps on a percentage plan which is being evolved by the Department Inspector and his assistants. Camp

Commanders should make the greatest effort to have their best attendance on the night of Inspection, as well as rendering the ritualistic work in such a manner as to meet with the approval of the District Inspector.

This will be purely a paper Inspection, blanks having been sent to all Inspectors to be filled out and forwarded to Headquarters. If the Inspector has any criticisms to make he will confine them to writing on the back of the blank form under the heading "Remarks." Should he be called upon to make an address, he will be careful to weigh his words, refraining from utterances that might convey censure or malice. It is expected that he will speak in a kindly, comradely manner for the purpose of stirring the stagnant, encouraging the timid, and enthusing the general body along large lines, in which all can acquiesce. It is expected that he will always bear in mind that we are builders, not destroyers. That he will feel fully the responsibility of his office, it is impressed upon him that upon his faithful performance of the duties entrusted to him depends the future welfare of the Department.

Inspectors will appear in uniform at Inspections, and it is expected of the Comrades of the Camp to do likewise.

Let each Camp feel a spirit of pride and marshal all its strength.

Vital Statistics.

5. The necessity for fuller information in the matter of vital statistics for use in legislative operations has become very apparent, and, with the view of a possible use for this in the forthcoming legislative program, it has been deemed advisable to create a committee which will assist Headquarters in the gathering and tabulating of this information. A circular will be issued by Headquarters, drafted by the committee, which will be sent to each Commander, requesting his active co-operation in this work. It is expected that this information will be in such shape as to be available by the beginning of the year 1912.

Past Commanders' Night.

6. With the Camp administrations coming to a termination of their terms of office, it might be suggested as a change from

the monotony of camp routine and ritual, that an annual Past Commanders' Night be made a feature of Camp life. This would consist of all Past Commanders occupying the various stations during the evening session, according to their seniority.

One Camp in the metropolitan district tried this feature last year, and made a tremendous hit. It was a real rally, bringing together Comrades who had been silent and absent for years. Headquarters will be glad to print in General Orders advance notices for the Camps desiring to make a feature of Past Commanders' Nights.

COGHLAN MEMORIAL.

7. For the information of those desiring to contribute to the Admiral Coghlan Memorial Fund, it will be stated that the committee is most desirous of finishing its labors, and requests most urgently that all Comrades bend their best efforts in making a substantial increase to the present fund, that its object may be realized at any early date.

Address all donations to the Chairman, Past Surgeon General John H. Grant, 195 Madison Avenue, Albany.

DEPARTMENT COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

8. A meeting of the Department Council of Administration will be held at Department Headquarters on Thursday, November 2, 1911, at 8 o'clock. The date of the Department Encampment will be fixed at this meeting. The matter of per capita tax assessments will also be discussed, and various other features of departmental activity.

JOSEPH J. TULLY CAMP, NO. 72.

9. Headquarters expects to expend some of its best energy in the direction of reviving camps long dead and forgotten, and also, by systematic supervision, assist those which have been drifting without aim or ambition.

It is with much satisfaction that Headquarters are enabled to announce the rejuvenation of Joseph J. Tully Camp, No. 72, Corning. Past Senior Vice-Department Commander John D. Driscoll was detailed as Installing Officer, and on September 14h

performed the ceremony which again gave this Camp a full complement of officers. The general interest shown on this occasion bodes a healthy and continual growth, and Headquarters will ever keep a vigilant eye in the direction of Corning. The new Commander is Frank M. Luckner, and his Adjutant, William A. Spencer, R. F. D. No. 5, Corning.

Discipline.

10. Fifteen Camps have failed to send in their semi-annual reports ending June 30, 1911. The Department Adjutant will notify the Commanders of these Camps by letter, and, should there be no satisfactory response, these Headquarters will have to take summary action. Nothing but carelessness can cause such a breach of the Rules and Regulations. The attention of all Officers and Comrades is invited to Articles 3 and 13 in the Code of Discipline, Part Six, Rules and Regulations.

Information.

11. Election of officers for the New York County Memorial Committee at City Hall, Manhattan, on September 26th, resulted in the selection of Past Commander Walter V. McCoy, David Wilson Camp, No. 59, as Chairman. The Secretary is Senior Vice-Commander J. F. Higgins, Gen. Joe Wheeler Camp, No. 89, 3289 Decatur Avenue, Bronx.

Election of officers for the Brooklyn Memorial Committee at Borough Hall, Brooklyn, on October 1st, resulted in the selection of Commander James J. Hand, Fourteenth Regiment Camp, No. 14, as Chairman. The Secretary is Past Commander Alfred J. Mitchell, New Utrecht Camp, No. 77, 1873 Cropsey Avenue, Brooklyn.

Headquarters is pleased to announce that Department Aide Thos. S. Scott, Thos. H. Barber Camp, No. 3, Binghamton, has been appointed Pension Agent, through the Department of Interior.

Supplies.

12. There are some Camps in the Department that make it a custom of ordering supplies from National Headquarters direct.

Attention is invited to Section 3, Article VIII, Part 6, of the Rules and Regulations, which expressly provides that Camps will order all supplies through Department Headquarters. For the information of Camps, it might be stated, that a definite percentage of profit from the sale of supplies passes into the Department treasury, and it appears suicidal to willingly deprive the Department of an honest revenue, without which its work must necessarily be curtailed. National Headquarters will in future return all requisitions which have not the authority of Department Headquarters.

Functions.

13. September 16.— Testimonal banquet tendered the Department Commander, under the auspices of Manhattan Camp, No. 1, at Reisenweber's. More than 300 Comrades and friends attended, while at the guest-table were seated Commander-in-Chief Maurice Simmons, Past Commander-in-Chief Charles W. Newton, Col. S. H. Mildenberg, representing the Department Commander of the G. A. R.; the Department Commander, Past Department Commander Frank Keck, Assistant Adjutant General Wilson I. Davenny, Commander Bernard J. Fagan (toastmaster), Past Commander Anthony J. Griffin (State Senator), Comrade Garland N. Whistler (Colonel, U. S. A., retired), Comrade Frederick Kernochan (City Magistrate), and Mr. Gillam, of "The Chief." Speeches were made by the guests, and the best possible comradely spirit reigned.

September 18.— Presentation of the Commander-in-Chief's Gold Jewel to Comrade Hamilton Ward, Commander-in-Chief during the year 1907. The ceremony was conducted at G. A. R. Hall under the auspices of Seyburn-Liscum Camp, No. 12, Buffalo, of which Camp Comrade Ward is a member. This token was ordered by resolution at the National Encampment, held at Denver, 1910. Commander Kuhn made the presentation address, and present were Comrades from Bucky O'Neill Camp of Buffalo, Lockport and Niagara Falls Camps.

September 25.— Smoker given under auspices of E. M. Hoffman Camp, No. 40, Elmira, at the Armory.

October 11.— Clipping party given by Mollie Pitcher Auxiliary, Gen. Thomas H. Barry Camp, No. 73, at Day Star Hall, Brooklyn.

October 14.— Reception and ball under the auspices of Wallace F. Randolph Camp, No. 27, at McCann's Hall, 25 North Broadway, Yonkers.

October 14.— Trilby party given by Kathryne Fellows Auxiliary of David Wilson Camp, No. 59, at Stellwagen's Hall, 158th Street and Forest Avenue, Bronx.

October 18.— Official visit of Department Commander and Staff to Captain George H. Tilly Camp, No. 66, Fraternity Hall, 22 Harriman Avenue, Jamaica.

October 26.— Vaudeville and dance, Manhattan Camp, No. 1, celebrating the thirteenth anniversary, at Palm Garden, East 58th Street and Lexington Avenue, Manhattan.

October 28.— Smoker given by Gen. Thos. H. Barry Camp, No. 73, celebrating the third anniversary of the muster-in of the Camp, at Day Star Hall, 54th Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

November 1.— Entertainment given by Norman W. Crosby Camp, No. 37.

Taps.

14. On October 2d, Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, retired, met with a sudden death while out walking in the streets of New York City. The cause of death was diagnosed as a brain hemorrhage. His services during the Civil and Spanish-American Wars are too well known to be repeated here. The deceased sailor was an honorary member of the Schley Squadron, No. 16, of Brooklyn. The funeral was held on October 5th, in Washington, six Rear Admirals acting as pall-bearers with cadets of the Naval Academy, and a large delegation of Spanish War Veterans acting as escort to Arlington Cemetery, where the interment took place. It was the express wish of President Taft that all Comrades of the United Spanish War Veterans in the Government service, in and about Washington, be given leave to attend the funeral.

The death of Comrade James Coyle, late Corporal, Company M, 202d N. Y. Vols., and a member of Manhattan Camp, No. 1

is announced. The Camp attended in a body to perform the ritualistic service for the dead on September 7th.

The death of Comrade Walter Anderson, late of the 35th U. S. Vol. Inf., and a member of Hudson B. Moore Camp, No. 78, is announced. Comrade Anderson was buried from Fishkill Landing, September 18th, with military honors, at Fairview Cemetery, the Camp turning out in a body.

The death of Comrade Harvey Murphy, a member of Seyburn-Liscum Camp, No. 12, occurring at Blasdell, N. Y., is announced. The funeral was private.

The sympathy of Headquarters is extended to the families of the deceased and to the Camps to which they were lately attached.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:

JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK CITY, *November* 11, 1911.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 5.

Series 1911–12.

1. In order to systematize the business of the Department, it is hereby ordered that all communications, including requisitions for supplies and moneys, be sent directly to Department Adjutant John S. Adair, 790 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

APPOINTMENTS.

2. The following appointments are hereby announced:

Aides-de-Camp.

Past Commander Gaius C. Smith, Captain Allyn Capron Camp, No. 60;

Commander Alfred F. Kuhn, Seyburn-Liscum Camp, No. 12;

Adjutant C. F. Schmidt, E. H. Liscum Camp, No. 33;

Comrade Edward R. Lewis, David J. Johnson Camp, No. 74;

Comrade Walter F. Marriner, Manhattan Camp, No. 1;

Quartermaster George King, Old Guard Camp No. 19, vice Comrade Wilson I. Davenny, promoted Assistant Adjutant-General.

Council of Administration.

3. The Council of Administration assembled November 2d, at 9 p. m., at Department Headquarters, the Department Commander presiding. Present were Senior Vice Department Commander Chauncey W. Herrick, Judge Advocate Henry De Witt Hamilton and Department Surgeon Charles S. Keegan.

The matter of the semi-annual per capita tax assessment was decided in favor of a reduction for the six months beginning January 1st. The subject-matter will be covered in G. O. No. 6.

The Ninth Department Encampment will be held at Binghamton, July 8, 9, and 10, 1912. Camps are urged to organize Binghamton Clubs.

Past Commanders.

4. The negligence of Camp Officers in the matter of responding to official communications is becoming a subject of much concern. The laxity with which a sacred obligation is treated by members of the Department Encampment in the person of Commanders is most pathetic. The respect for authority is at a low ebb. There is a great desire to become a Past Commander, thus gaining title to a perpetual seat in Department Encampments. But, the service rendered for this distinction is often of a negligible quantity. These Headquarters have sent out Circular No. 1, together with a blank form, which was, and is to be filled out by the Commander, and returned. Forty-three have responded. Precious money is expended in printing and mailing, besides much brain and nerve energy. The least an officer can do, would be an acknowledgment of the receipt of the communication. The Council of Administration decided, that officers, who persist in withholding responses to proper communications from Headquarters, shall be brought up on charges and tried by a court martial.

Article 3, Code of Discipline: "Any officer or comrade who wilfully disobeys a lawful order from a superior officer shall be dishonorably discharged or suffer such other penalties as a court martial may direct."

Coghlan Memorial Committee.

5. A meeting of the Coghlan Memorial Committee was held at Headquarters on Thursday, November 2d, Past Surgeon General John H. Grant, the Chairman, presiding. The matter of a suitable design was discussed, and the one submitted by Mr. James J. Codd, of Washington, D. C., was accepted. The monument will be composed of three large blocks of granite, massive in design, with appropriate emblems, indicative of the Navy and the United Spanish War Veterans, neatly carved thereon. It will be placed over the grave of our departed comrade at Arlington Cemetery, and dedicated in May, 1912. It is necessary to make up a further sum of about $100 in order to cover the expense of the monument selected. All comrades are urged to become participants in this labor of love, by giving of their means in minimum measure, and due acknowledgment will be made in General Orders, which will be ensconced within the body of the monument with other documents.

Comrades who feel deeply in this matter and assist in swelling this fund will forward their contributions to the Chairman, Dr. John H. Grant, 195 Madison avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Previously acknowledged	$581 16
Gloucester Naval Camp, No. 5	5 00
Captain George H. Tilly Camp, No. 66	5 00
Department Commander Bernhardt Wall	5 00
Senior Vice Department Commander Chauncey W. Herrick	2 00
Judge Advocate Henry De Witt Hamilton	2 00
Department Adjutant John S. Adair	1 00
Department Quartermaster Morris J. Mendelsohn	1 00
Commander Isaac Joel, Wm. R. Carmer Camp, No. 8	1 00
Commander James F. Goerke, Thomas H. Fitzgerald Camp, No. 79	1 00
Past Commander A. K. Roberts, Thomas H. Barber Camp, No. 3	1 00
Past Senior Vice Commander J. H. Brancard, Wm. R. Carmer Camp, No. 8	1 00

Chaplain John Rooney, Abraham Lincoln Camp No. 91	$1 00
Quartermaster Morris J. Floria, Old Guard Camp, No. 19	1 00
Total	$608 16

Extension Committee.

6. The Department Commander is busy with the matter of selecting the members of the Extension Committee and hopes to be able to publish the names in the next General Order. There seems to be a growing desire with the thinking members of the Order, that the sphere of action should be extended, whereby our Order might be made a better instrument of good to the community, as well as the individual, and consequently profit by the increased prestige gained with those outside our ranks, civil and military. The personnel of this Committee will be of the flower of our Department, and the Department Commander is looking forward to the report of the deliberations of this Committee with great concern, and he will present it to the Department Encampment assembling in Binghamton next July.

Spanish War Review.

7. National Headquarters are desirous of establishing an official organ following the provisions of the resolution to that end passed at the Oklahoma Encampment. The primary co-operation of the Department Commanders has been solicited, and these Headquarters take this opportunity of setting the matter before the membership. The need for such a medium, wherein can be gathered the best thought and action of our Order, is most apparent. Its desirability is unanimous. The practicability of its publication is a problem, but, after two months' deliberation and controversy, the plan, as follows, has been laid down.

Subscriptions will be non-compulsory, fifty cents per annum, issued monthly, containing all National General Orders, the best culled from Department and Camp Orders, and, the adhesion to the principles of Our Order, catering to no class, taking part in

no religious or political agitations, and keeping in the background as much as possible the individual, consistent with the spirit of one for all, all for one. The broad basis on which the paper will be conducted should receive the hearty approval and support of all Comrades. The first issue will contain eight pages. Each Camp is expected to send in four subscriptions after the receipt of this order. The holders of these four subscriptions will become missionaries and induce the balance of their membership to participate in the support of this organ. The Quartermasters will forward their Camp subscriptions to Department Headquarters. Each camp will get a return of ten cents on each subscription sent in by its Quartermaster. The Department will also receive a like amount, which should finally culminate in an appreciable reduction of the per capita tax. After the first month, with four subscriptions from each of the 750 camps, there will be a basis on which to undertake an advertising propaganda. It is expected to have this Department come to the fore at once in this undertaking. This organ, backed by National Headquarters, should be greeted with enthusiasm and confidence. This is no private enterprise.

Send all subscriptions to the Department Adjutant.

Write the name of the subscriber and the address plainly.

The price for the year is fifty cents.

No Comrade interested in Our War and Our Order can afford to miss the good things that will come to his home once a month. The memories of old, and the operations of to-day, will be told for your especial benefit. Your support, financial and moral, is urgently invited.

Information.

8. David Wilson Camp, No. 59, meets at Columbian Hall, East 158th street and Third avenue, The Bronx.

Lost — A West Indies Campaign Badge with the name, "Jerry Lynch," engraved on the rim. Any information regarding same should be sent to Commander Edward Erdle, Sampson Camp, No. 48, 6 Eighth street, Carlstadt, N. J.

Circular No. 2, on Vital Statistics, will be issued in a few days, and Commanders are expected to promptly respond to same with the desired information.

Functions.

9. October 12.—Columbus Day Parade, New York County Memorial Committee in conjunction with the City Committee. marching in division composed of Veteran Bodies, Past Commander-in-Chief Thomas F. Lynch, commanding. County Chairman Walter V. McCoy commanded the United Spanish War Veterans, the Department Commander and Staff participating.

October 18.— Official visit of the Department Commander and Staff to Captain George H. Tilly Comp, No. 66, Jamaica. Refreshments and speeches followed the meeting.

October 19.— Official visit of the Department Commander and Staff to Joseph B. Decker Camp, No. 20, at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island. Col. Garland N. Whistler, U. S. A., retired, transferred into the Camp. The Post Commandant, Major Haan, was also present. Refreshments and speeches followed.

October 25.— Seventh Annual Ball, Bucky O'Neill Camp, No. 15, at German-American Hall, Buffalo.

October 27.— Flag Presentation and Reception, Admiral William C. Potter Camp, No. 90, Whitehall.

October 31.— Official Visit of the Department Commander and the Department Adjutant to A. C. Weller Camp, No. 32, Middletown. The Camp is expected to revive and take upon itself new life. Comrade D. C. Preston was installed as Commander, with a full complement of officers. Twenty-two Comrades of Hudson B. Moore Camp, No. 78, Newburgh, came over in a large autobus, and assisted materially in enthusing the lagging local Comrades.

November 1.— The Department Commander attended a conference with the Commanders of the Camps of Westchester County and the County G. A. R. Association, at which the matter of the separate relief appropriation was amicably arranged. Present at the evening banquet were Gen. George B. Loud, Department Commander, G. A. R.; General Day, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., the Department Commander of the United Spanish War Veterans; Col. John Schotts, President of the Westchester County G. A. R. Association (toastmaster), and many distinguished guests from veteran political and civic life. The good feeling existing between the two fore-

most veteran bodies is best illustrated by the cordiality of the reception of your Department Commander at the conference and the banquet, being called upon for an address at both functions.

November 14.— Presentation of Colors by the G. A. R. and Annual Ball of William R. Carmer Camp No. 8, at the State Armory, Mount Vernon. Comrades are cordially invited to attend.

November 15.— Annual Campfire and Reception to the Commander-in-Chief and the Department Commander and their respective Staffs, by William McKinley Camp, No. 62, at Camp Headquarters, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn.

November 15.— Annual Military and Civic Ball, Naval Camp, No. 49, at Trommer's New Hall and Annex, Bushwick avenue and Conway street, Brooklyn.

November 17.— Flag Presentation, Thomas H. Fitzgerald Camp, No. 79, at the State Armory, White Plains. Comrades are cordially invited to attend.

November 18.— Annual Package Party, Gen. H. W. Lawton Camp, No. 21, at Empire Hall, Lorimer and Ten Eyck streets, Brooklyn.

November 23.— Joint Military Ball and Reception, Admiral Philip Camp, No. 18, and Crispus Attucks Camp, No. 94, at Manhattan Casino, Eighth avenue and 155th street, Manhattan.

November 30.— Annual Target Shoot, Hudson B. Moore Camp, No. 78, Newburgh.

December 4.— Past Commanders' Night, Seyburn-Liscum Camp, No. 12, at G. A. R. Hall, Buffalo, when all the stations will be occupied by Past Commanders.

December 5.— Military Reception, New York City Camp, No. 23, at "The Elsmere," 80 West 126th street, Manhattan. Two troops of American Boy Scouts will compete for a handsome trophy.

Aides-de-Camp.

10. The Department Aides-de-Camp will be given definite details from time to time, and it is expected, that they forward legibly written reports of their visits to Camps or Individuals. Should they make voluntary visits to Camps, they will forward a report to these Headquarters for filing purposes.

Courts Martial.

11. Headquarters are being deluged with grievances against Comrades of the Order, charging them with various offences. It bespeaks a return to a healthy respect for authority, and it is expected that the findings, when published, will have a salutary effect upon all of us. The Council of Administration decided, that all the expenses of the Courts Martial shall be borne by the Camps in which the charges are instituted. It is not a heavy one; yet, with the reduction of per capita tax, it has been deemed expedient to make this provision.

Taps.

12. Maj. David Wilson, honorary member of David Wilson Camp, No. 59, and Commander of the 2d Battery, N. G., N. Y., died at his home October 7th. The deceased always had a tender feeling for the Comrades of the Order, and his many courtesies are pleasant memories to them. The funeral took place October 10th, from the 2d Battery Armory, The Bronx, the ritual being performed at the grave by the Officers of David Wilson Camp. The interment took place in Woodlawn Cemetery. Present were Major-General Roe and Staff, the Department Commander and Staff, and many other friends from military and civil life.

The death of Comrade Charles H. Bennett, Wallace F. Randolph Camp, No. 27, is announced. The deceased passed away October 6th, at St. John's Riverside Hospital from Bright's disease. The interment took place in St. John's Cemetery, with full military honors.

Chaplain Joshua F. Smith, Wallace F. Randolph Camp No. 27, died suddenly on October 8th, and was buried with full military honors on October 11th. The deceased read the funeral services over the body of Comrade Bennett, of the same Camp the week before.

Comrade Frank Keemke, Col. John G. Butler Camp, No. 86, died October 15th, and was buried with full military honors by his Camp. The deceased served with the 9th U. S. Inf., participating in all engagements of his regiment.

The death of Comrade James E. Young, Major Frank Keck

Morris J. Mendelsohn,
Department Quartermaster.

Andrew B. Gilfillan,
Chief of Staff.

D. F. Hynes,
Department Marshal.

Camp No. 53, is announced. The deceased served in the Rough Riders' Regiment, Troop K. The funeral was private.

The death of Comrade Edward F. Kelly, Manhattan Camp, No. 1, occurred on October 22d, at Little Ferry, N. J. The deceased was a Sergeant in Company D. 69th Regt., N. Y. V. The funeral was private.

The sympathy of Headquarters is extended to the families of the deceased, and to the Camps to which they were lately attached.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:

JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK CITY, *December* 1, 1911.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 6.

Series 1911–12.

1. In order to systematize the business of the Department, it is hereby ordered that all communications, including requisitions for supplies and moneys, be sent directly to Department Adjutant John S. Adair, 790 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

APPOINTMENTS.

2. The following appointments are hereby announced:

Department Historian: Officer of the Day William O. Bailey, Wm. R. Carmer Camp, No. 8, Mount Vernon, Vice Junior Vice-Commander Arthur E. Luzzi, resigned.

Aides-de-Camp: Chaplain Charles A. Metzler, Bucky O'Neill Camp, No. 15; Quartermaster Arthur Alexander, Niagara Falls Camp, No. 7; Quartermaster Joseph E. Allen, Admiral Philip Camp, No. 18.

The Department has been honored by the Commander-in-Chief in the following appointments:

Adjutant-General: Past Department Adjutant Ernest W. Larkin, Sampson Camp, No. 48, Vice Department Commander George N. Tausan, resigned.

Quartermaster-General: Past Department Quartermaster Thomas J. Quinn, Griffin Engineer Camp, No. 31, Vice Quartermaster-General Ernest W. Larkin, promoted.

Assistant Adjutant-General: Past Assistant Adjutant-General Wilson I. Davenny, Old Guard Camp, No. 19.

Assistant Quartermaster-General: Past Commander James S. Long, Gloucester Camp, No. 5.

Member Executive Committee: Past Department Commander W. J. Cunningham, Marcus D. Russell Camp, No. 2.

Member Finance Committee: Commander Chas. H. Stephans, William McKinley Camp, No. 62; Past Department Surgeon Arthur J. Schneidenbach, Sergeant Hamilton Fish Camp, No. 46; Commander Isaac Joel, Wm. F. Carmer Camp, No. 8.

Member (prospective) Tuberculosis Home Committee: Past Surgeon-General John H. Grant, Seyburn-Liscum Camp, No. 12.

Member Ritual Revision Committee: Department Commander Bernhardt Wall, Commander Bernard J. Fagan, Manhattan Camp, No. 1; Past Commander Walter V. McCoy, David Wilson Camp, No. 59; Past Department Adjutant Wm. J. S. Dineen, Wm. H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4; Past Department Historian Malcolm C. Fraser, Thos. H. Fitzgerald Camp, No. 79; Commander Frank Dressler, Admiral Schley Naval Squadron, No. 16.

Chairman Testimonial Committee: The Department Commander.

Per Capita Tax.

3. The semi-annual per capita tax levy is hereby made by resolution of the Department Council of Administration, and will be based upon the semi-annual returns ending December 31, 1911. A reduction in the assessment has been made, and it is hoped that all Camps will appreciate the generosity of the Council of Administration sufficiently to make payments promptly.

The tax is ten cents on each Comrade in good standing, same to be forwarded to the Department Adjutant.

Commanders are urged to read carefully paragraphs V and VI, General Orders No. 3, issued from National Headquarters. Arrearages in the matter of per capita taxes will result in revocation of charters, unless liquidated. These Headquarters prefer to discard the "dead wood" of the Order and use all the energy in

strengthening the "live wires" and making for a larger and healthier usefulness.

It takes courage to recommend the revocation of a charter. These Headquarters have this necessary courage, and there will be fewer Camps at the termination of this Administration, if Camps will persist in refusing to pay the taxes necessary to maintain the Organization.

Semi-annual reports will be forwarded at the same time.

Fall Inspections.

4. It is most gratifying to these Headquarters to learn of the good work accomplished in the matter of the initial Fall Inspections. Those Camps not inspected during the month of November will be visited in December. Commanders and District Inspectors will communicate with each other, amicably arranging dates for inspections.

Commanders will notify Headquarters of changes of days and places of meeting.

District Inspectors will forward duplicate reports of their inspections immediately after each Camp Inspection.

In emergency cases Department Inspector Clayton J. Morse may be reached at his home, 504 West 159th Street, New York City.

Coghlan Memorial Committee.

5. It is with profound pleasure these Headquarters are able to announce the signing of the contract for the erection of the Coghlan Memorial. The splendid spirit of sacrifice shown in the swelling column of contributions presages an early closing of this list. Let each do his best until the final dedication, which will take place about May 15, 1912, at Arlington Cemetery, and Washington will make a holiday of it. Past Commander John E. J. Clare is arranging transportation plans, and all Comrades desirous of participating in the journey will communicate with Headquarters.

Contributions.

Previously acknowledged	$608 16
New York City Camp, No. 23	5 00
Wm. McKinley Camp, No. 62, Dark-horse proceeds	5 30

Father J. M. Connelly, Gen. Guy V. Henry Camp, No. 38	$2 00
Past Commander Lars G. Petterson, Naval Camp, No. 49	2 00
Assistant Adjutant-General Wilson I. Davenny	1 00
S. V. C. Chas. Gustavus, Wm. McKinley Camp, No. 62	1 00
Comrade J. Christopher, Wm. McKinley Camp, No. 62	1 00
Comrade J. Waleur, Wm. McKinley Camp, No. 62	1 00
Comrade T. H. Sullivan, Wm. McKinley Camp, No. 62	1 00
Comrade Edward Barnett, Wm. McKinley Camp, No. 62	1 00
Total	$628 46

Annual Elections.

6. As provided for in Section 4, Article VIII, Part 5, Rules and Regulations, the annual election of Camp Officers will take place at the first stated meeting in December. This is the most important annual event in the life of a Camp and should receive the earnest consideration of the membership. The future welfare of the Camp is vested in its officers, and these should be the pick and pride of the Camp. The "good fellow" does not always make the most capable officer, and executive ability, punctiliousness in the matter of details and past service in the Camp are the best guides in the matter of choosing officers.

The Officers to be elected each year are a Commander, a Senior Vice-Commander, a Junior Vice-Commander, an Officer of the Day, an Officer of the Guard, and a Trustee. All other Officers will be appointed by the Commander-elect.

To the Commander: He will immediately after the election forward these Headquarters the result, with the addresses of those elected.

To the Commander-elect: He will immediately, after his election, make his appointments and forward the list to these Headquarters.

He will have his Quartermaster-designate file a bond with a surety company in a suitable amount. This is mandatory, otherwise there will be no installation ceremony. The assets of the Camp must be safeguarded and the confidence of the membership maintained.

He will select the Installing Officer, who shall be above the rank of Senior Vice-Commander, and forward his name to Department Headquarters, together with the date and place of installation. Installing Officers will receive proper credentials from these Headquarters, with blank forms to be filled out by them.

Spanish War Review.

7. The issuance of the first number of the Official Organ marks a distinct epoch in the life of Our Order. A long-felt void has been filled, and the adhesive element which will cement closer the individual units of Our Order is being circulated broadcast through the land. The blessings that should come with the Review will be immeasurable. The first number is full of much meat and easily digestible by the membership, famished for the want of just such nourishment. Naturally, the Department of New York has some predominance in the matter of space in the Review, but with the issuance of succeeding numbers other Departments and individuals will be crowding into the eight pages, which will be as it should be. The small price of 50 cents per annum should make every Comrade a subscriber. Headquarters call upon each Comrade to forward the 50 cents, and thereby support the Spanish War Review. No Comrade can get along without it.

Department Commander's Tour.

8. The Department Commander left New York City via D., L. & W. R. R. on Saturday, November 18th, stopping off at Elmira, being met by Past Senior Vice-Department Commander John D. Driscoll. The same evening he arrived at Bath, the State Soldiers and Sailors' Home being located some two miles distant. The Commandant, Col. Joseph E. Ewell, kindly sent a carriage, and had the Department Commander conveyed to his Headquarters and home, where he was hospitably received. The subject-matter discussed was the reception of our Comrades and their prospective

treatment at the institution. The Department Commander left with full assurance that all Veterans are treated alike, and all are expected to abide by the rules as laid down by the Board of Trustees. At present six Comrades are inmates. There are about 1,900 of other wars and service. The Department Commander next made Buffalo, his home town, stopping with his mother. He attended a stated meeting of Seyburn-Liscum Camp, No. 12, after being entertained at dinner by Past Commander-in-Chief Hamilton Ward at his home. He also attended a stated meeting of Bucky O'Neill Camp, No. 15, Buffalo. During the interim he had conferences with various Comrades in matters pertaining to legislation and inspections. On Saturday he visited in Albany. Among those consulted were Past Department Commander C. A. Simmons, now Deputy Adjutant-General, N. G. N. Y., Past Surgeon-General John H. Grant and Past Senior Vice-Department Commander Phillip G. Roosa. He also paid a flying visit to Troy, being received by Past Department Commander William J. Cunningham and Past Commander Rogers. He also paid a visit to Past Quartermaster L. B. Green. At night he attended the meeting of his Camp, Manhattan No. 1, and feels that his trip was most satisfactory and will result in material benefits in the near future. To all comrades who sacrificiously made his stay pleasant and profitable the Department Commander extends his hearty thanks.

Rules and Regulations

9. It is known that many Camps are without a copy of the new Rules and Regulations. It is impossible to properly conduct the business of the Camp without these, and it is expected that Commanders will immediately procure a copy for their Camps. The cost is 85 cents.

Season's Greetings.

10. The gladsome days of the Holiday Season are upon us, and Our Order has progressed apace. With the coming of 1912 some eighty odd Camp Administrations will be launched into being, and with these there will be born new hopes, new aspirations, new projects. These Headquarters are looking into the future with fortitude and courage. The New Year with the

new Officers will see the best traditions of our Department upheld. With one aim, Service, the results are certain.

The Department Commander and his Staff wish all Comrades and their dependants a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Information

11. Robert E. Reylance, 378 East 153d Street, New York City, has found a U. S. W. V. badge, No. 3125. He is willing to return same to the loser.

Functions.

12. Oct. 19. Address by Comrade Edward S. Travers, Chaplain U. S. A., to the members of West Point Camp, No. 85.

No. 6. Quartermaster Thomas J. Bourke, M. D., Russell Camp, No. 2, gave a benefit euchre for the Camp. A neat sum was realized. Comrade Joseph Finney will give one in the near future. Commander Strachan, Schenectady, was entertained at an oyster supper by Comrade Nevilly.

Nov. 29. Ball given by Admiral B. H. McCalla Camp, No. 65, at Palace Hall, 91 Grand Street, Brooklyn.

Dec. 2. First Annual Dinner, Camp Greater New York, Army of the Philippines, at Colaizzi's, 37 West 24th Street, Manhattan. Past Department Commander Frank Keck will be the toastmaster.

Dec. 3. Third Annual Ball, Admiral Cook Camp, No. 69, at Waldron's Opera House, Haverstraw.

Dec. 11. Smoker, Vaudeville and Reception to the Commander-in-Chief and the Department Commander by Gloucester Camp, No. 5.

Taps.

13. Comrade William Leopold, Major Frank Keck Camp, No. 53, died November 11, 1911. The Camp attended the funeral in Brooklyn.

Comrade Robert F. Kirk, 14th Regiment Camp, was buried with military honors in Greenwood Cemetery during the past month.

Comrade William Freitag, Jos. B. Decker Camp, No. 20, was

buried with full military honors during the past month, members of the A. & N. U. attending. Same took place in Woodlawn Cemetery, Staten Island.

The death of Comrade Edward F. Kelly, Manhattan Camp, No. 1, is announced. The deceased was formerly a sergeant of the 69th Regiment, N. Y. V.

Also is announced the death of Comrade John Grant, Manhattan Camp, No. 1, late Corporal, Co. E, 22d N. Y. V. The burial was in St. Michael's Cemetery, Nov. 7th.

The sympathy of Headquarters is extended to the families of the deceased, and to the Camps to which they were lately attached.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:

JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK CITY, *January* 1, 1912.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 7.

Series 1911–12.

1. In order to systematize the business of the Department, it is hereby ordered that all communications, including requisitions for supplies and moneys, be sent directly to Department Adjutant John S. Adair, 790 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

APPOINTMENTS.

2. *Aide-de-Camp.*

Comrade Joseph W. Fisher, Crispus Attucks Camp, No. 94.

Added to Legislation Committee.

Past Senior Vice Department Commander John D. Driscoll, E. M. Hoffman Camp, No. 40.

Extension Committee.

Comrade Garland N. Whistler, Joseph B. Decker Camp, No. 20, Chairman.

Past Department Commander C. A. Simmons, L. Boardman Smith Camp, No. 25.

Past Commander Harry A. F. Young, William H. Hubbell Camp No. 4.

Past Commander William E. Downs, Manhattan Camp No. 1.

Past Commander Ernest C. Keithley, Schley Squadron, No. 16.

Comrade Timothy F. Donovan, Fourteenth Regiment Camp, No. 14.

The Department has been honored by the Commander-in-Chief in the following appointments:

Aides-de-Camp.

Past Department Commander W. J. Cunningham.
Senior Vice Department Commander Chauncey W. Herrick.
Department Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney.
Past Judge Advocate W. Martin Watson.
Past Department Surgeon Arthur J. Schneidenbach.
Commander Isaac Joel.
Commander John S. Strachan.
Commander F. M. Chapman.
Commander William J. Massey.
Commander Joseph F. Simpson.
Past Commander George Sawyer.
Past Commander Charles C. Marley.
Past Commander Ralph H. Parker.
Past Commander Lars J. Petterson.
Past Commander Winfield Scott Overton, Jr.
Past Commander Adam Faulkner.
Past Commander William J. Hooper.
Past Commander William F. Morgan.
Past Commander Benjamin E. Worrall.
Past Commander W. L. Ingraham.
Commander-elect Frank Van Buren.
Quartermaster Thomas J. Bourke.
Chaplain Sol. Weil.
Comrade Orvel Johnson.
Comrade J. W. Creighton.
Comrade J. Donovan.

Comrade Daniel Kennedy.
Comrade James L. McPherson.
Comrade George W. Meyers.
Comrade Hugh J. Joyce.

Installing Officers.

Camp No. 1.—Department Commander Bernhardt Wall.
Camp No. 3.—Senior Vice Department Commander C. W. Herrick.
Camp No. 5.—Past Commander John J. Fitzgerald.
Camp No. 7.—Past Commander Willis O. Johnson.
Camp No. 8.—Department Commander Bernhardt Wall.
Camp No. 10.—Past Commander Bernard J. Fagan.
Camp No. 11.—Senior Vice Department Commander C. W. Herrick.
Camp No. 14.—Department Quartermaster Morris J. Mendelsohn.
Camp No. 16.—Commander Benjamin F. Fogg.
Camp No. 19.—Department Inspector Clayton J. Morse.
Camp No. 20.—Commander-in-Chief Maurice Simmons.
Camp No. 22.—Commander Charles H. Stephans.
Camp No. 23.—Department Commander Bernhardt Wall.
Camp No. 24.—Past Department Commander Frank Keck.
Camp No. 27.—Department Commander Bernhardt Wall.
Camp No. 30.—Past Commander John L. Dunn.
Camp No. 31.—Quartermaster General Thomas J. Quinn.
Camp No. 32.—Past Commander Adam Faulkner.
Camp No. 33.—Past Commander C. J. Winslow.
Camp No. 42.—Past Commander S. J. Stone.
Camp No. 44.—Department Commander Bernhardt Wall.
Camp No. 49.—Department Commander Bernhardt Wall.
Camp No. 51.—Past Commander Frank E. Hartigan.
Camp No. 58.—Past Commander Fred. W. Dunson.
Camp No. 61.—Adjutant-General Ernest W. Larkin.
Camp No. 62.—Department Commander Bernhardt Wall.
Camp No. 69.—Past Commander Frederick Gorst.
Camp No. 73.—Past Junior Vice Department Commander John T. Oates.

Camp No. 78.— Department Commander Bernhardt Wall.
Camp No. 78.— Commander Isaac Joel.
Camp No. 84.— Assistant Quartermaster General James S. Long.
Camp No. 85.— Adjutant-General Ernest W. Larkin.
Camp No. 87.— Department Commander Bernhardt Wall.
Camp No. 89.— Department Quartermaster Morris J. Mendelsohn.
Camp No. 91.— Department Commander Bernhardt Wall.

Installations.

3. These Headquarters have generously allowed the personal preferences of the Commanders-elect in the matter of Installation Officers to stand. These requests are invariably approved, but the formal application to these Headquarters is absolutely necessary and no installation is valid where such application has not been made and approved by these Headquarters.

Installation Officers will receive proper credentials with express instructions of procedure.

They will strictly adhere to the following rules: The National and Department per capita taxes must be paid up; the semi-annual reports must be in; the Quartermaster's bond must be produced. Without these three requirements no installation can be held. Installing Officers will carefully note this.

Immediately after the ceremony the Installing Officer will forward these Headquarters the names and addresses of the new Officers upon the blank form sent him with his authority.

Commanders.

4. These Headquarters are looking forward with a feeling of hope in the new year to come with the advent of the new administrations in the Camps. There should be a larger and more beneficient radius of action carved out of the future with the new official material. Great dependence is placed upon the Commanders, and upon them will devolve the maintenance of interest of the membership of their respective Camps. Department Headquarters call on them to fulfill the spirit of the obligation they assumed, and stand ready at all times to further the

interests of their Camps and Department. They should bear in mind that their tour of duty entails 366 days. It is expected that they ever keep in mind their relations to the Commandership by thinking between meetings of the program to be followed at the next session of the Camp. In this way interest is kept at white heat, and each member becomes enthusiastic in the plans and purposes of the Order. To rest is to rust. Commanders should have frequent meetings of their Officers, enacting the ritualistic work, and preparing plans for the future. They should not miss a single opportunity whereby the Camp may become a factor in a popular public movement. They should keep posted in all the labors of National and Department Headquarters, and be ever ready to stimulate action amongst their membership. They should be prompt in opening meetings and make possible an early adjournment for a social session. They should make prompt acknowledgment of communications received by them from all sources. They should be most alert in maintaining discipline, and unhesitatingly find recourse to the Code to bring to strict obedience those comrades that become recalcitrant. They should conduct the camp work along practical business lines, success certainly following. Above all, a respect for the laws of the land, and the Flag should be strictly observed.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

5. These Headquarters will issue a new roster of the Camps of the Department, including the names of the Commander, Adjutant and Quartermaster, with their addresses, together with the time and place of meetings. It will be bound in the form of a handy vest pocket booklet and include such other information as will be of interest and use to the Comrades. As this will be somewhat more expensive than heretofore, there will be need to keep the number to be printed at a close minimum. Each Comrade in good standing shall be entitled to receive a copy. Any changes of time and place of meeting, or addresses of officers should be immediately forwarded to the Department Adjutant.

PER CAPITA TAXES.

6. In Department G. O. No. 6 was issued the call for a Department per capita tax of ten cents.

In National G. O. No. 5 is issued the call for a National per capita tax of twelve and a half cents.

These taxes should be forwarded to the Department Adjutant at once.

With these should be forwarded the semi-annual reports. No Camp administration should relinquish the reins until it has made a settlement with the Department Adjutant, and thereby give the succeeding administration a clean bill of health.

Coghlan Memorial.

7. The Coghlan Memorial Committee is gratified with the splendid support given it through the past six months. Of course, the agitation for funds will continue. As the new camp administrations are taking hold, filled with new hopes, there naturally will be a desire for a definite plan of action in the new year and for some specific work. Nothing should appeal more strongly to a new set of Camp Officers than the project of rearing a monument to the memory of a patriot, our departed Department Commander, Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan. The Department Commander expects each Commander to take hold of this matter with a vim and feel a personal pride in furthering this most worthy movement. The Committee wants it distinctly understood that no amount will be deemed too small to accept. Send all contributions to the Chairman, Dr. John H. Grant, 195 Madison avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Transportation Aide John E. J. Clare is making arrangements for an inexpensive trip to Washington on the occasion of the dedication of the memorial in Arlington Cemetery in May, 1912. Those Comrades wishing to participate in these ceremonies and desiring information, may communicate with the Department Adjutant.

Contributions.

Previously acknowledged	$628 46
Gloucester Camp, No. 5	5 00
Henry W. Hubbell Camp, No. 24	5 00
Past Department Surgeon Arthur J. Schneidenbach	1 00
Past Commander Danial J. Murphy, Old Guard Camp, No. 19	1 00

Past Commander Abraham L. Beckhardt, David Wilson Camp, No. 59	$1 00
Chaplain Sol. Weil, Gen. Joe Wheeler Camp, No. 89.	1 00
Comrade William Neumiller, David Wilson Camp, No. 59	1 00
Total	$643 46

OFFICIAL ORGAN.

8. Number two of The Spanish War Review has appeared with a splendid article on "Comradeship," by Comrade Richmond P. Hobson of "Merrimac" fame, which should be read by every Comrade in this Department. Incorporated with this issue is National G. O. No. 5, copious notes of the activities of the various Departments of our Order, besides timely topics of present-day interest and editorials bearing on matters dear to all Comrades interested in extending the influence of our Order. Assistant Adjutant-General Davenny deserves much praise and credit for his able conduct of the business of editing and establishing Our Official Organ, as he is putting into it his whole energy by day and by night, and the best that is in him. He deserves the hearty support and co-operation of every Comrade of the Order, which would please him far more than empty phrases. In the publication business subscriptions talk. This monthly medium will be "The Tie That Binds" us together. Commanders of this Department are called upon to make their first order of business the extension of the subscription list, by seeing each Comrade personally and getting his fifty cents. No Comrade who deems himself a "live wire" can afford to keep himself detached from "The Spanish War Review" battery.

COURT MARTIAL.

9. Extract of National G. O. No. 5, dated December 15, 1911:

"Comrade John De Hart, a member of the Fourteenth Regiment Camp No. 14, Dept. of N. Y., U. S. W. V., having been tried before a court martial and convicted of misappropriation of funds and sentenced to dishonorable discharge from the U. S.

W. V., and the findings and sentence of the court having been approved by the Commander-in-Chief, the said John De Hart is dishonorably discharged in accordance with Article 10 of the Code of Discipline."

Refund Pay.

10. While the Department Commander was visiting in the Adjutant-General's Office last month it was brought to his attention that many Comrades who served in New York Regiments have failed to make application for back pay to which they are entitled. In looking over the books he found many names of Comrades known to him. The Adjutant-General is anxious to finish up this business of back-pay, and those entitled to receive same should make application at once. The Department Adjutant will be glad to furnish the necessary information.

Information.

11. Adjutant A. E. Stern, Sergt. Hamilton Fish Camp, No. 46, desires information which might lead to the whereabouts of Comrade James Galbraith, late Co. C., 46th U. S. Vols., and a member of the Camp.

These Headquarters desire information leading to the whereabouts of Comrade Luty Flack, Poughkeepsie, who served in the 50th Co., C. A.

The Town Board of Saratoga Springs has deeded to Saratoga Camp, No. 58, a lot in Greenridge Cemetery. A flag-pole will be immediately erected, and the matter of a central monument agitated.

Functions.

12. Dec. 1.— West Point Camp, No. 85, visited Ryder Post, No. 598, G. A. R., at Highland Falls, and was royally entertained.

Dec. 9.— Banquet, Fourteenth Regiment Camp, No. 14, at Hickey's Restaurant, Brooklyn. Addresses by Col. John F. Foote, Maj. Timothy J. Donovan, Department Commander Wall, Assistant Adjutant General Davenny, Assistant Quartermaster General Long, Maj. Baldwin, Commander Hand and Commander Stephans.

Dec. 12.— Reception tendered Department President Mrs. Nellie R. Love and Staff by Betsy Ross Auxiliary at the Armory, Rochester.

Dec. 14.— Banquet, Abraham Lincoln Camp, No. 91, at Healy's, Manhattan. Adresses by Police Commissioner Waldo, Mr. James Speyer, Commander-in-Chief Simmons, Department Commander Wall, Captain England, Assemblyman Banzhaf and Commander Lawless.

Dec. 23.— Family Reunion and Christmas Tree, Kruse Camp, No. 61, at Luhr's Hall, Corona.

Jan. 2.— Installation, Col. John W. Vrooman Camp, No. 51, Herkimer.

Jan. 2.— Installation, Wallace F. Randolph Camp, No. 27, City Hall, Yonkers.

Jan. 3.— Installation, Hudson B. Moore Camp, No. 78, Newburgh.

Jan. 3.— Installation, Old Guard Camp, No. 19, 22d Regt. Armory, Manhattan.

Jan. 5.— Installation, Neptune Naval Camp, No. 30, 315 Washington Street, Brooklyn.

Jan. 6.— Installation, David Wilson Camp, No. 59, Bronx.

Jan. 6.— Installation, Naval Camp, No. 49, 319 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

Jan. 6.— Installation, Sergt. Hamilton Fish Camp, No. 46, Lenox Casino, 100 West 116th Street, Manhattan.

Jan. 9.— Installation, Major John K. Sague Camp, No. 44, Poughkeepsie.

Jan. 9.— Installation, General Eugene Griffin Camp, No. 11, Schenectady.

Jan. 11.— Installation, William R. Carmer Camp, No. 8, Armory, Mt. Vernon.

Jan. 12.— Installation, William H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4, Brooklyn.

Jan. 13.— Installation, Manhattan Camp, No. 1, 5 East 59th Street, Manhattan.

Jan. 16.— Installation, New York City Camp, No. 23, Manhattan.

Jan. 17.— Installation, Philippine Camp, No. 87, Suburban Hall, 149th Street and Third Avenue, Bronx.

Jan. 17.— Installation, Reception and Dance, William McKinley Camp, No. 62, at Turn Hall, Brooklyn.

Jan. 18.— Annual Banquet and Installation, Thos. H. Barber Camp, No. 3, Binghamton.

Jan. 18.— Annual Military Ball, David Wilson Camp, No. 59, and Kathryne Fellows Auxiliary, at Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx.

Jan. 30.— Installation, Thos. H. Fitzgerald Camp, No. 79, White Plains.

Feb. 10.— Annual Athletic Games, New York County Memorial and Executive Committee, at 22d Regiment Armory, Manhattan.

Taps.

13. The following deaths have reduced our ranks in the immediate past:

Comrade Clifton O. Meigs, Manhattan Camp, No. 1, died December 5th and was buried in National Cemetery Cypress Hills, with military honors. The deceased Comrade served in the 3d Conn. Vols. as a private.

Comrade Cornelius Moore, Henry J. Reilly Camp, No. 34, died Nov. 10th, and was interred in St. John's Cemetery, Brooklyn, Nov. 14th, the members of the Camp attending in a body.

Comrade Peter Sheran, William H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4, died Dec. 9th, and was interred Dec. 12th in Holy Cross Cemetery with military honors, a firing squad and bugler being furnished by the Commandant of the Navy Yard. The deceased Comrade served in Co. C, 47th N. Y. Vols.

Comrade Charles Vosbury, Thos. H. Barber Camp, No. 3, died Dec. 11th and was buried in Company H Plot in Spring Forest Cemetery, Binghamton. A firing squad was furnished by Co. H, and a bugler by Battery C, the Camp attending in a body.

Comrade Patrick G. Ferguson, Manhattan Camp, No. 1, died Dec. 16th and was buried in Calvary Cemetery, Brooklyn, the Camp performing the burial service of the Order. The deceased Comrade was a Private in the 9th N. Y. Vols.

Comrade August Holmberg, Maj. Gen. George F. Elliott Camp, No. 84, died at his home, Brooklyn, Nov. 29th, and was buried with military honors by the members of his Camp.

The sympathy of Headquarters is extended to the families of the deceased and to the Camps to which they were lately attached.

By order of
BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:
JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK CITY, *February* 8, 1912.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

Series 1911–12.

1. In order to systematize the business of the Department. it is hereby ordered that all communications, including requisitions for supplies and moneys, be sent directly to Department Adjutant John S. Adair, 790 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

APPOINTMENTS.

2. Revision Committee:

Past Adjutant-General John T. Ryan, Maj. Gen. R. P. Hughes, Camp, No. 17; Vice Adjutant General Ernest W. Larkin, resigned.

Past Commander Bartley J. Wright, Capron Camp, No. 22; Vice Past Commander John S. Eiseman, resigned.

Installation Officers:

Camp No. 2. Senior Vice Department Commander C. W. Herrick.

Camp No. 4. Past Commander-in-Chief Edward J. Gihon.

Camp No. 6. Past Commander W. Fenton Myers.

Camp No. 9. Past Commander Loyal L. Davis.

Camp No. 12. Chief of Staff Andrew B. Gilfillan.

Camp No. 15. Chief of Staff Andrew B. Gilfillan.

Camp No. 18. Department Quartermaster M. J. Mendelsohn.

Camp No. 21. Past Junior Vice Department Commander John T. Oates.

Camp No. 25. Past Commander F. S. Couchman.

Camp No. 28. Past Surgeon General John H. Grant.
Camp No. 29. Past Commander Paul Vandevelde.
Camp No. 34. Past Junior Vice Department Commander John T. Oates.
Camp No. 36. Past Department Commander Frank Keck.
Camp No. 37. Past Commander William S. Lynt.
Camp No. 38. Past Commander Walter V. McCoy.
Camp No. 43. Department Commander Bernhardt Wall.
Camp No. 45. Past Commander Perl A. Butts.
Camp No. 46. Quartermaster General Thomas J. Quinn.
Camp No. 48. Commander-in-Chief Maurice Simmons.
Camp No. 53. Past Commander Bernard J. Fagan.
Camp No. 59. Adjutant General Ernest W. Larkin.
Camp No. 61. Adjutant-General Ernest W. Larkin.
Camp No. 65. Past Commander Michael F. Howard.
Camp No. 66. Commander-in-Chief Maurice Simmons.
Camp No. 68. Department Commander Bernhardt Wall.
Camp No. 74. Past Department Surgeon Garrett V. Johnson.
Camp No. 79. Assistant Adjutant General Wilson I. Davenny, Vice Commander Isaac Joel, resigned.
Camp No. 80. Department Commander Bernhardt Wall.
Camp No. 82. Adjutant General Ernest W. Larkin.
Camp No. 83. Chief of Staff Andrew B. Gilfillan.
Camp No. 86. Department Aide-de-camp Patrick Guilfoyle.
Camp No. 92. Past Commander Bernard J. Fagan.
Camp No. 93. Past Commander William E. Downs.
Camp No. 94. Past Commander Walter V. McCoy.

Installations.

3. The new administrations of the Camps have been duly set in motion by authorized representatives of these Headquarters. There is great promise in the splendid material that has been chosen by the Camps to fill the official stations. The central desire to serve seems to animate one and all. A past Department Commander has accepted the dictum of his Camp, and become the Commander for the year, and, in many cases Past Commanders have assumed such offices as Adjutant, Quartermaster, Officer of the Day, Chaplain, and others. The general willing-

ness to serve speaks well for the quality of our workers. The acceptance of labor and responsibility means sacrifice of the personal pleasures of private life, and all Comrades will join with Headquarters in felicitating the Camps on their good fortune in these selections. The well-wishes for a happy and fruitful term of office go with all Camp Officers. The Commander's talents, time and tissue will find a ready outlet in the following matters:

Recruiting.
Relief.
Correspondence.
Spanish War Review.
Ritualistic Work.
Grand Army of the Republic.
Binghamton (Department) Encampment.
Coghlan Memorial Fund and Dedication.
Inter-camp Visitation.
School Patriotic Work.
Sociability (Camp).
Atlantic City (National) Encampment.

Commanders are elected to serve 366 days this year, and, as many nights, if necessary. Each of these subjects should receive some of their attention. They may want to specialize, which is within their rights.

The thanks is heartily expressed to those Comrades who generously performed service as Installing Officers. Having inaugurated the new administrations, it would be needless to state, that their interest in them should not cease upon the completion of the ceremony. A certain godfatherly responsibility should manifest itself from time to time, and, a return visit after six months of life, would be quite fit and proper, if possible.

The Department Commander desires to express his sincere thanks to the Camps for their hospitable entertainment at their installations in the past month.

Coghlan Memorial.

4. The spirit of reverence for our dead is not dead! The splendid manner in which the Camps and Comrades have responded to the call for funds in aid of the project for a memorial

to our late Past Department Commander is most gratifying. There is yet need for a small sum of less than fifty dollars, and, it is hoped that those Camps that have not yet contributed, will make some small sacrifice to the end of swelling the fund to its full measure. Each Camp should feel some degree of pride in having been instrumental in rearing this memorial in the Nation's Cemetery.

The date of dedication is definitely fixed for Sunday, May 19, 1912. Tentatively, a special train will leave on Saturday afternoon, May 18th, getting to Washington early enough to permit of a few hours' mingling before retiring. The next morning can be utilized to see the city. The dedication will take place in the afternoon at Arlington Cemetery, with the Nation's high officials and heroes of our war in attendance. The train will leave late Sunday night, arriving in New York in time to have a night's rest. Transportation Aide Clare has gotten a rate of $6.80 round trip from New York City, and, on account of the limitedness of participants from other sections, it has been impossible to get further rates. Ten dollars should see the individual through the journey and it should insure a large delegation. All those desiring to participate should send in their names to the Department Adjutant immediately.

The Chairman of the Coghlan Memorial Committee, Dr. John H. Grant, makes the following report:

Previously acknowledged through General Orders....	$638 46
Capt. Malcolm A. Rafferty Camp, No. 80.....	5 00
Wallace F. Randolph Camp, No. 27.....	5 00
Comrade Clarence Vernon, Camp No. 80.....	1 00
Comrade Sol. Litzmer, Camp No. 19.....	1 00
Gen. Joe Wheeler Camp, No. 89.....	1 75
West Point Camp, No. 85.....	5 00
Comrade S. T. Armstrong, Camp No. 36.....	5 00
Saratoga Camp, No. 58.....	5 00
Paymaster W. H. Doherty, U. S. N.....	1 00
Capt. Allyn K. Capron Camp, No. 60.....	5 00
Admiral Philip Camp, No. 18.....	5 00
Fourteenth Regiment Camp, No. 14.....	5 00
Joseph S. Decker, Camp No. 20.....	15 50

Newell Rising Camp, No. 68	$3 00
Interest, July 1, 1911, to December 31, 1911, Albany Savings Bank	11 80
Total	$704 08

(The name of Gloucester Camp No. 5, should have been omitted in G. O. No. 7, as credit was given in G. O. No. 5.)

Municipal and Vicinity Councils.

5. The attention of the Camps is invited to Part 4, Rules and Regulations, bearing on the organization of Municipal and Vicinity Councils. It is expected that Camps will govern themselves by these provisions, and Headquarters will hold each Commander to a strict adherence to his pledge as a man and Comrade to be governed by the Rules and Regulations. The Department Commander also took a pledge to be so governed, and is held to strict accountability for the proper conduct of all Officers under his jurisdiction. The Camps of New York City are in the process of forming Councils according to the R. & R. Also, the Camps of Westchester County. Councils are under the supervision of the Department Commander, and, in future, these will be inspected occasionally, as are the Camps.

Fall Inspections.

6. On the whole, the Fall inspections were most satisfactory of results. Wherever and whenever a District Inspector did his full duty, there and then did headquarters come into intimate touch with the conditions as they existed, and made possible a basis, on which to gauge the standing of the Camp, and arrange for such support as the Camp needed. In some cases District Inspectors failed most lamentably in their duties, and failed even in the ordinary courtesy of responding to communications from official sources. The lessons learned from this preliminary inspection will stand headquarters in good stead, and make possible a most thorough annual inspection. The Department Commander desires to thank the District Inspectors for their sacrifices and services.

As there will be a redistricting of the Department, all appointments of district inspectors are hereby revoked.

Spanish War Review.

7. There is a most welcome monthly visitor which appears at these Headquarters in the form of the official organ. It is the tie that binds all the separate units of this Order together as one. It is a connecting link, full of news and views from many sources. The January issue has a splendid article on the late Admiral "Fighting Bob" Evans, and a fine portrait engraving; a full article on national legislation; one on the disposition of the U. S. S. Maine; news from twelve Departments; Gener Order No. 6 and editorial matter, and bright bits scattered about. There must be something in all this to interest us. Fifty cents a year (that means about four cents a month) that is the price; give it to your Quartermaster. The Camp's per capita tax will be reduced ten cents on each subscription by National Headquarters. Commander and Quartermaster, consider that. You must go directely to Comrades for these subscriptions in order to get them.

Department Roster.

8. The Roster is expected to put in its appearance by March first, and it will be in such a form as to be easily carried in the vest pocket. In it will be such general information, together with blank pages, as to make it serviceable on all occasions. Those camps that have not yet forwarded their list of new officers for 1912, will necessarily be left out of the Roster. The forms will be held open until February twelfth.

R. & R. Interpretations.

9. (a) A Comrade, owing moneys borrowed from the Camp treasury, tickets or other Camp properties, cannot have them charged to his account of dues. He can be tried under Article 10, Code of Discipline.

(b) An elected officer, failing in the fulfilling of his duties, either by absence or other forms of neglect, cannot be removed from his office, except by due process of a court martial, as pro-

vided for in Article 13, Code of Discipline. An officer will prefer to resign before being summoned to appear as a defendant before a court.

(c) A Commander, or a Past Commander, refusing to respond to official communications from Headquarters, becomes negligent in his duties. These Headquarters maintain, that inasmuch, as these officers continue to hold a rank in the Department, entitling them to voice and vote at all Department Encampments, they are expected to fulfill the least of all their obligations — acknowledgment of official communications. Headquarters will report these negligent officers to the Department Encampment, with the expectation, that proper action will be taken by that body to discipline them.

Lincoln's Birthday.

10. It is most fitting that the United Spanish War Veterans co-operate with the G. A. R. in observing the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. Our war is closely connected with the desires that animated the martyred president in the last days of his life. His earnest desire was, to heal the wounds caused by the civil conflict. He was not spared to bring this about. It was the privilege of the participants in the Spanish-American War to incidentally bring about the closing of those wounds. In that war served, side by side, under the same flag, in the same spirit, the sons of those opposed to each other in the Civil War. Fighting, famine, fever, and the incident hardships of campaigns, brought about a fraternal feeling, which is best demonstrated by the existence of our Order all over the land, and exemplified in the nonsectionalizing of our country. We can well co-operate in any observance of the birthday of Lincoln.

R. & R. Indexes.

11. The indexes to the Rules and Regulations will be on hand some time this month. Camps having ordered copies of the R. & R. are entitled to receive these indexes. As they are as large and heavy as the present R. & R. Headquarters have decided that Camps, desiring these, shall send in a requisition for their quota, and same will be sent free, excepting the cost of expressage. Postage on single copies, five cents.

INFORMATION DESIRED.

12. (a) During the term of the Department Commander as Senior Vice Department Commander, there was organized under his direction, a Civil Service Committee in the city of New York, with Past Commander Walter V. McCoy as Chairman, and Comrade John H. Beatty, Maj. Frank Keck Camp, No. 53, as Treasurer. The Chairman is unable to give these Headquarters the name of the secretary, and, inasmuch as Comrades have paid money into the treasury, and have enrolled themselves in this temporary association, there is a general desire to have a meeting thereof. Headquarters would appreciate it, if those Comrades who attended this initial meeting, will send their names and addresses to the Department Adjutant at an early date. For their information it might be stated, that in the matter of the Versos case, the sum of $19.50 has been expended by the Treasurer for the printing of the brief of Past Department Adjutant L. T. Fetzer.

(b) Information is desired as to the whereabouts of Steward John S. Dean, who was in charge of the hospital at Knoxville, Tenn., November, 1898; Chief Clerk to Mayor Hysell at Macon, Ga., and then, at Cienfuegos, Cuba, until February, 1899. Send same to Adjutant I. P. Cammarn, Baguley Camp, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

FUNCTIONS.

13. Jan. 3.— Installation, Col. J. G. Butler Camp, No. 86, Syracuse, and muster-in of Clara Ward Auxiliary.

Jan. 4.— Joint Installation, Saratoga Camp, No. 58, and Reubena Hyde Walworth Auxiliary, No. 30, by Past Commander Fred. W. Dunson.

Jan. 8.— Installation, New York City Camp, No. 23, by the Department Commander; and, the muster-in of the Anita Newcomb McGee Auxiliary, composed exclusively of Nurses of the Spanish-American War, by the Department President, Mrs. Nellie R. Love.

Jan. 11.— Installation, West Point Camp, No. 85, at Highland Falls, by the Adjutant General. Present were the Commander-

in-Chief, and a large delegation of the G. A. R., who marched into the hall with the local Drum Corps at its head.

Jan. 12.— Installation, William H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4, by Past Commander-in-Chief Edward J. Gihon, Past Commander Benjamin F. Fogg, Master of Ceremonies, followed by a collation.

Jan. 18.— Installation and Banquet, Thos. H. Barber Camp, No. 3, Binghamton, with a large attendance of the G. A. R. Senior Vice Department Commander Chauncey W. Herrick, assisted by members of Col. Walter Scott Camp, No. 42, Oneonta, performed the Installing Ceremonies.

Jan. 19.— First Annual Ball, Joseph J. Tully Camp, No. 72, Corning, at the city hall. A stand of colors was presented to the Camp by Arthur H. Tully, son of the namesake of the Camp.

Jan. 19.— Joint Installation, Seyburn-Liscum Camp, No. 12, Bucky O'Neill Camp, No. 15, and Lockport Camp, No. 83, at Labor Temple, Buffalo, by the Chief of Staff.

Feb. 14.— Leap-year Dance, Edith K. Roosevelt Auxiliary, at Trinity Hall, 156th Street and Trinity Avenue, Bronx.

Feb. 15.— Informal laying of cornerstone, Maine Monument, Columbus Circle, New York City.

Feb. 18.— Maine Memorial Services, Capt. D. D. Mitchell Camp, No. 13, Department of New Jersey, at Central Methodist Church, Newark, N. J., 3:30 p. m.

Feb. 21.— Class Muster, David Wilson Camp, No. 59, 177th Street and Third Avenue, Bronx.

Feb. 29.— Fifth Annual Indoor Athletic Games, New York County Memorial and Executive Committee, at 22d Regiment Armory, 67th Street and Broadway, Manhattan, Thursday, Feb. 29, at 8:15 p. m. sharp. The big amateur athletes of the country are entered in various events. The flag race, open to Spanish War Veterans only, will be an interesting feature. Tickets, 50 cents; to Comrades, five tickets for $2. Proceeds go to the Relief Fund.

May 11.— Testimonial Banquet to Commander-in-Chief Maurice Simmons, at Palm Garden, Manhattan. Tickets, $2 each, to be had from National Aide Walker W. Vick, Secretary-Treasurer, 50 Broadway, New York City.

TAPS.

14. The following deaths have reduced our ranks in the immediate past:

Sept. 3.— Comrade Paul Neipel, Col. J. W. Vrooman Camp, No. 51, in the State of Washington; interment taking place in the same State.

Nov. 21.— Comrade Graham H. Millar, Major Frank Keck Camp, No. 53.

Nov. 21.— Comrade DeWitt C. Williams, Gen. Henry W. Lawton Camp, No. 21, at Middletown, N. Y., the interment taking place at Monroe, N. Y., under the auspices of Alfred C. Weller Camp, No. 32, a firing squad being furnished by Comrade Capt. Ballman, Co. I, 1st Regt., N. G. N. Y. Lawton Camp was represented by National Aide Walter J. Anderson. The deceased Comrade served in Battery C, 7th Art., U. S. A.

Dec. 5.— Comrade Fred Manee, Henry W. Hubbell Camp, No. 24, interred with military honors, December 9th. The deceased Comrade served in Co. I, 22d Regt., N. Y. Vols.

Dec. 13.— Comrade Harry Wilcox, Old Guard Camp, No. 19, and interred with military honors December 17th. The deceased Comrade served in the 22d Regt. N. Y. Vols.

Dec. 28.— Comrade Charles A. Dreyer, Admiral Schley Naval Squadron, No. 16, in Elizabeth, N. J., and interred with military honors.

Jan. 11.— Comrade Charles Jansen, Naval Camp, No. 49, through exposure following the rescue of a fellow-workman from drowning, and interred with full military honors Jan. 15th. The deceased Comrade was a charter member of his Camp.

The sympathy of Headquarters is extended to the families of the deceased and to the Camps to which they were lately attached.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK CITY, *March* 9, 1912.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

Series 1911–12.

1. In order to systematize the business of the Department, it is hereby ordered that all communications, including requisitions for supplies and moneys, be sent directly to Department Adjutant John S. Adair, 790 Amsterdam avenue, New York City.

APPOINTMENTS.

2. Assistant Department Adjutant — Past Commander John H. Ehmann, Capt. Frank Rockwell Palmer Camp, No. 28; Vice-Comrade Thomas J. McCarthy, resigned.

Aide-de-Camp.

Comrade Addison T. Wilkinson, Major John K. Sague Camp, No. 44.

The Patriotic Committee is hereby merged with the Extension Committee, and the members of the older committee will meet with the enlarged committee. As the patriotic work is in its initiative state, the Extension Committee will handle it, until better established.

The Commander-in-Chief has appointed the following Comrades of this Department as National Aides-de-Camp.

Past Department Inspector A. C. N. Fairlamb.
Past Commander John H. Walters.
Past Commander William S. Lynt.
Past Commander Walter J. Anderson.
Past Commander John F. Spolders.
Past Commander Edward E. Swartwood.
Past Commander Albert Franke.
Past Commander T. J. O'Donnell.
Past Junior Vice-Commander James J. Clark.
Comrade George Barrett.
Comrade Theodore H. Bernstein.
Comrade Patrick Wolfe.
Comrade R. W. Murray.
Comrade Daniel J. Fellows.

Comrade Arthur E. G. Fuller.

Comrade William Snyder.

Comrade Isadore Weill, instead of Chaplain Sol Weil, G. O. No. 7.

LEGISLATION.

3. On a recent visit to the legislative halls at Albany, the Department Commander and Judge Advocate had the following matters presented:

(a) A concurrent resolution, providing for a full preference to all veterans in the civil service employ. Introduced by Comrade Louis A. Cuvillier in the Assembly.

(b) A bill (amendment), providing for the burial of widows and orphans of veterans, if married prior to 1910. Introduced by Comrade J. Mayhew Wainwright in the Senate; and, Comrade A. H. T. Banzhaf in the Assembly.

(c) A bill, providing for compensation for time lost, where civil service employees have been illegally ousted from their positions, and reinstated by court order. Governor Dix refused to sign the bill passed last year, because it affected only veterans. This bill includes all civil service employees. Introduced by Past Commander Anthony J. Griffin in the Senate, and Past Department Inspector Alfred J. Kennedy in the Assembly.

These Headquarters also favor the bill introduced in the Assembly by Comrade Dean Nelson, which provides for an appropriation of $4,000 to be used in the purchase of campaign badges to be given to those having served in 1898.

Other bills, hurtful to the interests of the Order, have been opposed, and from the best information, these are all dead in committee.

Comrades who feel an interest in the above legislation should communicate with their representatives, requesting their co-operation in getting these bills reported out of committee and passed. A small minority of our membership is employed in the civil service, yet it is expected that all Comrades will feel a kindly interest in promoting legislation which will help their fellows. Let each one of us exert his best influence with his representatives, and with the combined efforts of all only success awaits us.

Banquet to the Commander-in-Chief.

4. On May 11th a testimonial banquet will be tendered the Commander-in-Chief at Palm Garden, New York City. The Commander-in-Chief has been a most strenuous fighter in the ranks of the Order, and in his various official capacities has ever labored to enhance the prestige of the Organization. His labors have been unceasing. He has been honored with the highest gift our Order can bestow, and is continuing his labors as assiduously now as in his previous official positions. The compensation for all the sacrifice involved is negative in character. A banquet is the usual manner of showing a slight appreciation for service, and all Comrades can rally around the festive board on this occasion to felicitate him in his good fortune and wish him well. With the flow of wit and wisdom all the differences can be forgotten for the moment at least. No matter who the holder of the title may be, the title is entitled to honor and deference. The occasion will bring together the great minds of the Order. Men who are moulding the National Statutes, and those of the States, and men who are active in other walks of civic and military life, will commingle with Comrades who have brought the Order to its present high state. Altogether it should be a most auspicious occasion for the Order. Tickets, at the price of two dollars, may be had from the Secretary, Past Department Inspector Arthur N. Fairlamb, Morristown, N. J., or the Chairman, Past Commander Isadore Freid, 220 Broadway, New York City.

Spanish War Review.

5. The Official Organ is improving in quality with each issue, month by month. The messenger with the tidings from the various points of the compass is ever welcome. It is suggested to the Camps that a greater degree of interest will be manifested by its membership if, with the payment of a year's dues, a subscription to the Official Organ is given. It is the cheapest form of advertising. The great problem of the Order to-day is not the getting of new members, but, how to retain the members after you have them. All men are not interested in the same features of the Order. All men cannot attend meetings. This paper would come

into their homes and offices to acquaint them with the activities of the Order. When a crucial moment came when you did want the full force out, there would be no trouble in getting it. Giving a year's subscription with a year's dues is the best investment of the monies of the Camp. The interest, as well as the membership, must be retained.

Encampments.

6. Attention is invited to the matter of the Annual Encampments. At these conventions the great questions affecting the welfare and progress of the Order are suggested and determined. The Order is governed by the acts of its Encampments, and all Comrades feeling deeply in the structural work of the Order should make it their business to attend these functions. Those desiring recreation will find it also. Camps should organize clubs to insure a more spirited interest and a better representation.

Department Encampment, Binghamton, July 8, 9 and 10, 1912.

National Encampment, Atlantic City, September 9, 10 and 11, 1912.

Coghlan Memorial.

7. The Department Commander, while in Washington, will personally ascertain the progress of the work on the Coghlan Memorial to be erected in Arlington Cemetery. There is still a small amount of money necessary to cover the expenses of this undertaking, and Camps and Comrades are urged to make their contributions now, in order to facilitate the plans for the final dedication, Sunday, May 19, 1912.

The "Maine."

8. The sea-burial of the "Maine" will take place March 16, and the Department Commander has been designated to represent the Commander-in-Chief on this occasion. He leaves New York City March 9, on the S. S. "Saratoga," and expects to return via Washington on the ship carrying the bodies recovered from the wreck. While in Washington, he will, by courtesy of the Secretary of the Navy, look over the relics of the "Maine," with the view of making a selection for the Department. Directly after the passage of the bill to raise the wreck, the Department Commander made a request for some of the parts of the ship, in the

interest of the Order of this Department. He will incidentally visit his Regimental Camping-ground at Guanajay, and throughout the trip take photographs and make sketches of everything of interest. These will be exhibited on the occasion of his official visit to Manhattan Camp March 23.

Adjutant General, N. G. N. Y.

9. The Adjutant General, N. G. N. Y., has caused to be sent to each Camp a letter requesting a roster of its members, which can be used for future reference. Each Camp should acquiesce to this request. There is a possibility of using this information to the material benefit of many of our Comrades at some future time. It may serve the State in days to come. There is no obligation exacted from any Comrade, and each Commander can feel assured that these Headquarters will not become entangled in any extraneous business which might lead to conditions harmful to the Order.

Department Roster.

10. The Annual Roster is in the hands of the printer, and it is expected to be ready for distribution by the 15th of the month. Three thousand copies have been ordered, and great care will be taken to give each Camp its proper proportion according to its membership. As this Roster is a digression from the usual form, and more elaborate in some particulars, it need hardly be stated that it is more expensive than in the past, and should be appreciated accordingly.

Discharge of Court-Martial.

11. The Court appointed under S. O. No. 1, to sit on the case of John De Hart, is hereby discharged. The Department Commander desires to thank the members for their sacrifice in accepting this detail.

Information Desired.

12. Officers or men who served in the Philippines with Comrade David J. Powell, Corporal in the 47th U. S. Volunteers, will confer a great favor upon Mrs. M. A. Powell if they will kindly send their names to her home, 713 Grand street, Troy, N. Y.

Comrade T. J. O'Leary, of Iona Island, a member of Admiral Cook Camp, No. 69, desires information which will lead to the whereabouts of Frederick Walker, who served in the U. S. Navy from January 12, 1897, to October 28, 1901.

FUNCTIONS.

13. March 21. Dinner given by "Griffin's Neighbors" to Past Commander Anthony J. Griffin, Senator from The Bronx, at Ebling's Casino, 156th street and St. Ann's avenue, Bronx.

March 28. Annual Theater Party, Manhattan Camp, No. 1, and David Wilson Camp, No. 59, at Colonial Theater, Broadway and 62d street, Manhattan.

TAPS.

14. The following deaths have reduced our ranks in the immediate past:

Jan. 14. Comrade Edward P. Brown, Captain Frank Rockwell Palmer Camp, No. 28. The deceased Comrade served in Co. D, 1st N. Y. Inf., and was buried with full military honors. Co. C, 10th Regt., N. G. N. Y., furnished the firing squad.

Feb. 12. Adjutant A. H. Pincus, Sergt. Hamilton Fish Camp, No. 46. Comrade Pincus served as a Private in Co. A, 3d U. S. Inf., and was buried with full military honors Feb. 14, at Bayside Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Feb. 16. Comrade Alex. F. Bell, Manhattan Camp, No. 1. The deceased Comrade was buried with full military honors February 18, in St. Michael's Cemetery, Astoria, L. I. Comrade Bell served in Co. H, 12th N. Y. Vols.

Feb. 21. Comrade Charles Stiehr, Manhattan Camp, No. 1, and buried with full military honors February 25, in St. Michael's Cemetery, Astoria, L. I. Comrade Stiehr served in the 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols.

The sympathy of Headquarters is extended to the families of the deceased and to the Camps to which they were lately attached.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK CITY, *April* 11, 1912.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10.

Series 1911–12.

1. In order to systematize the business of the Department, it is hereby ordered that all communications, including requisitions for supplies and moneys, be sent directly to Department Adjutant John S. Adair, 790 Amsterdam avenue, New York City.

APPOINTMENTS.

2. Aide-de-Camp:

Past Commander John J. Fitzgerald, Maj.-Gen. Geo. F. Elliott Camp, No. 84.

Added to Extension Committee.

Comrade H. C. H. Stewart, Major Frank Keck Camp, No. 53.

Appointed National Aides-de-Camp by the Commander-in-Chief.

Commander Frank Lawless.
Commander Thomas S. Scott.
Past Commander William P. Malcolm.
Past Commander Torrey A. Ball.
Past Commander Thomas J. Murray.
Past Commander Herbert A. Morgan.
Past Commander Charles A. French.
Past Commander Harlin P. Hamlin.
Comrade Joseph C. Pierquet.
Comrade John J. O'Rourke.
Comrade Arthur E. Luzzi.
Comrade Thomas S. Richards.
Comrade Harry Harris.
Comrade William Steiger.
Comrade Clarence Ennis.
Comrade Fred G. Newell.
Comrade Charles Senft.
Comrade Charles E. Garlock.

LEGISLATION.

3. With the adjournment of the Legislature the Department must feel gratified with the course of the several resolutions of-

fered to it. The Widows' Burial bill was passed, as well as the Compensation bill. The Campaign Badge bill passed, and from reports that seem reliable has been signed by the Governor. The Preference bill never left the committee, and the Department Commander will make a recommendation regarding this feature of much-wasted energy in his annual report. At that time the names of those Comrades and other members of the Legislature, who were instrumental in the work of pushing the bills, will be published.

National Headquarters is waging a most active campaign in the interest of the Crago bill, which provides for pensions for our widows and orphans. These Headquarters have already sent out Special Order No. 12 to all Commanders with pertinent instructions. These are hereby supplemented, wherein all Comrades are urged to write to their Congressmen, requesting their co-operation in the furtherance of the passage of the Crago bill, H. R. No. 17470. No time should be lost in doing this, and every letter adds just one other reason for the Congressman's favorable notice and action.

Addenda: As the Widows' Burial bill, Senate No. 615, is now before the Governor, all Comrades should write to Gov. John A. Dix, Albany, requesting his favorable decision thereon.

Coghlan Memorial.

4. While in Washington the Department Commander called upon the contractor who is building the Coghlan Monument. The work is progressing satisfactorily, and he assured the Department Commander of his ability to have the monument ready for dedication on May 19th. The final details of transportation and program will be published in a following G. O.

The "Maine."

5. There is sufficient evidence in the facts of recent occurrence in our country that the spirit of patriotism is not dead, and that it needs but the occasion to bring it to the surface. The Department Commander, as representative of the Commander-in-Chief, attended the final services affecting the disposition of the "Maine" and her dead at Havana on March 16th. The Havana Camp

tendered a breakfast to the Very Rev. Father John P. Chidwick and the Department Commander at the American Club, at which a most notable assemblage of Cubans and Americans was gathered. The Department Commander witnessed the final burial of the "Maine," from the ship especially chartered by Havana Camp, taking over fifty snapshots from the time the ship left her cofferdam until the very last speck was visible. These will be placed in an album and turned over to the Assistant Department Adjutant at Albany, where permanent Headquarters for our records will shortly be established. Through a misunderstanding the Department Commander missed passage on the U. S. S. "North Carolina." A letter, followed later by a wireless from the Navy Department to Captain Marsh, to take him on at Havana, was sent and received. But, owing to his ignorance of Navy Department affairs, the Department Commander failed to make connections. He, therefore, made the trip via Key West to Washington, witnessing the ceremonies prior to the interment of the "Maine" dead. He, also, called at the Navy Department and received assurances that one air-port will be sent to these Headquarters as a "Maine" relic. This will be turned over to the Assistant Department Adjutant to be kept with the records of the Department. The work of raising the "Maine," recovering the bodies of our Comrades, and decently interring both ship and them, must be an everlasting monument to the U. S. W. V. as an Order with a high purpose, coupled with a knowledge of its growing influence in arousing public conscience when occasion demands.

Card Index.

6. Since the issuance of S. O. No. 11 the work by Adjutants in compiling the names of the members of their Camps has been going merrily on. It is a prodigious labor in some cases, but the good that will eventually accrue to the better running of the business of the Order will be thousand-fold repayment. Every day now Camps are sending in their lists, and the Department Adjutant immediately transfers same to the cards of the Index. In this way there will be a thorough system inaugurated, whereby these Headquarters will be able at any time to give information regarding any of the members of this Department. Aside from

that, and which concerns these Headquarters most, is the possibility of keeping men who have been dishonorably discharged or dropped from becoming members of other Camps. This can only be accomplished when Adjutants will immediately upon their receipt send in the name of the applicant with his record. In two or three days an answer will be sent by the Department Adjutant, that such an applicant has never been attached to a Camp, or, reporting to the contrary. Commanders are urged to have their Adjutants make haste in getting in their lists. There are so many small Camps that these should be in first. This is one way to help build up the Order right. Each Commander should feel proud to be instrumental in this great work.

DEPARTMENT ROSTER.

7. The Department Roster has been received at Headquarters. Though there are slight discrepancies, the general features have been generally commended. It is hoped that succeeding administrations will greatly improve the Roster as the years roll by. They can be had on request.

SUPPLIES.

8. Attention is again invited to the fact that Camp Officers are still sending monies for supplies to National Headquarters direct, which is contrary to rules. There is another more cogent reason for calling attention to this matter of infraction of rules in this particular, and it is, that these Headquarters receive a profit from all requisitions for supplies. These Headquarters have been economical and have gone to the extent of reducing the per capita tax assessment. There should be some sense of gratitude shown, though it be but to live up to the R. & R. and send all requisitions for supplies through channels.

INSPECTIONS.

9. The Annual Inspections will begin in May and proceed through June. Particulars will be published in the following G. O.:

WARNING.

10. Men, representing themselves as Comrades, are traveling through New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, soliciting

funds for so-called widows, orphans and consumptive Spanish War Veterans. Police officials in Philadelphia and other places have been warned and are ready to bring these rascals to the bar of justice. The name of one is Edward Townsend, dropped from Naval Camp No. 1, Department of Pennsylvania, of which he was once the Quartermaster.

Camps are warned against assisting one Harry Burton, a former member of Waldron Murphy Camp, No. 29, Department of Illinois, who was dropped from the rolls of that Camp December 31, 1910. He is travelling through the State soliciting funds and aid of various kinds. He is an impostor and should be dealt with accordingly.

Annual Muster.

11. The Annual Muster takes place April 19th, and Commanders should make special efforts to impress upon their members the beautiful sentiment behind this annual event. Each Comrade should desire to reaffirm his oath of allegiance to his Flag and Order. It is a ceremony as impressive as any, and with results as broad as any.

Court Martial.

12. From National G. O. No. 8:

> "IV. Comrade William G. Vance, a member of Admiral Coghlan Camp, No. 82, Department of New York, having been tried before a Court Martial and convicted of malfeasance in office, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge from the United Spanish War Veterans, and the findings and sentence having been approved by the Commander-in-Chief, the said William J. Vance is hereby dishonorably discharged in accordance with Article 9 of the Code of Discipline."

The Court is hereby dissolved, and Admiral Coghlan Camp, No. 82, directed to settle all bills incurred.

Information.

13. Information is desired by Arthur L. Havens, of Hudson Falls, N. Y., who served as a barber in Company D, U. S. I., concerning the whereabouts of Corporal Paul Beck, Lieut. H. E. Knight and Privates James Twine, William Devoe and Burt

Sanford and any others who were acquainted with Havens during the war.

Error in Roster: David Wilson Camp, No. 59, meets first and third Wednesday of the month.

Change: Naval Camp, No. 49, meets at 329 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, on the second and fourth Tuesday of the month.

FUNCTIONS.

14. Feb. 18.— Memorial Services for the deceased Comrades of the "Maine," under the auspices of Hudson B. Moore Camp, No. 78, with its Auxiliary, both G. A. R. Posts, their Relief Corps, together with the Army and Navy Union, at the Dutch Reformed Church.

March 28.— Joint Theater Party, Manhattan Camp, No. 1, and David Wilson Camp, No. 59, at the Colonial Theater.

April 16.— Military-Civic Ball, Abraham Lincoln Camp, No. 91, at Amsterdam Opera House, Forty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, Manhattan.

April 18.— Theater Party, Brooklyn Memorial and Executive Committee, at the Orpheum Theater.

TAPS.

13. Comrade Walter F. Woodley, Admiral Schley Squadron, No. 16, died on February 12th and was interred in the National Cemetery, Brooklyn, with full military honors.

Comrade Otto Geffken, William H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4, died February 21, the funeral being private. Comrade Geffken served as a musician in Company B, 19th U. S. Infantry.

Comrade Patrick J. McGuinness, Neptune Naval Camp, No. 30, died February 28th, and was buried in Holy Cross Cemetery, Brooklyn, with full military honors. The Comrade served on the U. S. S. "Minneapolis."

The sympathy of Headquarters is extended to the families of the deceased and to the Camps to which they were lately attached.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:

JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK CITY, *May* 1, 1912.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 11.

In order to systematize the business of the Department, it is hereby ordered that all communications, including requisitions for supplies and moneys, be sent directly to Department Adjutant John S. Adair, 790 Amsterdam avenue, New York City.

APPOINTMENTS.

District Inspectors.

District.

1. Past Commander John F. Spolders, 571 66th street, Brooklyn.
2. Commander Charles L. Amey, 270 Rutland Road, Brooklyn.
3. Junior Vice Commander Harrison S. Kerrick, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.
4. Past Commander Ernest C. Keithley, Floral Park, L. I.
5. Adjutant Patrick J. Hunt, 402 Boulevard, Rockaway.
6. Comrade H. C. H. Stewart, 107 West 43d street, Manhattan.
7. Past Commander Benjamin A. Worrall, 76 Benjamin street, Corona.
8. Assistant Quartermaster-General James S. Long, 1841 71st street, Brooklyn.
9. Past Commander Benjamin F. Fogg, 64 Court street, Brooklyn.
10. Past Commander Walter J. Anderson, 432 Park avenue, Brooklyn.
12. Commander William Jones, 2264 Hughes avenue, The Bronx.
13. Past Commander Patrick F. Harney, 167 East 77th street, Manhattan.
14. Officer of the Day George H. King, 192 Broadhurst avenue, Manhattan.
15. Past Commander William E. Downs, 463 West 164th street, Manhattan.
16. Past Commander Bernard J. Fagan, 110 West 61st street, Manhattan.

District.

17. Past Department Historian Malcolm C. Fraser, 176 Railroad avenue, White Plains.
18. Commander Isaac Joel, 237 North High street, Mount Vernon.
19. Past Commander W. S. Lynt, Locust avenue, Port Chester.
20. Commander Andrew Rheude, West Point.
21. Past Commander Adam Faulkner, 49 Benkard street, Newburgh.
22. Commander Oliver E. Iler, 54 Market street, Poughkeepsie.
23. Commander John S. Strachan, 704 Brandywine avenue, Schenectady.
24. Past Department Surgeon Garrett V. Johnson, 840 State street, Schenectady.
25. Quartermaster Thomas J. Bourke, 514 River street, Troy.
26. Past Adjutant A. W. A. Giersburg, 53 White street, Saratoga.
27. Past Commander Howard McOmber, 5 Birch street, Glens Falls.
28. Past Commander L. Huntley Frost, 95 Miller street, Utica.
29. Comrade Henry Voight, Jr., 217 South Main street, Herkimer.
30. Comrade P. Guilfoyle, 205 The Bastable, Syracuse.
31. Past Commander Herbert A. Morgan, 75 Genesee street, Auburn.
32. Past Commander John R. Brierly, 43 East Albany street, Oswego.
33. Past Commander W. L. Ingerham, 75 Center street, Oneonta.
34. Commander Thomas S. Scott, 538 Security Building, Binghamton.
35. Past Department Senior Vice Commander John D. Driscoll, 358 Elm street, Elmira.
36. Adjutant Gust. F. Berg, 20 Cedar street, Jamestown.
37. Past Commander Gaius C. Smith, 647 East State street, Olean.

District.

38. Past Commander Junior Vice-Department Commander Emil Wohler, 65 Ellicott street, Buffalo.
39. Commander Charles S. Beilman, 289 Hoyt street, Buffalo.
40. Past Assistant Adjutant General Charles E. Haller, Box 970, Buffalo.

Spring Inspections.

By direction of the Inspector General, all Camps of the Department are hereby ordered to prepare for inspection. Commanders and their officers will give ready assistance to the District Inspectors, and aid in minimizing the work as much as possible.

Inspections will begin May 1st, and close June 10th.

Districts are numbered and composed as follows:

District 1. Camps No. 18, No. 29, No. 61.
District 2. Camps No. 34, No. 67, No. 80.
District 3. Camps No. 16, No. 93.
District 4. Camps No. 65, No. 66, No. 73.
District 5. Camps No. 77, No. 82.
District 6. Camps No. 43, No. 84.
District 7. Camps No. 22, No. 30.
District 8. Camps No. 4, No. 48.
District 9. Camps No. 21, No. 49, No. 62.
District 10. Camps No. 5, No. 14.
District 11. Camps No. 1, No. 10, No. 19, No. 38, No. 95.
District 12. Camps No. 20, No. 36.
District 13. Camps No. 46, No. 91.
District 14. Camps No. 23, No. 31.
District 15. Camps No. 59, No. 87.
District 16. Camps No. 24, No. 53, No. 92.
District 17. Camps No. 27, No. 89.
District 18. Camps No. 37, No. 68.
District 19. Camps No. 8, No. 79.
District 20. Camps No. 69, No. 78.
District 21. Camps No. 32, No. 44.
District 22. Camps No. 75, No. 85.
District 23. Camps No. 28, No. 71.

District 24.	Camps	No. 2, No. 74.
District 25.	Camps	No. 9, No 58, No. 63.
District 26.	Camps	No. 6, No. 11.
District 27.	Camp	No. 90.
District 28.	Camps	No. 51, No. 52.
District 29.	Camps	No. 33, No. 35.
District 30.	Camps	No. 26, No. 39, No. 81, No. 88.
District 31.	Camp	No. 86.
District 32.	Camp	No. 56.
District 33.	Camps	No. 3, No. 40.
District 34.	Camp	No. 42.
District 35.	Camps	No. 47, No. 72.
District 36.	Camp	No. 60.
District 37.	Camp	No. 45.
District 38.	Camp	No. 25.
District 39.	Camps	No. 7, No. 12, No. 17.
District 40.	Camps	No. 15, No. 54, No. 83.
Special.	Camp	No. 94.

District Inspectors will immediately open correspondence with the Commanders of the Camps in their districts, arranging for the dates when it will be most propitious to make inspections.

As soon as the dates of inspection are arranged, the District Inspector will immediately inform the Department Inspector, Comrade Clayton J. Morse, 522 West 156th street, New York City. All inspection reports will be mailed to Department Headquarters immediately upon completion of the inspection. District Inspectors in the past have held back reports until all their camps in the district had been inspected, which made the labors of the Department Inspector most trying. The consolidated report must be ready by June 20th, and it will be necessary to be prompt in forwarding individual camp reports.

Commanders are urged to make the evening of the visit of the District Inspector one of especial effort, in gathering all the members around the altar of our fraternity, and make possible a report which will tend to encourage the individual, the officers of the camp, and lastly, but not least, Department Headquarters. A percentage plan is being evolved, on which will depend the standing of the Camp. Commanders should do their best in getting out

the full attendance on the evening of Inspection. Camp pride should be instilled. Let each vie with the other. Let this be an inspection as never before in the history of the Department.

Excerpts, National General Orders.

G. O. No. 9, Par. VI. "The House only waits favorable word from its leaders, the titular head of whom is the Speaker, Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri, whose Washington address is 1509 Sixteenth street. Every Camp Commander and Department Commander should telegraph him immediately on receipt hereof, requesting the enlistment of the Speaker's influence and support for the bill."

The measure on which all the energies of National Headquarters are being centered, is the Crago bill, H. R. 17470, which provides for pensions for our widows and orphans. Each Officer and Comrade of this Department should do his full duty in this matter by telegraphing, or writing, or seeing his Congressman, requesting his support for this bill. Whatever is to be done, is to be done at once.

G. O. No. 9, Par. IX. "Many of our Camps are still using electrotypes of the old style badge on their official stationery. The regulation electrotypes should be requisitioned."

Camps should have more pride in the proper appearance of their official stationery and orders. The expenditure of a few extra pennies will go far in the production of a better job of printing. A Camp is easily sized up by its printing. Commanders should have a little more pride in getting out their orders. The regulation size should be maintained, as it makes them handy for filing and binding.

Card Index.

A work of first importance and most urgent necessity, and too long postponed, is the gathering of the names, together with their service, and other information, of the Comrades, active, dropped and deceased. This should have been started at the very inception of the Department. If we mean to do business and get the most use out of our organization, and make the machinery perfect for future operation, this index must be had complete at Depart-

ment Headquarters, and maintained from day to day. This labor should devolve upon the Assistant Department Adjutant at Albany, where all records of the Department should be kept. Commanders should have their Adjutants busy themselves, that this index may be completed by the time the Department Encampment meets in July. One Commander has sent in the names of over 800 members. If one Adjutant can carry out such a huge piece of writing, certainly the Camps with a very small membership in proportion, should be able to reduce their labor to a one night session. Here is the "first aid" in the Department, and each Camp should feel that it is a first duty to build up the official administration of the Department.

Adjutants will forward the name of each new applicant to the department adjutant, who will immediately return same, approved or disapproved, (provisionally until such time as the index is completed when the same will be confirmed).

Information.

Comrade Samuel H. Atkins, 33 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, desires the address of any Comrade who served in Co. F, 6th Mo. Vols., from November, 1898, to April, 1899.

Changes: Comrade Wallace D. Chase, 620 St. Nicholas avenue, Manhattan, appointed Quartermaster, Old Guard Camp, No. 19, vice Comrade Morris Florea, resigned.

Major Frank Keck Camp, No. 53, will meet hereafter in the West End Lodge Rooms, 226 West 125th street, Manhattan, fourth Monday of the month.

Comrade H. Truman Morse, appointed Quartermaster of Roosevelt Camp, No. 10; address, 2086 Honeywell avenue, Bronx.

Adjutant John F. Flanagan, Norman W. Crosby Camp, No. 37, has removed to 44 Grove street, New Rochelle.

Errata in Department Roster: Page 6 — Name of Camp No. 8 should read, William R. Carmer Camp.

Page 13 — Sergt. Hamilton Fish Camp number should read 46.

Page 15 — Francis V. Greene Camp number should read 54.

Page 20 — Commander's name of Camp 89 should read Matthew P. Boland.

FUNCTIONS.

April 8. Capt. Frank R. Palmer Camp, No. 28, attended the 35th anniversary meeting of Albany Citizen Corps, Co. C, 10th Inf., N. G. N. Y., at the State Armory, Albany. The Camp paraded in uniform.

April 10. Gen. Joseph Wheeler Camp, No. 89, paid an official visit to Lloyd Aspinwall Post, G. A. R., Manhattan, thereby cementing more closely the ties of comradeship between the younger and older bodies of the veterans.

April 13. Smoker, Col. Henry W. Hubbell Camp, No. 24, at the corner of Sixth avenue and 24th street, Manhattan.

April 16. Annual reception and dance. Abraham Lincoln Camp, No. 91, at Amsterdam Opera House, Manhattan.

April 18. Theater Party, Camps composing the Memorial and Executive Committee, Borough of Brooklyn, at Orpheum Theater, Brooklyn.

April 18. First annual reception and dance of Thomas H. Fitzgerald Camp, No. 79, White Plains, at Co. L Armory.

April 25. Ladies' night, Manhattan Camp, No. 1, at Twelfth Regiment Armory, Manhattan.

April 27. H. W. Hubbell Camp, No. 4, annual reunion, vaudeville and reception at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn.

May 11. The Inter-Departmental Testimonial Dinner to be given to Commander-in-Chief Maurice Simmons will take place at Palm Garden, East 58th street and Lexington avenue, Manhattan. The price per plate will be two dollars, and tickets and reservations can be had from the Secretary of the Committee, Past Department Inspector Arthur N. Fairlamb, Morristown, N. J. The best brains and grit of the Order will be present to dispense wisdom and wit, and the flow of general good feeling will be generous and should be infectious enough to inoculate one and all.

The Department Commander has made request for a Department Table, and has sent out personal letters to members of his Staff, all responses to be made to the Department Adjutant.

May 26. Memorial Military Field Mass, Brooklyn Navy Yard, at 10 a. m., under the auspices of Gloucester Camp, No. 5. The Department Commander has been invited to command the Division of United Spanish War Veterans on this occasion, and

has accepted, appointing as Chief of Staff, Department Adjutant John S. Adair. The Division will form on Willoughby avenue, right resting on the east side of Carlton avenue. The line of march will be through Willoughby to Cumberland street, north on Cumberland to Myrtle avenue, at which point a reviewing stand will be erected, thence east on Myrtle avenue to Adelphi, north on Adelphi street to Navy Yard entrance. The line of march will consist of seven blocks, and is arranged for the purpose of avoiding the congestion and confusion of former years. Camps desiring to participate will immediately notify Comrade Adair, Chief of Staff. It is expected to have President Taft to review the parade. Comrade Father Chidwick, the Maine's only Chaplain, will officiate at the Mass. Too much cannot be said in praise of the Comrades of Gloucester Camp for the energy and sacrifices displayed in bringing about this splendid yearly service, which has been the subject of comment and illustration in the newspapers of the world. It is a service well worth coming miles to attend, and it will ever continue to exert a beautiful influence on all of us.

May 26. Memorial Services of The Bronx, under auspices of David Wilson Camp, No. 59, at the Tremont Baptist Church, 177th street and Webster avenue, at 8 P. M. State Senator Anthony J. Griffin, Old Guard Camp No. 19, delivering the address.

May 26. Memorial Services for Manhattan Borough, under auspices of the Camps of Manhattan Borough, at Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th street, at 4 P. M., Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D.D., delivering the address.

May 1. Ladies' Night, David Wilson Camp, No. 59, at Bronx Building, 717th street and Third avenue, Bronx.

Taps.

April. Comrade John A. Peterson, Samuel M. Porter Camp, No. 45, was buried with full military honors in Lakeview Cemetery, Jamestown. The deceased Comrade was formerly a member of the 202d N. Y. Vols.

April 8. Comrade Martin O'Hare, Col. Henry W. Hubbell Camp, No. 24, died suddenly and was buried with full military honors by the Camp in Calvary Cemetery, Brooklyn. The de-

ceased Comrade was formerly a member of Co. C, 201st N. Y. Vols., and later of Co. L, 27th U. S. Inf.

April 11. Major General Frederick Dent Grant, Old Guard Camp, No. 19, died of heart failure at the Buckingham Hotel, New York City. The Comrade was Commander of the Eastern Division, U. S. A., with Headquarters on Governor's Island, up to the time of his demise. He was a man of wide experience, great ability and proven worth, as was exemplified in the various civic and military positions held by him. The funeral services took place on April 26, in the church on Governor's Island, the Department Commander and Staff, together with the Assistant Adjutant General and Old Guard Camp, attending. The regulation military funeral was strictly in force, permitting but one body to act as escort, that happy lot falling to U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R. This was a source of bitter disappointment to the Comrades, but was unavoidable. Carriages had been provided for the representatives of the Department, together for those from National Headquarters, by Lieut. M. W. Howze, the late Aide to the deceased General. The funeral procession started from the Battery, proceeding up Broadway during the noon hour, Fifth avenue and 42d street to the ferry, whence the family and immediate friends were transferred to the West Shore Railway train. The interment took place late in the afternoon at West Point.

April 13. Comrade George Hatfield, Capt. Malcolm A. Rafferty Camp, No. 80, was buried with full military honors in Calvary Cemetery, L. I. The deceased Comrade served as Landsman on the U. S. S. "Princeton."

The sympathy of Headquarters is extended to the families of the deceased and to the Camps to which they were lately attached.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:

JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

New York City, May 20, 1912.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 12.

Series 1911–12.

In order to systematize the business of the Department, it is hereby ordered that all communications, including requisitions for supplies and moneys, be sent directly to Department Adjutant John S. Adair, 790 Amsterdam avenue, New York city.

Memorial Sunday, May 26.

Decoration Day, May 30.

Circular No. 3 has fully set forth the matters touching on the necessity and desirability of all Councils, Camps and Comrades gathering together for the annual services and ceremonies out of respect of our Comrades who have gone on before. It is hoped that not a single Council or Camp has failed to make some sort of arrangements for the proper observance of this day, either as a unit of the Order, individually, or, in co-operation with the Grand Army of the Republic. Camps will send reports, with a program of their services, to these Headquarters.

June 14.

This is Flag Day. Council and Camps should arrange for a proper observance of our Flag's birthday, either at their assemblies or co-operate with any other patriotic body, preferably the Grand Army of the Republic. It would be well to have a representative of the Camp at the Public or Parochial School exercises, and deliver an address on the Flag in its enlarged area of good-will to all men since 1898. There are other topics that might be suggested. The U. S. W. V. are organized primarily as a Patriotic Body, and a proper observance of June 14th is well within the province of the Order.

Semi-Annual Returns.

The Department Adjutant will mail blank forms to Commanders for the Semi-Annual Reports, which are to be filled out by the Adjutant, showing the strength of the Camps up to and

including June 30, 1912. These should be made out immediately after the last meeting of the Camp in June, and forwarded to the Department Adjutant, that he may be enabled to make his report for the Encampment at Binghamton.

Per Capita Tax.

With the approval of the Council of Administration, the semi-annual levy of ten cents on each member in good standing is made on each Camp, same to be based upon the reports of June 30, 1912. The tax is payable by check, money order or draft, and should be drawn to the order of the Department Adjutant.

Department Encampment, Binghamton.

About ten years ago a Department Encampment was held in Binghamton with an attendance of some twenty delegates. The Poughkeepsie Encampment had over 250 delegates. There is evident proof that the Order is growing, and that there is a deep interest in its conventions. This year, two months hence, will be held the second Binghamton Encampment, and it will be interesting to make comparisons between the past and the living present. The Binghamton Camp is making strenuous efforts to make this Encampment the greatest in the history of the Department. Camps should busy themselves organizing Binghamton Clubs, and make possible a large representation. From various sections of the State comes the news of these clubs being formed. Several Camps are after the next Encampment for their city. There will be plenty of entertainment for all. And there will be plenty of business to occupy the minds of the delegates. There are many important matters to be taken up, which cannot be brushed away with a wave of the hand. The future of the Order must be considered. Several most important committees are to report at this Encampment. There will be plenty of work for those that are always ready. Synopsis reports of officers will be printed in advance for general distribution to the delegates for their guidance on the floor.

Transportation Aide, Past Commander John E. J. Clare, has made arrangements with the Erie Railroad, involving the payment of a fare and three-fifths to Binghamton and return. On

account of the many sections of the State covered by this railroad, it was thought advisable to make arrangements exclusively with it. Department Headquarters will be established at the New Crandall House. Circulars with full particulars are now being prepared and will be generally distributed.

COGHLAN MEMORIAL.

To Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan.

The tribute of the Army and Navy Club, New York City.

The barge is at the gangway,
An officer mans each oar;
For the voyage of life is ended—
The Admiral goes ashore.

Ashore, to the rest of the warrior,
Ashore, from life's stormy sea,
Where the Captain of all the Navies,
Will welcome him on the quay.

And we, who knew him and loved him,
Will miss the firm clasp of his hand,
The happy, friendly greeting,
The ringing tone of command.

Man the side in silence,
While the parting cannon roar;
A gallant gentleman leaves us—
The Admiral goes ashore.

Herbert D. Walter.

December, 1908.

After some delays, Headquarters are enabled to announce that the dedication of the monument to our Past Department Commander, Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, will take place on Sunday, June 9, 1912, at 3 p. m., in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C. The Admiral of the Navy, George Dewey, will unveil the memorial, and the Department Chaplain, Father W. H. I. Reaney, U. S. N., will make the main address. All official

Washington has been invited by letter, and it is expected that there will be a general outpour of people to honor the memory of a gallant sailor, and a genuine American. The Department Commander of the District of Columbia, Comrade James P. Greeley, will marshal the Comrades of this Department for participation in the ceremonies. It is expected to have present the President of the United States, together with members of his Cabinet. Altogether, the occasion will be a memorable one in the annals of the Department of New York.

Past Commander, John E. J. Clare, Transportation Aide to the Department Commander, has made arrangements with the B. & O. R. R. for the accommodation of the Comrades, their families and friends. The fare will be $10 for the round trip. Should 100 persons participate in this trip, a large rebate will be given. Notification should be sent to the Department Adjutant immediately by those desiring to attend, that the Transportation Aide may make such arrangements for the convenience of the delegation, as its size will demand. The train will leave at 2 p. m., Saturday, June 8th, from New York City. The Department Commander will be quartered at the New Ebbitt House during its stay in Washington.

Those Camps that have not yet made some slight contribution toward this worthy project should do so immediately, before the dedication date. All Camps should feel it a duty to assist in this work. The Chairman of the Coghlan Memorial Committee, Dr. John H. Grant, makes the following report on the state of the finances of his committee:

May 1, 1912, in hand	$710 58
May 13, Major Frank Keck Camp, No. 53	5 00
May 14, Adm. Joseph B. Coghlan Camp, No. 82	5 00
	$720 58
Postage	1 75
Balance on hand	$718 83

Delegates.

Camps will proceed to elect Delegates and Alternates to the Department Encampment, to be held at Binghamton, July 8, 9, and 10, 1912. Each Camp will elect one Delegate and one Alternate for every fifty members or major fractional part thereof in good standing. Each Camp is entitled to at least one Delegate and one Alternate, provided, however, that the Camp owes no moneys to Department Headquarters. Camps will forward the names of the Delegates and Alternates, together with their addresses, as soon as elected. For further information, Commanders will consult the Sections of Article II, Part 3 of the R. & R.

Camps will also elect Delegates and Alternates to the National Encampment to be held at Atlantic City, September 9, 10 and 11, 1912. The selection of these must take place before the Department Encampment, when the names will be presented, and, to insure a full delegation from this Department, any vacancies occurring in the Camps will be filled by vote of the Encampment. The basis of representation will be one Delegate and one Alternate for every one hundred members, or major fractional part thereof, from each Camp; each Camp, irrespective of its numbers, is entitled to at least one Delegate and one Alternate. For further information, Commanders will consult the Sections of Article II, Part 2 of the R. & R.

Spring Inspections.

There is every indication that the Camps of the Department will be inspected in record time. Some Inspectors have already finished their labors in their districts, sending in glowing reports of substantial progress. The latest day for the reception of Inspectors' Reports will be June 15th. All Inspectors are expected to have completed their arrangements for dates of inspection with the Camps of their districts. Commanders of Camps, who have not yet received a communication from the Inspector of the District of which their Camp is a part, will immediately, upon receipt of this G. O., communicate with these Headquarters.

On account of the long distance between Gen. Stephen Moffitt Camp, No. 94, Plattsburg, and any other Camp of this Depart-

ment, the Department Commander has requested Department Commander Ned D. Ripley, of Vermont, to detail a Comrade of the Burlington Camp to inspect Camp 94. The request has been granted, and it is indeed a pleasure to have Past Department Commander Fennell respond to the call. It is expected that a mutual feeling of good fellowship will result between the two Camps of the neighboring Departments.

There are several camps that have failed in well-nigh every particular. It seems, they are unrevivable. It is a waste of energy and time to continue them on the roster. After the inspection period, steps will be taken to take over the properties of these Camps, and close up their affairs.

Comrade John R. Early.

John R. Thompson Camp, No. 1, Department of Washington and Alaska, sent Headquarters 365 tickets for a benefit ball in Tacoma in the interest of Comrade Early, a leper, who is destitute with a family. The tickets came too late to be of use. The case of Comrade Early is known to everyone in the country. It is pathetic, and worthy of our best support. His condition should touch our hearts. Headquarters will start a donation list. No amount will be too small to accept. The dimes will help as much as the dollars. Send all moneys to the Department Adjutant. The Department Commander will start the list with five dollars.

Councils.

The wisdom of uniting Camps of a city, county or district into a Council for the better operation of the various matters of greater than local importance, has been well demonstrated. The R. & R. provide for these definitely. For general conveniences the names of Municipal and Vicinity Councils have been adopted by those who had charge of the drafting of the new R. & R. Some of these Councils are still running under the names of Joint County Boards, Memorial and Executive Committees, and so on. There is no objection to any of these, so long as the provisions of the R. & R. as to organization and composition are adhered to.

In February was organized the Westchester County Board, composed of five Camps, Commander Isaac Joel having been

elected President. During the past month was organized the Municipal Council of Greater New York under the guidance of the temporary president, Department Judge Advocate Henry De Witt Hamilton. To his untiring and tactful efforts alone is due this organization, and its usefulness was immediately measured. Assistant Quartermaster General James S. Long was elected President.

Functions.

April 15. Concert and ball, M. D. Russell Camp, No. 2, at Harmony Hall, Troy.

May 2. Annual banquet, 14th Regt. Camp, No. 14, at Hickey's, Brooklyn. A resolution was adopted condemning the action of the person or persons in desecrating the Flag, May 1st, in Union Square, New York City. Same was referred to the Department Commander.

May 7. Capt. Malcolm A. Rafferty Camp, No. 80, attended a call to the colors, in commemoration of the annivesrary of the Declaration of War. At the close of the ceremonies, taps was sounded in memory of the dead of the S. S. "Titanic."

May 11. Inter-Department Dinner to Commander-in-Chief Maurice Simmons, at Palm Garden, Manhattan. Some 400 Comrades and friends from far and near gathered to do honor to the Chief. Present were Comrade Thomas S. Crago, author of the Crago Bill, Comrade Leonidas C. Dyer of Missouri, Congressman William M. Calder of Brooklyn, Past Commander-in-Chief Charles W. Newton of Hartford, Past Commander-in-Chief H. H. Bandholtz of Manila, Department Commander Harry S. Quine of Ohio, Judge Advocate General Oscar T. Taylor of Pittsburgh, Past Adjutant General Henry H. Saunders of Hartford, Past Department Commander Frank Keck, Department Chaplain Rev. W. H. I. Reaney, U. S. N., Past Department Commander Fred J. Breckbill of Connecticut, Dr. S. Clifford Cox of Washington, Chairman of the National Legislation Committee, Past Department Inspector Alfred J. Kennedy of the Assembly, Past Commander Anthony J. Griffin of the Senate, Col. Garland N. Whistler, U. S. A., Retired, the Department Commander of New York with his staff, and many others notable in public and fraternal life. The speeches were made by Comrades Crago, Dyer,

Newton, Reaney, Taylor and Simmons, and Mr. Calder. Past Commander Isadore Freid, Old Guard Camp, No. 19, presided as toastmaster.

May 21. Annual military reception, Emma L. Carmer Auxiliary, No. 8, at the Armory, Mount Vernon.

May 24. Oriental smoker, General Joe Wheeler Camp, No. 89, at Commonwealth Hall, Manhattan.

May 25. Annual banquet, George D. Russell Camp, No. 43, at the 13th Regiment Armory, Brooklyn.

May 26. Memorial services, Philippine Camp, No. 87, at Congregational Church of North New York, 143d street and Willis avenue, The Bronx, at 7:30 p. m.

May 26. Change from G. O. No. 11. Memorial services, David Wilson Camp, No. 59, and Kathryne Fellows Auxiliary, No. 28, at Trinity Congregational Church, 176th street and Washington avenue, The Bronx, at 7:30 p. m.

June 2. Memorial services, Theodore Roosevelt Camp, No. 10, at the Emmanuel Evangelical Church, 137th street and Brown's Place, The Bronx, 7:30 p. m.

June 10. Memorial services, Emma L. Carmer Auxiliary, No. 8, at their hall, 38 South Fourth avenue, Mount Vernon, at 7:30 p. m. The orator of the evening will be Very Rev. John P. Chidwick, D. D., Past Chaplain-in-Chief.

Taps.

February 24. Comrade James Burns, Gloucester Naval Camp, No. 5, died in the U. S. Hospital, and was buried in the U. S. Naval Cemetery, the Comrades of his Camp attending in a body.

April 9. Comrade John J. Gregg, Marcus D. Russell Camp, No. 2, died at Troy, and was interred in St. Mary's Cemetery, Troy, the Camp attending in a body, and performing the service of our Order at the grave. The deceased Comrade served in Co. K, 18th U. S. Inf.

April 12. Comrade Peter C. Powell, Thomas H. Barber Camp, No. 3, died at Binghamton, and was buried with full military honors by his Camp. The deceased served in the First Regt. N. Y. Vols.

Henry DeWitt Hamilton,
Department Judge Advocate.

April 26. Comrade William J. Kenny, a charter member of Major General George F. Elliott Camp, No. 84, died at Lake Denmark, N. J., and his remains sent to Worcester, Mass. The Camp extended resolutions of sympathy and condolence to the family of the deceased.

April 26. Comrade William Denton, Warren A. Wilson Camp, No. 9, was killed by electricity, while working on a high tension wire. The Comrade was buried by his Camp with full military honors, April 29th. The deceased served in Co. K, Second N. Y. Vols.

April 28. Past Commander Albert Gilbert, Samuel M. Porter Camp, No. 45, died at Santa Barbara, Cal., the interment taking place in Lakeview Cemetery, Jamestown, N. Y., the Camp parading in a body and performing the last rites of our Order at the grave. Comrade Gilbert rose from the rank of First Lieutenant to that of Major in his Regiment during the Spanish-American War.

The sympathy of Headquarters is extended to the families of the deceased, and to the Camps to which they were lately attached.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:

John S. Adair,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK CITY, *June* 20, 1912.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 13.

Series 1911–12.

In order to systematize the business of the Department, it is hereby ordered that all communications, including requisitions for supplies and moneys, be sent directly to Department Adjutant John S. Adair, 690 Amsterdam avenue, New York City.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mustering and Installing Officers.

Senior Vice Department Commander Chauncey W. Herrick, detailed to Walton, June 22.

Credentials Committee.

Department Adjutant John S. Adair.
Assistant Q. M. General James S. Long.
Past Commander W. L. Ingerham.

Ninth Department Encampment.

Thos. H. Barber Camp, No. 3, Binghamton, has issued a handsome booklet setting forth the various matters of information regarding the Department Encampment to be held in Binghamton July 8, 9 and 10. The program will be as follows:

Sunday, July 7, 4 to 6 P. M. The Credentials Committee will be in session at the New Crandall Hotel, with a view of completing the roll, that business may be begun earlier than heretofore, thus permitting of more time for pleasure and recreation.

Monday, July 8, 9.30 A. M. Session of Credentials Committee at the State Armory.
9.30 A. M. Opening of the Department Encampment at the State Armory.
2 P. M. Afternoon Session.
8 P. M. Military Ball at State Armory.

Tuesday, July 9. 9.30 A. M. Morning Session.
2 P. M. Parade of Military, etc.
Evening. Vaudeville at Ross Park; street car tickets provided by Adjutant John Buys, Binghamton.
(Probable Evening Session.)

Wednesday, July 10, 9.30 A. M. Morning Session.
(Probable Afternoon Session.)
2 P. M. Street Car Ride for the Ladies' Auxiliary.
Evening. Business Session, First N. Y. Vols., U. S. V.

Department Headquarters will be established at the New Crandall Hotel, as will the Headquarters of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

Information Bureau, State Armory, Past Commander R. M. Gilbert, Chairman.

Transportation Aide J. E. J. Clare is collaborating with the Publicity Agent of the Erie R. R., on a circular to be issued im-

mediately, which will give all the necessary information on railway rates.

Accommodations:

The New Crandall Hotel, Department Headquarters, European, 75 cents, $1.00; American, $2.00, $2.50.

Arlington Hotel, European, with bath, double, $2.00; without bath, $1.25.

The Bennett, European, $1.50 up.

The Lewis House, American, $2.00.

The Georgiana, European, $1.00, $1.50.

Court Inn, European, $1.00 to $1.50 single; $1.50 to $3.00, double.

The Windsor, American, $1.50, $2.00.

The Arbor Hotel, American, $2.00.

Hotel O'Hara, American, $1.00.

Rooms in private homes and boarding houses can be had from fifty cents up. Information on these can be had from Comrade F. Bennett, 133 Chenango street, Binghamton.

The Binghamton Committee requests that all Comrades ask for a Spanish War Veterans' card when applying for accommodations at a hotel. This is a special request, and all Comrades are expected to give heed thereto.

Camps have been forwarded blank forms, which should be duly filled out, containing the names of the Delegates and Alternates. The forms, when properly filled out, will be honored by the Credentials Committee, and credentials will be issued thereon. Commanders, or Chairmen of Camp Delegations, will report to the Committee the absence of any Delegate, whereupon proper credentials will be issued to the Alternate. A circular card of admission, to be used as the distinguishing mark of a seated Delegate, will be issued with the credential. These should be conspicuously worn. None but Delegates will be permitted in the enclosure of the Encampment.

Much work is piled up for this Encampment and it will tax the patience, vitality and mentality of all. Its labors will result in good, without doubt. Every minute will be needed to accomplish the labors within the allotted time, and, it will be pardonable to be urgently exacting in this particular. Let the slogan be, business,

and pleasure after. Let us get together in comradeship, forget the rancor of the past, and look forward to the future with the single aim of bettering the Order by instituting new machinery, improving the old, on ridding the establishment of the works that are unfit for further use. The creation of a medium for the officers to operate is essential. The By-laws of the Department are to be passed upon. This is vital. Every Comrade should endeavor to get to the Encampment, if but to help in manufacturing these rules, which will govern us for all time. All Comrades who believe in the mission of the Order, should strain every fiber of their beings that they may be present to assist with their wisdom, gained by hard experience. Many Comrades, whose activities date back to the inception of the Order in this Department, and the foundation builders of this glorious Department, will be present at this Encampment, which will make it a veritable reunion. It is expected that the best camaraderi will prevail, and, when the sessions have gone into history, all will return to their homes, better Comrades, better Citizens.

Reunion.

It is expected that one of the pleasantest events of the coming Encampment will be the Reunion Sessions of the First N. Y. Vols., U. S. V. The Reunion Committee desires the names and addresses of all Comrades who were formerly members of this Regiment. Also, whether they will attend, that suitable arrangements may be made for their entertainment. Address Reunion Committee, First N. Y. Vols., State Armory, Binghamton.

Card Index.

It is gratifying to note the progress being made in the direction of a Departmental Card Index. This is as essential as fuel to a boiler, and it is hereby impressed upon all Commanders, that it is expected that all Rosters will be in before the Department Encampment begins its sessions. With extreme pleasure the list of Camps that have complied with S. O. No. 11 is hereby announced: Camps Nos. 1, 2, 9, 10, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 53, 56, 58, 59, 60, 62, 65, 66, 68, 69, 72, 73, 79, 80, 83, 85, 87 and 89. It means much labor, but it will never need to be done again. Each Commander should

take pride in having this done during his administration. This is one way to help build up a good Departmental machine. Do not let yourself be left out of the final accounting.

New Camps.

These Headquarters take pleasure in announcing the rehabilitation of the Camp at Walton. Senior Vice Department Commander Chauncey W. Herrick has been instrumental in reviving sufficient interest in the Comrades at Walton to bring about the institution of this new unit in this Department. The muster of the new Camp will take place on June 22, and the Senior Vice Department Commander will also install the new officers.

In G. O. No. 10, c. s., National Headquarters, in Par. IV, announcement is made of the above.

National Aide H. C. H. Stewart, District Inspector, and a member of Major Frank Keck Camp, No. 53, has been detailed as organizer of the Naval Reserve Camp in the Borough of Manhattan. No Naval Camp exists in this Borough, and, with the several hundred naval eligibles, there is a likelihood of this need being filled. Comrade Stewart was himself a Naval Reserve man, and his acquaintance, together with his capability as an organizer, should make easily possible the institution of this unit into the Department before the Department Encampment.

It is with much pleasure that these Headquarters announce the reorganization of O. Ross Wheeler Camp, No. 35, Utica. It is to be hoped that the growth will be steady and lasting. The ennobling principles of the Order should be the sustaining power to keep the members striving for uplift in the individual and community. The new commander is Comrade T. Soley Cole, 128 Howard avenue, Utica. The Department Commander desires to extend his personal congratulations, and with him a fruitful term of office.

Court Martial.

The records of the Court Martial in the case of Comrade William Blanch, a member of William H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4, after having been submitted to the Commander-in-Chief by the Department Commander, have been returned, and the findings disapproved by the Commander-in-Chief in G. O. No. 10, c. s.,

National Headquarters. In his annual report the Department Commander will touch upon this matter in its various forms.

Coghlan Monument Unveiling.

After several years of striving, a monument has been placed over the grave of our late Past Department Commander, Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan. The Department Commander, accompanied by Department Adjutant Adair and the Chief of Staff of the Department, President of the Auxiliary, Mrs. Wall, and a half dozen Comrades with their wives and friends, left Jersey City June 8, at 2 P. M., via the B. & O. R. R., arriving at Washington early in the evening. Headquarters were established at Hotel Richmond. The program for the unveiling, as previously arranged, was adhered to in every particular, and everything went off with military precision. At Fort Myer Gate, the Marine Band was in waiting under the leadership of Lieut. Santelmann, together with a host of Comrades under the command of Department Commander J. A. Costello. A slow march to the grave, where a cordon had been established by the Cavalry from Fort Myer to keep the crowds within a reasonable distance from the canopied platform. Accompanied by Admiral George Dewey, the Department Commander led the procession of guests to the platform erected before the monument, the whole being sheltered by a monstrous oak. At three o'clock the Department Commander announced the first speaker on the program, and the ceremonies ended at 3.50. The program was as follows:

Invocation .....Chaplain Bayard, U. S. Navy
Introductory Address.....Dr. John H. Grant
Chairman Coghlan Memorial Committee, U. S. W. V.
Dirge.....U. S. Marine Band, Lieut. Santelmann, Director
Eulogium.....Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, U. S. Navy
Chaplain Department of New York, U. S. W. V.
Unveiling.....Admiral George Dewey, U. S. Navy
The Star Spangled Banner.....Marine Band
Address.....Comrade J. D. Bloodgood
Commander Dept. of the Potomac, G. A. R.
America.....U. S. Marine Band
Taps .....Bugler

Present, besides those taking part in the program, were: Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, representing the Secretary of the Navy, who was confined to his bed; Commander-in-Chief Maurice Simmons; Past Commander-in-Chief Charles W. Newton, Hon. Thomas S. Crago, Rear Admiral and Mrs. George W. Baird, Past President General Ida M. Galloway, and members of the District of Columbia Auxiliary, Mrs. Wall, Mrs. Reardon, Past Judge Advocate General John Lewis Smith, Past Department Commanders S. Clifford Cox and Chisholm, Department Commander J. A. Costello, Adjutant General E. W. Larkin, Department Adjutant John S. Adair, National Aide Charles E. O'Donnell, Havana Camp, Past Commander John P. Devane, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ralph, and many others.

A deep debt of gratitude is hereby acknowledged to Past Department Commander S. Clifford Cox, the chairman of the National Legislative Committee. To his untiring efforts were due the splendid arrangements that made for the final success of the ceremonies. All was virtually done in three days' time, and, it speaks well for his agility in meeting all appointments and requirements. A similar debt is hereby acknowledged to Department Commander J. A. Costello, in having such a splendid gathering of Comrades in the march to the grave.

Contributions.

Past Commander Patrick J. Kelly, Gen. Joe Wheeler Camp, No. 89	$0 50
National Aide Chas. E. O'Donnell, Havana Camp	5 00

Vital Statistics.

Commanders will furnish, immediately upon receipt of this order, the names of Comrades that died since the convening of the Eighth Annual Department Encampment at Poughkeepsie. Forward same to the Department Surgeon, Dr. Chas. S. Keegan, 99 Berry street, Brooklyn.

Maine Relics.

While in Washington the Department Commander made an inspection of the relics of the Maine in the store-house at the Navy Yard, through the courtesy of Commander Willard, who person-

ally conducted him, and suggested an air-port as the best relic for exhibition purposes. This has arrived at the home of the Department Commander, but has been left unpacked. It will be shipped to Binghamton, where it will be on view, at Department Headquarters, in the New Crandall Hotel. Its final disposition will be determined by the Department Encampment.

Service Comrades.

While the Department Commander was officiating at the Annual Memorial Services at the Naval Cemetery, Brooklyn, May 26, through the courtesy of Gen. Geo. F. Elliott Camp, No. 84, to whom the G. A. R. left this duty in future, it was noticeable that but a handful of the Camp was left to do honor to the dead of two wars. The reason was the sudden order to proceed to Cuba. This is a splendid, strong Camp. It is a credit to the Order at large. Another Camp, Sergt. Chas. Smith Camp, No. 81, is located in the Philippines on detached service. The Camp is desirous of continuing with the Department of New York, which request was gladly complied with. Headquarters are proud of these Camps. The work of the Extension Committee will involve a scheme for the better care of our Comrades in the field of service. We should all feel a sense of pride in the Comrades that are serving the colors, and carrying the standard of Spanish-War Veterans to greater fields of glory.

Information.

Information is desired concerning Joseph McNamara, who served on the U. S. S. Newark in 1898, and was last heard from about eight years ago. Send any information to George McNamara, 89 Luquer street, Brooklyn.

Information is desired concerning Past Commander Walter A. Stevens, F. C. Warner Camp, No. 52, Ilion. Age, 37 years, height 5 feet 6 inches, weight 145 pounds, slender build, black hair, brown eyes, small moustache. Disappeared February 19. Send all information to Past Commander Harlin M. Hamlin, Ilion, N. Y.

Frank H. La Lone, formerly a member of Warren A. Wilson Camp, No. 9, Glens Falls, was given a suspended sentence in a

city court, for violating the law in persisting to wear the button of the Order when not a member.

Changes.

Adjutant Wm. J. Howe, Camp 44, address, 15 Harrison street, Poughkeepsie.

Comrade Ernest S. Roberts, Camp 94, appointed Adjutant, vice Comrade John H. Lucas, resigned. Address, Co. K, 5th U. S. Infantry, Plattsburgh.

Commander John Linsman, Camp 17, 617 Best street, Buffalo. Change of time of meeting to 2d and 4th Wednesdays of the month, at Ihles Hall, 475 Northampton street.

Functions.

May 30. Capt. F. R. Palmer Camp, No. 28, took charge of the Memorial Day parade in Albany, and had as guests, the G. A. R. The Camp also decorated the graves of deceased Comrades on the plot belonging to the Camp. Addresses were made by members of the G. A. R., and the U. S. W. V.

June 2. Memorial Services, William H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4, in Cypress Hills Cemetery, at the grave of Col. Wm. H. Hubbell, Past Commander-in-Chief, U. S. W. V.

June 4. Newell Rising Camp, No. 68, Portchester, will assist in the raising of a flag pole and the placing of a 10-inch shell taken from the Maine. The Camp is named after a member of the Maine's crew, who went down with his fellows.

Taps.

April 12. Comrade Bartholomew Doyle, New York City Camp, No. 23, announced as deceased. Served as private in Company I, 8th N. Y. Vols.

May 15. Past Commander Robert M. Ashman, Theo. Roosevelt Camp, No. 10, was buried May 19 at St. Michael's Cemetery, Astoria, with full military honors. The deceased was a hard worker in the Order, and his presence and influence will be sorely missed. He served in Co. D, 201st N. Y. V.

May 18. Comrade William W. Gaines, Naval Camp. No. 49, was buried May 22, in the National Cemetery, Brooklyn, with military honors.

The sympathy of Headquarters is extended to the families of the deceased and to the Camps to which they were lately attached.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:

JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK CITY, *September* 9, 1911.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.

Series 1911–12.

A court martial to try Comrade John De Hart, 14th Regiment Camp, No. 14, Department of New York, U. S. W. V., is hereby convened at 14th Regiment Armory, 8th avenue, Brooklyn, Friday, September 22, 1911, at 8.30 P. M.

The following Comrades are hereby detailed as members of the Court to try the aforesaid Comrade John De Hart:

Commander Chas. S. Stephens, 321 94th street, Brooklyn, McKinley, No. 62.

Commander John L. Dunn, 530 74th street, Brooklyn, Barry, No. 73.

Commander John F. Spolders, 571 66th street, Brooklyn, Neptune, No. 30.

Past Commander T. J. O'Donnell, 429 E. 51st street, Manhattan, Henry, No. 38.

Past Commander William Dunney, 221 Forrest avenue, Evergreen, L. I., Hubbell, No. 4.

Past Commander Walter J. Anderson, 432 Park avenue, Brooklyn, Lawton, No. 21.

Past Commander B. A. Worrall, 96 Benjamin street, Corona, L. I., Kruse, No. 61.

Past Commander Matthew Johnston, 12 Hall street, Brooklyn, Reilly, No. 34.

Past Commander Emil Rudiger, 802 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, Naval, No. 49.

Past Commander John H. Walters, 358 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, Schley, No. 16.

Past Commander Michael F. Howard, 619 Humboldt street, Brooklyn, McCalla, No. 65.

Senior Vice Commander Frank R. Baker, 328 E. 22d street, Manhattan, Henry, No. 38.

Junior Vice Commander James J. Clark, 580 W. 130th street, Manhattan, Manhattan, No. 1.

Commander Harry E. Smith, 171 Remsen street, Brooklyn, Wm. H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4, is hereby detailed as Judge Advocate of the aforesaid Court.

Chaplain Chas. M. Hoffman, 1869 Bathgate avenue, Bronx, Manhattan Camp, No. 1, is detailed as Recorder.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:

JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK CITY, *October* 30, 1911.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 2.

Series 1911–12.

The Westchester County Board, as heretofore constituted, is hereby abolished, to take effect immediately.

The barrenness of results of this Board is too manifest, and, with the season coming on, when estimates for Relief and Memorial matters are to be brought before the proper County officials, these Headquarters upon the advices received from the Committee of Commanders of the Camps of Westchester County, deem it expedient to replace the existing Board with a new one, which will co-operate with the G. A. R. for the betterment of the condi-

tions with the older veteran body, and for the improvement of our own circumstances.

The Committee of Commanders will continue in power, and take upon itself the prerogatives of a County Board, until such time when a set of by-laws has been drafted, and a proper election held. The Chairman of this Board will be chosen from its midst, as well as a Secretary.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:

JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK CITY, *November* 16, 1911.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 3.

Series 1911–12.

A Court Martial for the trial of Comrade William G. Vance, Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan Camp, No. 82, Department of New York, U. S. W. V., is hereby convened at Room 2, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, November 27, 1911, at 8.30 P. M.

The following Comrades are hereby detailed as members of the Court:

Commander Bernard J. Fagan, Camp No. 1, 110 West 61st street, New York City.

Commander Harry Vernon, Camp No. 22, 735 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.

Commander Frank Dressler, Camp No. 16, 22 Dry Harbor Road, Brooklyn.

Past Commander Robert Flinch, Camp No. 73, 5613 Third avenue, Brooklyn.

Past Commander Wm. Dunney, Camp No. 4, 221 Forrest avenue, Brooklyn.

Past Commander Benjamin A. Worrall, Camp No. 61, 76 Benjamin street, Corona.

Past Commander Robt. A. Ashman, Camp No. 10, 220 8th avenue, Astoria.

Senior Vice Commander Frederick Woodhull, Camp No. 19, 868 Tremont avenue, Bronx.

Junior Vice Commander Oscar F. Berger, Camp No. 10, 460 E. 141st street, Bronx.

Junior Vice Commander John Bickerstaff, Camp No. 23, 327 E. 7th street, Flatbush.

Commander Harry E. Smith, Camp No. 4, is hereby detailed as Judge Advocate of the Court.

Chaplain Chas. M. Hoffman, Camp No. 1, is detailed as Recorder.

By order of
BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:
JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK, *November* 21, 1911.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 4.

Series 1911–12.

So much of General Order No. 4, as states, District No. 25, will be inspected by District Inspector Past Commander W. A. Stevens, is hereby revoked.

District No. 25, composed of Camp 33, Utica, N. Y., and Camp No. 35, Utica, N. Y., will be inspected by District Inspector Henry Voight, Jr., 217 S. Main street, Herkimer, N. Y.

Commanders of Camp No. 33, and Camp No. 35, will communicate with the District Inspector, making arrangements for inspection of their Camps.

By order of
BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:
JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK, *November* 21, 1911.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 5.

Series 1911–12.

District No. 19, composed of Camp No. 28, Albany, N. Y., and Hudson Camp, No. 71, Hudson, N. Y., will be inspected by District Inspector John S. Strachan, 704 Brandywine avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.

District No. 24, Admiral Wm. P. Potter Camp, No. 91, Whitehall, N. Y., will be inspected by District Inspector Past Commander Howard McOmber, 5 Birch street, Glens Falls, N. Y.

District No. 34, Samuel M. Porter Camp, No. 45, Jamestown, N. Y., will be inspected by District Inspector Past Commander G. C. Smith, 637 E. State street, Olean, N. Y.

District No. 28, L. W. Carlisle Camp, No. 56, Watertown, N. Y., will be inspected by District Inspector John R. Brierly, 43 E. Albany street, Oswego, N. Y.

Commanders of Camps in these districts will communicate with the inspectors of their districts, making arrangements for inspection of their Camps at an early date.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:

JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK, *January* 10, 1912.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 6.

Series 1911–12.

1. Under the provisions of section 1, article 1, part 4, R. & R., the Camps of New York City are constituted a Municipal Council.

2. Each Camp will be represented by the Commander and two delegates, and will attend all its meetings.

3. Camps will select two delegates prior to the meeting herein called.

4. The delegations of the Camps will assemble in the council chamber of the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, on January 23, 1912, at 8 P. M.

5. The Municipal Council will then proceed to organize by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:

JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK CITY, *January* 23, 1912.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 7.

Series 1911–2.

A Court Martial for the trial of Comrade John S. Woods, William H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4, Dept. of N. Y., U. S. W. V., and Comrade William Blanch, William H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4, Dept. of N. Y., U. S. W. V., is hereby convened at Room 2, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, February 5, 1912.

The following Comrades are hereby detailed as members of the Court:

Past Commander William H. Johnson, Camp No. 16.

Past Commander Frank Sweeney, Camp No. 49.

Past Commander John L. Dunn, Camp No. 73.

Past Commander Morris J. Mendelsohn, Camp No. 73, is hereby detailed as Judge Advocate.

Comrade Charles M. Hoffman, Camp No. 1, is detailed as Recorder.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:

JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK CITY, *February* 6, 1912.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 8.

Series 1911–12.

1. The Camps of Westchester County are hereby enjoined to organize a vicinity council, to be governed according to the R. & R.

2. Commanders will cause to be elected two delegates to attend the meetings of this council. The Commander and these two elected delegates constitute the representatives to this council.

3. A meeting of the Commanders, or representatives of the Camps of Westchester County, met the G. A. R. Westchester County Association, and it was agreed that the U. S. W. V. should care for their own, and to this end it was agreed, that at the coming meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the application of $1,000 be entered, which was the amount to be given the U. S. W. V. for the relief of their Comrades and dependents.

4. Commander Isaac Joel, W. R. Carmer Camp, 23 North High street, Mount Vernon, is hereby detailed as temporary chairman, and will call a meeting, when an organization will be perfected. He will be respected accordingly.

By order of
BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:
JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *February* 7, 1912.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 9.

Series 1911–12.

A Court of Inquiry is hereby convened at the 12th Regiment Armory, 62nd street and Columbus avenue, Thursday evening, February 15, 1912.

The Court will investigate the accusations of writing anonymous letters, made against Past Department Surgeon A. J.

Schneidenbach, a Comrade of Sergeant Ham. Fish Camp, No. 46, Department N. Y., and make a report of the facts, with an opinion.

Detail for the Court:

Commander Frank Riley, Camp No. 10.

Commander H. Finkelstone, Camp No. 23.

Commander William Jones, Recorder, Camp No. 59.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:

John S. Adair,
Department Adjutant.

New York City, *March* 5, 1912.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 10.

Series 1911–12.

1. Official notice having been received at these headquarters that New Utrecht Camp, No. 77, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, in meeting assembled, did unanimously resolve to surrender their charter, there being less than fifteen Comrades on the roll of the Camp.

2. New Utrecht Camp, No. 77, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the United Spanish War Veterans, is hereby disbanded.

3. Past Commander James S. Long, Gloucester Naval Camp, No. 5, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, is hereby detailed to carry out this order.

4. The disbanding officer shall issue such Comrades as desire same, a transfer; those that do not wish transfers shall receive honorable discharges, providing they are in good standing.

5. He shall see that all debts of the Camp are paid, including monies due National and Department Headquarters, and that all records are completed and accounted for.

6. He shall take possession of all records, papers and personal property of the Camp, except money on hand, and shall turn same over to the Department Headquarters.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:

John S. Adair,
Department Adjutant.

New York, *March* 9, 1912.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 11.

Series 1911–12.

1. For the purpose of completing our card index of all Comrades who are members of the several camps of the Department of New York, it is hereby ordered that the Adjutants of the Camps of this Department, fill out blank forms which will be forwarded them, and return same to the Department Adjutant. John S. Adair, 790 Amsterdam avenue, New York City, as soon as practicable.

2. The necessity for this card index has been proven in the facts of so many Comrades being suspended and dropped from their Camps, and joining other Camps without proper transfers.

3. The information thus gathered will also aid materially in the matter of filling out pension papers, and also relief work.

4. Beginning with March 18, 1912, Commanders will direct their Adjutants to forward the Department Adjutant, the names and service of those applicants for membership of their respective Camps.

These Headquarters will immediately return to the Camp the application blanks with indorsement as to the eligibility of the recruit.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:

John S. Adair,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK CITY, *March* 30, 1912.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 12.

Series 1911–12.

1. The Commander-in-Chief desires the names of Comrades to act as Legislative Aides in the matter of furthering the progress of the Crago Bill now before Congress. Commanders will send the Department Adjutant the name of a Comrade of their Camp, together with his address, immediately. Do this at once. The bill is about to be reported from Committee, and the greatest haste is essential in sending in the names of such Comrades, as can act as Legislative Aides.

2. Commanders will have their members write to their Congressman, requesting his co-operation with others fathering the Crago Bill. Have them write immediately. Show your representative that you are interested in something, and he will feel that your interest in him is proportionate in measure. You have a right to ask him to support a measure you desire. Here is an opportunity of getting acquainted with him. See him if you can. Otherwise write him.

3. The Crago Bill provides for pensions to our widows and orphans, and too much cannot be said in its favor. The measure does not affect the Comrades individually. It is entirely an unselfish matter. All Comrades should feel constrained to labor that this might be a law, that those who are now being aided by Camps, counties and individuals, may receive some support from the Government, which their husbands and fathers helped in the stress of war.

The prestige of the Order will be greatly enhanced with the passage of this bill. Your duty is plain. Do it as you never did before.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,

Department Commander.

Official:

JOHN S. ADAIR,

Department Adjutant.

New York, *April* 6, 1912.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 13.

Series 1911–12.

A Court Martial for the trial of Past Commander James P. Rowan, Theodore Roosevelt Camp, No. 10, Dept. of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, is hereby convened at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Columbus ave. and 62d street, New York City, Thursday evening, April 25, 1912.

The following Comrades are hereby detailed as members of the Court:

Past Commander Bernard J. Fagan, Manhattan Camp, No. 1.
Commander William Jones, David Wilson Camp, No. 59.
Commander Isaac Joel, W. R. Carmer Camp, No. 8.
Commander Frank R. Baker, Guy V. Henry Camp, No. 38.
Commander Wm. H. Edwards, Sixty-ninth Regt. Camp, No. 92.

Dept. Quartermaster Morris J. Mendelsohn is hereby detailed as Judge Advocate.

Comrade Chas. M. Hoffman, Camp No. 1, is detailed as Recorder.

By order of
BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:
John S. Adair,
Department Adjutant.

New York City, *May* 3, 1912.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 14.

Series 1911–12.

The Department Inspector will inspect the Camps composing District 11.

Camps 1, 10, 19, 38, 95, will confer with the Department Inspector as to dates for inspection.

By order of
BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:
John S. Adair,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK, *May* 20, 1912.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 15.

Series 1911–12.

Inspection District No. 3 will be inspected by Past Quartermaster George W. Meyer, Camp No. 73, vice Junior Vice-Commander Kerrick, resigned.

District Inspector Worrall is relieved from inspecting Camp No. 30. Same will be inspected by Past Commander Alfred A. Mitchell.

District Inspector C. S. Beilman is relieved from inspecting Camp No. 17. Same will be inspected by Chief of Staff, A. B. Gilfillan.

The foregoing appointees and the Camps concerned will follow the provisions of General Order No. 11, under the heading "Spring Inspections."

By order of
BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:
JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK, *May* 20, 1912.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 16.

Series 1911–12.

Inspection District No. 33, will be inspected by Past Commander S. J. Stone, Oneonta, N. Y., vice W. L. Ingraham, resigned.

The foregoing District Inspector will conform to the instructions contained in General Order No. 11, as will the Camps concerned, vide General Order No. 11, under Spring Inspections.

By order of
BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:
JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK CITY, *May* 24, 1912.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 17.

Series 1911–12.

The following Departmental Officers will prepare their annual reports, and forward same to the Department Adjutant before June 20, 1912: Senior Vice Department Commander, Junior Vice Department Commander, Department Inspector, Judge Advocate, Department Chaplain, Department Surgeon, Department Marshal, Department Historian, Department Chief of Staff, Department Adjutant, Department Quartermaster; besides the following committees will be prepared to report at Binghamton: Legislative, By-Laws, Coghlan, Extension.

Under the provisions of a resolution adopted at the 1911 Encampment the following officers' reports will be printed in synopsis form, and distributed to the delegates on the first day of the Encampment to be held at Binghamton: Senior Vice Department Commander, Department Inspector, Judge Advocate and Department Adjutant, including the Department Commander.

By order of

BERNHARDT WALL,
Department Commander.

Official:

JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

NEW YORK CITY, *July* 1, 1912.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 18.

The court consisting of Comrades W. H. Johnson, Frank Sweeney, John L. Dunn, Morris J. Mendelsohn and Chas. M. Hoffman is hereby dissolved. The Department Commander thanks the Comrades for their devotion to duty, and the upbuilding of the Order, in conscientiously doing their work as they saw it.

The approval of the findings in the Blanch case by the Commander-in-Chief, is no reflection upon you. Sentiment is a secondary consideration in a Court Martial.

My disapproval should have been withheld on account of the

time limit in the specifications in the Blanch case. I hereby reverse my approval of the charges in the Woods case, on the grounds of the time limit in one of the charges prevailing. The others could stand, and ought to be approved. If these were separately drawn, they would be approved.

The principle of the two cases in the matter of properties having been withheld from the Camp is not altered, and the penalty should prevail where the statute of limitations has not become a factor.

By order of

Official: BERNHARDT WALL,

JOHN S. ADAIR, *Department Commander.*

Department Adjutant.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. ADAIR,

Department Adjutant.

Circular: Roster of the Camps, Department of New York, U. S. W. V.; issued March, 1912, New York City.

1898-1902.

The Spanish-American War, the Insurrection in the Philippines, and the China Relief Expedition, are frequently termed pleasure picnics. For those, who are malicious, or ignorant, or both, it might be stated, that the Campaigns were a most serious business. In consulting Newton A. Strait's book of American Battles, it will be learned, that there has been too much levity exhibited in the matter of the later strife.

Skirmishes, April 21, 1898 to 1900, 826. In 515 of these men were either killed or wounded. In round numbers the campaigns cost 12,000 lives. This brought much sorrow to many homes and hearts.

Let all Americans revere their memory, and respect the living U. S. W. V., that make this their principal business. Thousands are to-day incapacitated on account of those campaigns.

We want the war to be judged by its consequences, its influences, its lessons. America found herself. In a nut-shell, these are some of the fruits of the war:

1. Non-sectionalization of our country.
2. Independence of Cuba.
3. Open door to China.
4. Autonomy in the Philippines.
5. Panama Canal.
6. Acquisition of Porto Rico.
7. Acquisition of Hawaii.
8. Remodeling of the army.
9. Our navy.
10. Establishment of the U. S. W. V., for usefulness to the individual, the community, and the nation, and ready to take up the work of all veterans and patriots of past wars.

All Americans should feel prouder of their country's high place in the family of nations, brought about by this conflict.

Objects of the U. S. W. V.

Encouragement of good citizenship.

Cementing the ties of friendship formed during the campaigns.

Helping the Comrades and their dependents when in need, or otherwise.

Honoring the memory of our Comrades, and all patriots of other wars.

Dissemination of historical knowledge of our campaigns.

Eligibility.

Service in the army, navy or marine corps, including acting assistant surgeons, contract doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons, or in such vessels as were temporarily under the control of the war or navy departments.

Service must comprise some period between April 21, 1898, and July 4, 1902.

An honorable discharge from service and good moral character are prerequisities.

Some Benefits.

Laws on the statute books of the State.

Non-removal of a veteran from civil service positions except for incompetency or misconduct, after hearing.

Burial by the county of veterans leaving no means to defray funeral expenses.

No soldier, sailor or marine, or his wife or children, or the widow or orphans of one deceased, can be sent to an almshouse.

Headstones for graves of veterans to be paid for by the county.

Peddlers' licenses issued upon presentation of discharge.

The United Spanish War Veterans compose the cheapest insurance company in the world. The wealth of time, tissue, talent and treasure which is centered in its membership is at the disposal of the Comrades at call.

Unlike other Orders, the U. S. W. V. Order is limited in membership. Family trees, treasure-chests, check-books, political power, social prestige, or pre-eminence in this world's manifold activities, will not make a man eligible to this order. You must have earned it.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Headquarters, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

Commander-in-Chief.

Maurice Simmons, New York City.

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

Oliver P. Storm, Dallas, Texas.

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

Robert R. Rapp, Chicago, Ill.

Inspector-General.

Robert F. Silvers, Denver, Colo.

Surgeon-General.

M. G. Cockey, Salina, Kan.

Chaplain-in-Chief.

Robert A. Elwood, Absecon, N. J.

National Historian.

W. D. Tucker, Canton, O.

Chief of Staff.

F. W. Veninga, St. Louis, Mo.

Adjutant-General.

Ernest W. Larkin, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Quartermaster-General.

Thomas J. Quinn, New York City.

Judge Advocate-General.

Oscar T. Taylor, Pittsburg, Pa.

Provost Marshall.

Isaac T. Wysong, Muskogee, Okla.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Wilson I. Davenny, New York City.

Assistant Quartermaster-General.

James S. Long, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUXILIARY OF THE U. S. W. V.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 43 PEARL STREET, DENVER, COLO.

President General.

Effie M. Record, Denver, Colo.

Secretary General.

Hulda Guthner, 143 Penn Avenue, Denver, Colo.

Treasurer General.

Lilian Farris, 2308 Marion Street, Denver, Colo.

Department Officers,-Ladies Auxilliary.

Department President.

Nellie R. Love, 140 Hawley St., Rochester, N. Y.

Department Treasurer.

Esther A. Ball, Spencerport, N. Y.

Department Secretary.

Belle I. McMillan, 4 Wilmer Street, Rochester, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.

Headquarters, 12th Regiment Armory, New York City.

Department Commander.

Bernhardt Wall, New York City.

Senior Vice Department Commander.

Chauncey W. Herrick, Oneonta.

Junior Vice Department Commander.

J. Wilson Poucher, Poughkeepsie.

Department Inspector.

Clayton J. Morse, New York City.

Department Chief of Staff.

Andrew B. Gilfillan, Buffalo.

Department Adjutant.

John S. Adair, 790 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y.

Department Quartermaster.

Morris J. Mendelsohn, 629 49th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Department Judge Advocate.

Henry De Witt Hamilton, New York City.

Department Surgeon.

Chas. S. Keegan, Brooklyn.

Department Chaplain.

W. H. I. Reaney, U. S. Navy.

Department Marshall.

Dennis F. Hynes, New Rochelle.

Department Historian.

William O. Bailey, Mt. Vernon.

Assistant Department Adjutant.

John H. Ehmann, Albany.

Assistant Department Quartermasters.

John Daly, Brooklyn.
Hans P. Hogelund, Brooklyn.

Musician.

John Temme, Mt. Vernon.

Color Sergeants.

John A. Miller, Jamaica.
Edward Neff, Brooklyn.

Manhattan Camp, No. 1.

New York City.

Meets Second and Fourth Saturdays, 9 and 11 East 59th Street.
Commander, Henry J. Broad, 3 East 27th Street.
Adjutant, Jules M. Quarberg, 501 East 140th Street.
Quartermaster, Stephen J. Fallon, 510 West 149th Street.

Marcus D. Russell Camp, No. 2.

Troy, N. Y.

Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays, County Building, Congress and 2d Streets.

Commander, Eugene C. Herring, 468 River Street.

Adjutant, Wm. J. Tyner, Jr., Fifth Avenue and Federal Street.

Quartermaster, Thos. J. Bourke, 514 River street.

Thomas H. Barber Camp, No. 3.

Binghamton, N. Y.

Meets First Wednesday, State Armory.

Commander, Thos. S. Scott, 538 Security Building.

Adjutant, John Buys, 156 Water Street.

Quartermaster, Wm. E. Loomis, Hotel Crandall.

William H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets Second and Fourth Fridays, Room 2, Borough Hall.

Commander, Charles L. Amey, 270 Rutland Road.

Adjutant, Harry L. Martin, 1229 Decatur Street.

Quartermaster, Arthur Lowe, 2962 Myrtle Avenue.

Gloucester Naval Camp, No. 5.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets First and Third Saturdays, Borough Hall.

Commander, William J. Finn, 59 Division Avenue.

Adjutant, Edward V. Anger, 526 Park Place.

Quartermaster, J. W. Parrett, 355 Rutland Road.

Hon. Eugene Sanford Camp, No. 6.

Amsterdam, N. Y.

Meets Wednesdays, U. S. W. V. Hall, 56 E. Main Street.

Commander, John X. Ahern, 46 Pulling Street.

Adjutant, J. R. Shuttleworth, 21 Phillips Street.

Quartermaster, James M. Robb, 23 Stewart Street.

Niagara Falls Camp, No. 7.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Meets Second Tuesday, State Armory.
Commander, Clarence C. Locke, 2021 Main Street.
Adjutant, Chardes Guinther, 1107 Niagara Street.
Quartermaster, Willis O. Johnson, 557 Eleventh Street.

William R. Carmer Camp, No. 8.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Meets Second Thursday, State Armory.
Commander, Isaac Joel, 237 North High Street.
Adjutant, J. Brancard, 42 South 7th Avenue.
Quartermaster, Wesley E. Bryde, 3065 Perry Avenue, Bronx.

Warren A. Wilson Camp, No. 9.

Glens Falls, N. Y.

Meets First Wednesday, G. A. R. Hall.
Commander, Sterling F. Higley, City Hall.
Adjutant, Howard McOmber, 5 Birch Street.
Quartermaster, Edwin P. Hays, 37 Notre Dame Street.

Theodore Roosevelt Camp, No. 10.

New York City.

Meets First and Third Saturday, 148th Street and Willis Avenue.
Commander, Frank Riley, 454 West 40th Street.
Adjutant, James A. McGuire, 74 West 85th Street.
Quartermaster, Daniel Aherne, 235 West 145th Street.

General Eugene Griffin Camp, No. 11.

Schenectady, N. Y.

Meets First and Third Wednesdays, State Armory.
Commander, John S. Strachan, 704 Brandywine Avenue.
Adjutant, Joseph P. Feeney, 24 Turner Avenue.
Quartermaster, Martin J. Whitestead, 424 Hamilton Street.

Seyburn-Liscum Camp, No. 12.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Meets First and Third Mondays, G. A. R. Hall.
Commander, Albert F. Hahn, 342 Dodge Street.
Adjutant, Edward C. Franklin, 810 Mutual Life Building.
Quartermaster, Thos. F. Provoost, 23 Auchinvole Street.

Fourteenth Regiment Camp, No. 14.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets First and Third Fridays, 14th Regiment Armory.
Commander, Thos. E. Reid, 73 Fourth Avenue.
Adjutant, James J. Hand, Custom House, New York City.
Quartermaster, Alfred L. Pichard, 519 56th Street.

Bucky O'Neil Camp, No. 15.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Meets Second and Fourth Fridays, Labor Temple.
Commander, Chas. S. Beilman, 289 Hoyt Street.
Adjutant, S. F. Jakuobowski, 1185 Broadway.
Quartermaster, Otto Gaupp, 221 Gorton Street.

Admiral Schley Squadron, No. 16.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets First and Third Mondays, Borough Hall.
Commander, J. J. Duley, 243 Linden Street.
Adjutant, William H. Johnson, 3169 Fulton Street.
Quartermaster, Henry Taylor, 112 North Henry Street.

Major General R. P. Hughes Camp, No. 17.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Meets First and Third Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Commander, John Linsman, 999 Sycamore Street.
Adjutant, John T. Ryan, 612 Mutual Life Building.
Quartermaster, Jay H. Henning, 318 Leroy Avenue.

Admiral Phillips Camp, No. 18.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets First Friday, Borough Hall.
Commander, James E. Allen, 961 De Kalb Avenue.
Adjutant, John A. Duncan, 83 Rochester Avenue.
Quartermaster, Lyman Holdman, 363 Pearl Street.

Old Guard Camp, No. 19.

New York City.

Meets First Wednesday, 22nd Regiment Armory.
Commander, Frederick Woodhull, 868 Tremont Avenue.
Adjutant, John E. Palmer, 1428 Blondell Avenue.
Quartermaster, Morris Florea, 227 East 4th Street, Brooklyn.

Joseph S. Decker Camp, No. 20.

Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

Meets Third Thursday, Post Gymnasium.
Commander, Joseph Lanzon, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.
Adjutant, Ernest W. Redeke, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.
Quartermaster, William J. Tobin, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

General H. W. Lawton Camp, No. 21.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays, Lorimer and Ten Eyck Streets.
Commander, Peter J. Lauby, 139 Hewes Street.
Adjutant, Jos. P. Perdue, 161 Park Avenue.
Quartermaster, Walter J. Anderson, 432 Park avenue.

Capron Camp, No. 22.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets First Friday, Armory Hall, 114 Calyer Street.
Commander, John J. O'Keefe, 201 Norwood Avenue.
Adjutant, Wm. H. Gundrey, 147 Guernsey Street.
Quartermaster, Wm. F. Morgan, 136 Meserole Street.

New York City Camp, No. 23.

New York City.

Meets Third Tuesday, 22nd Regiment Armory.
Commander, Hyman Finkelstone, 940 Fox Street.
Adjutant, Jos. Citron, 63 East 106th Street.
Quartermaster, Charles Klein, 125 West 98th Street.

Colonel H. W. Hubbell Camp, No. 24.

New York City.

Meets Third Friday, 22nd Regiment Armory.
Commander, Edward F. Rolle, 111 Chambers Street.
Adjutant, Warren Eckweiler, Ithaca Street, Elmhurst, L. I.
Quartermaster, Leon Greenbaum, 2157 Seventh Avenue.

L. Boardman Smith Camp, No. 25.

Rochester, N. Y.

Meets First and Third Mondays, State Armory.
Commander, Joseph J. Knittel, 43 Parsells Avenue.
Adjutant, Geo. J. Jenkinson, State Armory.
Quartermaster, Joseph Posner, Jr., 10 Harris Street.

Robert C. Anderson Camp, No. 26.

Oswego, N. Y.

Meets First and Third Mondays, State Armory.
Commander, Geo. W. Morley.
Adjutant, Daniel J. O'Mara.
Qaurtermaster, Frank J. Gill.

Wallace F. Randolph Camp, No. 27.

Yonkers, N. Y.

Meets First Tuesday, City Hall.
Commander, Ernest B. Moller, 27 Maple Street.
Adjutant, Wm. Simpson, 10 South Broadway.
Quartermaster, Richard Carton, 9 Convent Avenue.

Captain Frank R. Palmer Camp, No. 28.

Albany, N. Y.

Meets Second Tuesday, Capitol City Club.
Commander, Clarence E. Clark, 177 Broad Street.
Adjutant, M. J. Varley, 10 Judson Street.
Quartermaster, W. E. Slack, 11 Providence Place.

Winfield S. Overton, Jr., Camp, No. 29.

Whitestone, N. Y.

Meets First Saturday, Odd Fellows Hall.
Commander, John M. Niemeyer, 20 West 20th Street.
Adjutant, Charles E. Hoyt, 23 Seventh Avenue.
Quartermaster, Alfred J. Kennedy, 17th Street and Eleventh Avenue.

Neptune Naval Camp, No. 30.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets First Friday, 315 Washington Street.
Commander, Daniel J. O'Connor, 53 Sands Street.
Adjutant, John J. Inman, 110 North Henry Street.
Quartermaster, John Conway, Irving Street and Westland Avenue, Queens.

Griffin Engineers Camp, No. 31.

New York City.

Meets Fourth Thursday, 69th Regiment Armory.
Commander, D. W. Lanahan, 149 East 15th Street.
Adjutant, James W. Adlard, 607 East 83d Street.
Quartermaster, Henry Byers, 5610 Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

Alfred C. Wheeler Camp, No. 32.

Middletown, N. Y.

Meets last Monday, State Armory.
Commander, David C. Preston, 11 William Street.
Adjutant, Wm. H. Chambers, 31 John Street.
Quartermaster, Edw. M. Schultz, 38 John Street.

Emerson H. Liscum Camp, No. 33.

Utica, N. Y.

Meets Second Friday, Huron Hall.
Commander, Henry C. Schmalz, 145 Dudley Avenue.
Adjutant, Fred C. Schmidt, State Armory.
Quartermaster, Bert E. Liddell, 60 Genesee Street.

Henry J. Reilly Camp, No. 34.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets First and Third Tuesday, Borough Hall.
Commander, William Stilger, 811 Clason Avenue.
Adjutant, Philip Schaefer, Jr., 112 Sumpter Street.
Quartermaster, Matthew Johnston, 12 Hall Street.

O. Ross Wheeler Camp, No. 35.

Utica, N. Y.

Meets Second Monday, State Armory.
Commander, Charles M. Roberts, 38 Clinton Place.
Adjutant, Frank S. Judson, 19 Summit Place.
Quartermaster, J. D. Clifford, State Armory.

Defendam Camp, No. 36.

New York City.

Meets Second Friday, 22nd Regiment Armory.
Commander, Bernard A. Flood, 1018 Nelson Avenue.
Adjutant, Wm. McGowen, Cooper Square.
Quartermaster, Chas. G. Lawrence, 100 East 81st Street.

Norman W. Crosby Camp, No. 37.

New Rochelle, N. Y.

Meets Second Wednesday, City Hall.
Commander, Dennis F. Hynes, 114 Union Avenue.
Adjutant, John F. Flanigan, 51 Warren Street.
Quartermaster, Michael J. Buckley, 43 Warren Street.

Guy V. Henry Camp, No. 38.

New York City.

Meets First and Third Thursdays, 48th Street and Third Avenue.
Commander, Frank R. Baker, 328 East 22nd Street.
Adjutant, Fred A. Gepp, 2107 Mapes Avenue.
Quartermaster, Joseph J. Halliday, 576 East 139th Street.

Major Louis B. Lawton Camp, No. 39.

Auburn, N. Y.

Meets Fourth Thursday, State Armory.
Commander, Eugene G. Lamb, Second Avenue, Melrose Park.
Adjutant, Edgar A. Rose, Lewis Street.
Quartermaster, J. E. Osterhous, State Armory.

E. M. Hoffman Camp, No. 40.

Elmira, N. Y.

Meets Second and Fourth Mondays, State Armory.
Commander, Dr. F. W. Ross, 104 Main Street.
Adjutant, John D. Driscoll, 358 Elm Street.
Quartermaster, W. D. Gelder, 507 Walnut Street.

Colonel Walter Scott Camp, No. 42.

Oneonta, N. Y.

Meets Monday, 128 Main Street.
Commander, C. W. Herrick, 14 Myrtle Avenue.
Adjutant, Ursil A. Ferguson, 26 Pine Street.
Quartermaster, C. L. Hotaling, 20 Reynolds Avenue.

George D. Russell Camp, No. 43.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets Second Saturday, 13th Regiment Armory.
Commander, Wm. H. Skelton, 484 Jefferson Street.
Adjutant, Chas. S. Cogger, 711 East 4th Street, Flatbush, L. I.
Quartermaster, John L. Lowton, 427 Fifth Ave.

Major John K. Sague Camp, No. 44.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Meets Second Tuesday, State Armory.
Commander, O. E. Iler, 54 Market Street.
Adjutant, Walter J. Howe, 33 Cottage Street.
Quartermaster, Sheldon St. John, 82 N. Hamilton Street.

Samuel M. Porter Camp, No. 45.

Jamestown, N. Y.

Meets State Armory, South Main Street.
Commander, Donald S. Brown, 216 East 4th Street.
Adjutant, Gust. F. Berg, 20 Cedar Avenue.
Quartermaster, Frederick W. Hyde, 314 East 5th Street.

Sergt. Hamilton Fish Camp, No. 46.

New York City.

Meets First and Third Saturdays, 100 West 116th Street.
Commander, Daniel Cullinane, 1235 First Avenue.
Adjutant, George W. Harris, 1637 Avenue A, New York City.
Quartermaster, J. Harrie Burdge, 27 West 124th Street.

Haron Steuben Camp, No. 47.

Hornell, N. Y.

Meets Second Friday, State Armory.
Commander, Bert Santee, Hornell.
Adjutant, Fred J. Pierce, State Armory.
Quartermaster, Bert Arwine, Hornell.

Admiral Sampson Camp, No. 48.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays, 315 Washington Street.
Commander, Edward Erdle, 6 8th Street, Carlstadt, N. J.
Adjutant, Richard Schnittke, 484 Grand View Avenue.
Quartermaster, H. W. Doggrell, 529 S. Greenwood Avenue, Richmond Hill.

Naval Camp, No. 49.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets First and Third Tuesdays, 319 Atlantic Avenue.
Commander, Wm. Hansen, 762 49th Street.
Adjutant, Frank W. Penner, 477 Onderdonk Avenue.
Quartermaster, H. P. Hogelund, 487 Onderdonk Avenue.

Colonel J. W. Vrooman Camp, No. 51.

Herkimer, N. Y.

Meets Third Tuesday, Grange Hall.
Commander, Harry B. Field, 208 Park Avenue.
Adjutant, F. W. Christman, Main Street.
Quartermaster, Henry Voight, Jr., 270 Main Street.

F. C. Warner Camp, No. 52.

Ilion, N. Y.

Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, A. O. H. Hall.
Commander, Charles Kalief.
Adjutant, Walter A. Stevens.
Quartermaster, William Spurr.

Major Frank Keck Camp, No. 53.

New York City.

Meets Fourth Tuesday, 53 West 125th Street.
Commander, Frank Keck, 29 Broadway.
Adjutant, Howard Griffiths, 319 West 137th Street.
Quartermaster, Fred H. Buell, 1421 Vyse Avenue.

Francis V. Greene Camp, No. 54.

North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Meets Third Monday, Knights of Malta Hall.
Commander, H. S. Wende.
Adjutant, James Scott.
Quartermaster, Alexander C. Tuck.

Louis W. Carlisle Camp, No. 56.

Watertown, N. Y.

Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays, State Armory.
Commander, Archie Muttoon, Mill Street.
Adjutant, Henry S. Ball, County Building.
Quartermaster, B. H. Thomas, 81 Public Square.

W. Cary Sanger Camp, No. 57.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Meets Second Friday, State Armory.
Commander, Martin Bovard.
Adjutant, F. R. Palmer.
Quartermaster, Chas. Olmstead.

Saratoga Camp, No. 58.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Meets Fourth Monday, G. A. R. Hall.
Commander, George W. Ainsworth, 15 East Harrison Street.
Adjutant, Fred W. Dunson, Post Office.
Quartermaster, Louis J. Follett, Post Office.

David Wilson Camp, No. 59.

New York City.

Meets First and Third Tuesdays, 177th Street and Third Avenue.
Commander, William Jones, 2264 Hughes Avenue.
Adjutant, B. Rosenberg, 686 Tinton Avenue.
Quartermaster, Raymond A. O'Neill, 862 West Street.

Captain Allyn K. Capron Camp, No. 60.

Olean, N. Y.

Meets First and Third Thursdays, State Armory.
Commander, Copeland E. Smith, 211 South Union Street.
Adjutant, Herbert L. Perkins, Box 215.
Quartermaster, Gaius C. Smith, 647 East State Street.

Hugo E. Kruse Camp, No. 61.

Corona, N. Y.

Meets Second Tuesday, Firemen's Hall.
Commander, Ira J. Tucker, Lawn Avenue.
Adjutant, Fred Plato, 44 Randall Avenue.
Quartermaster, Otto Brown, Lawn Avenue.

William McKinley Camp, No. 62.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets Third Wednesday, 315 Washington Street.
Commander, Charles Gustavus, 217 Court Street.
Adjutant, Thos. R. Edwards, 244 87th Street.
Quartermaster, Dan Arundell, 189 Baltic Street.

Hoosick Camp, No. 63.

Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

Meets First Thursday, State Armory.
Commander, Wm. L. Carpenter.
Adjutant, H. V. Hale.
Quartermaster, Leo Ladd.

Admiral B. H. McCalla Camp, No. 65.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays, 122 Hamburg Avenue.
Commander, Edward J. Gailes, 6 McDonough Street.
Adjutant, John J. Seymour, 652 Marcy Avenue.
Quartermaster, Jesse F. Ford, 1189 Broadway.

Captain George F. Tilly Camp, No. 66.

Jamaica, N. Y.

Meets Third Wednesday, Town Hall.
Commander, Alfred Halliday, 256 Sixth Avenue, New York City.
Adjutant, John A. Miller, Station P, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Quartermaster, Charles H. Wenz, Cedar Manor, Jamaica.

John V. Searles Camp, No. 67.

Flushing, N. Y.

Meets First Friday, State Armory.
Commander, Edward Gilbert.
Adjutant, R. H. Brown, Washington Place.
Quartermaster, A. J. Tooker, 145 22nd Street.

Newell Rising Camp, No. 68.

Port Chester, N. Y.

Meets Last Friday, Willet St. Hall.
Commander, Fred Perkins.
Adjutant, W. S. Lynt, Locust Avenue.
Quartermaster, Charles Stephens.

Admiral Cook Camp, No. 69.

Haverstraw, N. Y.

Meets Second Saturday, Town Hall.
Commander, Thomas Hicks, Jones Point.
Adjutant, Robert Adams, Iona Island.
Quartermaster, John P. Wotring, Iona Island.

Hudson Camp, No. 71.

Hudson, N. Y.

Meets Last Monday, State Armory.
Commander, Henry A. Dinehart, 356 Union Street.
Adjutant, Frank S. Clapper, 507 Union Street.
Quartermaster, Henry M. Saulpaugh, 64 North 5th Street.

Joseph J. Tully Camp, No. 72.

Corning, N. Y.

Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays, City Hall.
Commander, Frank M. Luckner, 341 East Market Street.
Adjutant, William A. Spencer, R. F. D. No. 5.
Quartermaster, Howard J. Dexter.

Thomas H. Barry Camp, No. 73.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets First and Third Wednesdays, Third Avenue and 54th Street.
Commander, Dennis F. Gallagher, 210 Gelston Avenue.
Adjutant, George W. Preece, 420 33d Street.
Quartermaster, John J. Reilly, 540 49th Street.

David J. Johnston Camp, No. 74.

Cohoes, N. Y.

Meets Last Thursday, G. A. R. Hall.
Commander, Wm. J. Floud, 19 Alexander Street.
Adjutant, Wm. Ross, 52 Oneida Street.
Quartermaster, Wm. Ross.

Colonial Camp, No. 75.

Kingston, N. Y.

Meets Third Thursday, State Armory.
Commander, Joseph M. Fowler.
Adjutant, E. D. Fitzgerald, State Armory.
Quartermaster, P. J. Halloran.

New Utrecht Camp, No. 77.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets Second Monday, 1742 Bath Avenue.
Commander, Wm. M. Chapman, 2123 84th Street.

Hudson B. Moore Camp, No. 78.

Newburgh, N. Y.

Meets First and Third Wednesday, 117 Broadway.
Commander, George F. Chapman, 55 Liberty Street.
Adjutant, Wm. A. Holley, 360 Broadway.
Quartermaster, A. V. Burton, 36 Concord Street.

Thomas H. Fitzgerald Camp, No. 79.

White Plains, N. Y.

Meets First Friday, State Armory.
Commander, John T. H. Kenny, 54 Rathburn Avenue.
Adjutant, Malcolm C. Fraser, 176 Railroad Avenue.
Quartermaster, Alfred T. Brown, 25 Westchester Avenue.

Captain Malcolm A. Rafferty Camp, No. 80.

Long Island City, N. Y.

Meets First Thursday, Queens County Court House.
Commander, Wm. J. Massey, 39 Temple Street, Astoria.
Adjutant, John Leya, 11 North Burroughs Avenue, Winfield.
Quartermaster, Henry J. Schaefer, 233 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.

Sergeant Chas. Smith Camp, No. 81.

Manila, P. I.

On detached service.

Admiral Jos. B. Coghlan Camp, No. 82.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets Second and Fourth Saturdays, 68 Penn Avenue.
Commander, Louis Knoll, 79 Ocean View Avenue, Woodhaven.
Adjutant, J. Simpson, 69 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn.
Quartermaster, John B. Ripp, 557 Shepard Avenue, Brooklyn.

Lockport Camp, No. 83.

Lockport, N. Y.

Meets First and Third Wednesdays, G. A. R. Hall.
Commander, John Hoflich, 46 Beatty Avenue.
Adjutant, Louis Meyer, Mulberry Street.
Quartermaster, F. G. Foster, 318 Church Street.

Major General Geo. F. Elliott Camp, No. 84.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets First Thursday, Marine Barracks.
Commander, John Lawlor, Iona Island, N. Y.
Adjutant, Benj. F. Fogg, 64 Court Street.
Quartermaster, Chas. A. French, Marine Barracks.

West Point Camp, No. 85.

West Point, N. Y.

Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays, Post Exchange.
Commander, Andrew Rheude, West Point, N. Y.
Adjutant, Joseph E. Grady.
Quartermaster, Carlyle, W. G. Koenig.

Col. J. G. Butler Camp, No. 86.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Meets First and Third Tuesdays, Meyers Block.
Commander, James A. Warner, 620 University Block.
Adjutant, Joseph Gallagher, 1137 So. Salina St.
Quartermaster, Bruce E. Crowell, 106 North 6th Street.

Phillipine Camp, No. 87.

New York City.

Meets Third Wednesday, 149th Street and Third Avenue.
Commander, F. Van Buren, 438 East 164th Street.
Adjutant, Jos. M. Crone, 314 East 90th Street.
Quartermaster, J. Herbert Roe, 515 Courtland Avenue.

Esmond Camp, No. 88.

Fulton, N. Y.

Meets Second Wednesday, S. O. V. Hall.
Commander, C. O. Vogelsang.
Adjutant, Moses N. Potter.
Quartermaster, E. J. Ludrick.

Gen. Jos. Wheeler Camp, No. 89.

New York City.

Meets First and Third Thursdays, 2005 Amsterdam Avenue.
Commander Matthew P. Boland, 1323 Plymton Avenue.
Adjutant, Theo. S. Price, Pier 4, East River.
Quartermaster, Frank E. McNally, 507 West 159th Street.

Admiral Wm. P. Potter Camp, No. 90.

Whitehall, N. Y.

Meets First Thursday, State Armory.
Commander, Horatio S. Douglas.
Adjutant, Thos. E. Heffernan.
Quartermaster, James Barber.

Abraham Lincoln Camp, No. 91.

New York City.

Meets Second and Fourth Mondays, 69th Regiment Armory.
Commander, Frank M. Lawless, 618 16th Street, Brooklyn.
Adjutant, Patrick J. Hunt, 402 Boulevard, Rockaway.
Quartermaster, Herman Crouse, 114-A Cooper Street, Brooklyn.

Sixty-Ninth Regt. Camp, No. 92.

New York City.

Meets First and Third Saturdays, 69th Regt. Armory.
Commander, Wm. H. Edwards, 341 West 20th Street.
Adjutant, Patrick J. Crowley, 770 Columbus Avenue.
Quartermaster, John Kearney, 720 Coster Avenue.

Empire City Camp, No. 93.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets Borough Hall, Brooklyn.
Commander, James J. Curtin, 539 Kosciusko Street.
Adjutant, Bart Hunt, Bridge Dept., New York City.
Quartermaster, Walter F. Allen, 1119 49th Street.

Gen. Stephen Moffitt Camp, No. 94.

Plattsburg, N. Y.

Commander, Noel Lucia, Jr., 11 Champlain Street.
Adjutant, John H. Lucas, First Sergeant, Co. I, 5th Infantry.
Quartermaster, Henry B. Mullarkey, Press Office.

Crispus Attucks Camp, No. 95.

New York City.

Meets First and Third Tuesdays, 60 West 134th Street.
Commander, T. L. Taylor, 446 Lenox Avenue.
Adjutant, Stephen R. Juliet, 127 West 135th St.
Quartermaster, Archie McLee, 817 East 227th Street.

Some Anniversary Dates.

U. S. "Maine" destroyed, February 15, 1898.
Spanish-American War begun, April 21, 1898.
Battle, Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.
Bombardment, San Juan, P. R., May 12, 1898.
U. S. "Oregon" arrives at Key West, May 26, 1898.
"Merrimac" sunk, June 3, 1898.
First Invasion of Cuba, at Guantanamo, June 11, 1898.
Ladrone Islands taken, June 20, 1898.
Battle Guasimas, June 24, 1898.
Battle San Juan, July 1, 1898.
Battle Santiago (naval), July 3, 1898.
Hawaii annexed July 7, 1898.
Santiago surrenders, July 14, 1898.
Gen. Miles lands at Ponce, P. R., July 25, 1898.
Manila surrenders, August 13, 1898.
New York Naval Parade, August 20, 1898.
United States formally possessed of Porto Rico, October 18, 1898.
First Regiment enters Havana, December 10, 1898.
Caloocan captured, February 10, 1899.
Cebu taken, February 22, 1899.
Malolos captured, February 30, 1899.
Negros taken, March 4, 1899.

Rev. W. H. Reaney,
Department Chaplain.

Battle Malabon, March 25, 1899.
Malolos captured, March 31, 1899.
Santa Cruz captured, April 10, 1899.
President McKinley signed Peace Treaty, April 11, 1899.
Calumpit captured, April 25, 1899.
San Fernando captured, May 5, 1899.
Battle Las Pinas, June 13, 1899.
Dewey Parade, New York City, September 30, 1899.
Tarlac captured, November 12, 1899.
Dagupan captured, November 20, 1899.
Battle San Mateo, December 19, 1899.
Maine Dead buried at Arlington, December 28, 1899.
Cabuyac captured, January 1, 1900.
Battle Tien Tsin, China, June 23, 1900.
Battle, Yangtsun, August 6, 1900.
Pekin captured, August 14, 1900.
Aguinaldo captured, March 24, 1901.
Lacuna surrendered, May 19, 1901.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. ADAIR,
Department Adjutant.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: The report of the Adjutant will take the usual course.

We will listen to the report of the Department Quartermaster.

DEPARTMENT QUARTERMASTERS' REPORT.

[*All reports were returned to the Department Commander by the official stenographer, except that of the Department Quartermaster. Comrade Mendelsohn, ill in a sanitarium up state, is physically unable to draft another report, and, in lieu thereof, upon my request, Department Commander Herrick directed his Quartermaster to give me a table of receipts and disbursements, which is herewith constituted a report, with the consent of Past Department Quartermaster Mendelsohn. As Department Commander I received from the previous administration on August* 1, 1911, *a check for* $175, *which I deposited with my personal account, together with* $16.75 *received from Camp No.* 77, *against which I drew checks, and for which vouchers were issued and signed. Upon the completion of banking arrangements, executing and filing of bonds, I made out an itemized statement covering all expenditures, and showing same to have been* $190.67.—ED.]

DEAR COMRADES.— I have the honor to make my annual report as Department Quartermaster herewith.

Receipts.

Deposited in Chelsea Exchange Bank:

Sept. 5, 1911	$96 20
Sept. 29, 1911	154 30
Oct. 17, 1911	124 75
Nov. 6, 1911	96 85
Nov. 28, 1911	112 25
Dec. 20, 1911	102 68
Dec. 28, 1911	211 88
Jan. 9, 1912	562 79
Jan. 24. 1912	314 95
Feb. 1, 1912	191 58
Feb, 15, 1912	109 87
March 21, 1912	144 78
April 10, 1912	71 60
April 29, 1912	142 80
May 27, 1912	179 32
June 14, 1912	89 80
June 27, 1912	431 64
Total deposits	$3,137 04

Disbursements.

Supplies, from National Headquarters	$886 99
Postage	241 90
Printing	513 32
National Headquarters per capita taxes	1,017 70
Department Commander, postage, railroad fare, etc.	123 87
Railroad fares	33 40
Inspections	5 92
Courts-martial	36 40
Coghlan Memorial expenses	91 25
Legislation	54 06

Rebates	$9 58
General	32 00
Total	$3,046 39

Respectfully submitted,
MORRIS J. MENDELSOHN,
Department Quartermaster.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: The Quartermaster's report will take the usual course. The Secretary has a communication.

NEW YORK, *June* 8, 1912.

BERNHARDT WALL, *Commander, United Spanish War Veteran, Binghamton, N. Y.:*

Regret exceedingly that I cannot accept your very kind invitation to attend annual encampment at Binghamton, as my senior partner leaves to-day for Maine on his vacation. I trust you will always call upon me for anything in my power to do for the United Spanish War Veterans, as everyone connected with the Organization should give their best efforts to furtherance of interests and influence for good in the country.

(Signed) G. R. DYER,
Brigadier-General,
National Guard, New York.

COMRADE HERRICK, Camp No. 42: I ask, have we a special committee on certain resolutions and telegrams?

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: We have no special committee.

COMRADE HERRICK: I move a special committee of three be appointed.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: It is moved and seconded that a committee be appointed to draft special resolutions and telegrams.

Motion carried.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: I will prefer to appoint that committee some time during the evening, with your permission.

Comrade Woodhull, Old Guard, No. 19: I move you, sir, we adjourn.

Department Commander: If I may be permitted, just a word. We are trying to do business, and do as much as we can. We still have one report, which is only two pages and a half long. I believe we should hear that, and feel that we have done something.

Comrade Woodhull: There is no objection, Mr. Chairman.

Comrade Whistler, Camp No. 20: Reads report of Extension Committee, of which he is the Chairman.

Your Committee was led to this idea by the fact that while we stand in relation to this the same as the Grand Army of the Republic, we have not behind us that same sentiment which came from the Long War. Now, in order to permit us to stand forever for the benefit of the Soldier and the Sailor of the United States, your Committee suggested that we take up the matter and make it a part of our study in our Camps, to make some great effort to make our Order not only the first great military order in this country, but in the world. (Applause.)

Report of the Extension Committee.

Comrades.— We have the honor to submit the following report of the Extension Committee. In the opinion of your Committee it is of vital importance for the greatest success of the Order that the people of the nation should understand and appreciate that we are not organized solely to advance our own selfish interests or the interests of those who served in the Spanish American War and the loved ones dependent upon them. It is right that we should use our best endeavors to obtain proper recognition at the hands of the government of the nation, or of the several states for those who freely offered their services at the country's call. It is right that we should endeavor to obtain adequate pensions for those who lost wage earning capacity in consequence of such service, and for the widows and orphans of those who fell in battle or died of disease contracted during such service. It is right that we should insist that the soldiers and

sailors of the Spanish American War should be placed upon the same footing as to pensions and other rights as those of any other war. All of this is right and proper work for the Order, but it is not sufficient to give the Order that standing in the community to which it should be entitled. The Order should have some great patriotic mission based upon the service and experience of its members during the Spanish American War which will appeal to the people of the nation.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that the proper mission of the Order, in addition to caring for our Comrades of the Spanish War, is:

First.— To encourage and promote in every way in our power the maintenance of an adequate military and naval establishment in our country, with reference not only to the regular army, navy and marines of the United States, but also to the militia and naval reserve of the several States; with a proper system for organizing a volunteer army in time of war.

Second.— To educate our people to a sense of the necessity for such military organization, and to the importance of educating and training the youth of our land, so that they may be able to efficiently serve their country and defend the flag in time of war.

Third.— To so organize the Order that it may be a valuable auxiliary to the army, navy and the government during any future war.

In order to accomplish this the following propositions are recommended for consideration. If approved by the Department Encampment, that our delegates be directed to urge their consideration at the National Encampment.

A. That these principles be embodied in Article II of the Rules and Regulations of the Order.

B. That a systematic effort be made by the National and several Department Headquarters to carry them into effect.

C. That a systematic effort be made to obtain legislation requiring that military training be given in all schools and colleges in the country.

D. That the Order encourage the Boy Scout movement as a valuable training for the strenuous life necessary in time of war.

E. That Camps of the Order be encouraged to maintain some military drill as a part of their regular work, so that all members under forty-five years of age may always be prepared to organize volunteer regiments in the case of a call for the same, or to be able to fill the militia companies to their full war strength with trained men. In other words to form a trained reserve for the militia of the State, or for the regular army and navy.

F. That the Camps of the Order be encouraged to form rifle clubs, and that the Order shall offer to the National Rifle Association a prize to be competed for by such clubs. That the several departments be encouraged to offer similar prizes to be competed for, within their respective states.

G. Whereas in the case of a future war many of our members will be for age or other reasons unable to take up arms, but who will have a patriotic desire to serve their country in an effective manner, therefore we recommend that the National Encampment appoint a committee to investigate and study the methods employed by the United States Sanitary Commission during the Civil War, and to formulate a plan to be published in our Regulations, whereby the United Spanish War Veterans shall constitute in any future war, an association similar to the U. S. Sanitary Commission during the Civil War. It is true that a great part of the work done by the Sanitary Commission will in the future be done by the Red Cross, but a large portion of the work is not within the province of that Society.

The Order should be prepared in case of war to care for recruits desiring to enlist, or enroute to join their regiments. To furnish troops in the field such articles as are not furnished by other departments. To care for the sick and convalescent, see that they are not reported as deserters, and to help them to return to their respective regiments as soon as they are fit for duty.

To care for prisoners of war and see that they suffer no unnecessary hardships. To aid the soldier in prosecution of their claims for pensions, by securing papers concerning their service and record, and by advising such as are ignorant or incompetent. The records show that the Pension Claim Department of the Sanitary Commission secured over $2,500,000 for discharged soldiers.

To establish a system by means of which soldiers in the field may be able to send a part of their pay home for the support of their families, with safety and certainty.

To establish a system for collecting funds for these various purposes. During the Civil War the Sanitary Commission collected through their local societies, corresponding to our Camps, over $15,000,000 which was expended for the benefit of the soldier in a thoroughly honest and efficient manner.

Your Committee is of the opinion that a great patriotic mission of this kind would give our Order a standing unequalled by any other military order in the world.

Respectfully submitted,

G. N. WHISTLER,
Chairman.

Referred.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: I will call upon Past Commander Cunningham for his report on the matter of the Poughkeepsie Proceedings that have been printed by the State, as called for by the resolution at the last Encampment.

COMRADE CUNNINGHAM: Comrade Commander, Past Commanders and Delegates: I have no written report. In order to effectuate the resolution of the last Department Encampment which placed the duty of issuing the report of the Eighth Annual Encampment at Poughkeepsie, New York, I desire to report that the said duties devolved upon the Adjutant and myself have been completed. The report entailed a large amount of labor. It necessitated the proofing and re-proofing of several hundred pages of printed matter, which took up considerable time. The report was made as concise and brief, and at the same time to contain the business of our last Encampment, as it possibly could. Our Organization is indebted to the Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of the Assembly for the assistance given in forwarding these reports as official documents, thereby saving the Department of New York the required amount in postage and expressage. In the issuance and forwarding of these reports it was resolved that no Department in the country, the Department of Cuba, Porto Rico, Panama and the Philippines should be neglected. We endeavored to place in the hands of each Camp Commander,

Adjutant and Quartermaster a copy of these proceedings. We also made an effort to see that a copy reached every Delegate that was in attendance at the last Encampment. It was impossible to get the names and addresses of these Comrades, so that in the forwarding of reports in many instances they were sent in care of the Commander, Adjutant or Quartermaster of your Camps. So that, Comrades, I desire to report that the duties have been fulfilled, and at the proper time resolutions thanking the Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of the Assembly will be presented for your consideration. (Applause.)

COMRADE DAVENNY, Old Guard, No. 19: Proper expression, Comrades, has already been given by this Encampment in appreciation of the services of the retiring Department Commander and staff for their valuable services. I deem it equally proper at this time that an expression should be given reflecting the appreciation of the invaluable services that have been rendered by Past Department Commander Cunningham and Past Department Adjutant Treanor for the compilation, editing and publishing of the proceedings of the Poughkeepsie Encampment. I rise for the purpose of offering such a resolution, but I deem it proper in this way to convey to you my thought upon the subject.

It is well known by the members of the Department of New York that the arduous labors of preparing the reports of proceedings for the years 1904 to 1910 was admirably done by a former Department Commander and a former Department Adjutant. The proceedings that have reached those Comrades to whom they ought to go, will impress those Comrades, as they have impressed me, that the report of Past Department Commander Cunningham is an invaluable addition to those of previous years. They are invaluable to every member of the Order that is interested in its history and purpose and organization; and I therefore move that a rising vote of thanks be tendered to Past Department Commander Cunningham and Past Department Adjutant Treanor.

COMRADE LARKIN, Camp No. 48: I know something of the work in this sort of thing, and heartily second the motion.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: It is moved and seconded that a rising vote of thanks be tendered to Past Department Commander

Cunningham and Past Department Adjutant Treanor for having published the Proceedings of the Poughkeepsie Encampment.

Motion carried unanimously.

Comrade Bart Hunt, Camp No. 93: Having in mind the benefits from the publication of this report that we have just acted upon, and knowing that there is no one better qualified to make out a report than the retiring Department Commander and the Department Adjutant, therefore, I move you that the Department Commander and the Department Adjutant, Bernhardt Wall and Comrade Adair, be designated a committee to prepare the report of this Encampment.

Comrade ———: I second the motion.

Department Commander: It is moved and seconded that the retiring Commander and Adjutant are to compose a Committee to pass upon and publish the Proceedings of this Encampment.

Motion carried.

Comrade Lynt, Camp No. 68: I move we adjourn.

Comrade ———, Camp No. 8: I second the motion.

Department Commander: It is regularly moved and seconded that we do now adjourn until nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

Adjournment taken at half past four p. m.

JULY 9

MORNING SESSION

MORNING SESSION.

July 9, 1912, 9:30 A. M.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: The morning session of the Encampment is now open for business. We still have two reports to be read. Is the Judge-Advocate present?

COMRADE WOODHULL, Old Guard, No. 19: I call for the roll-call as passed at the meeting yesterday.

COMRADE WHISTLER, Camp No. 20: I would like to ask a question. I understand that the ruling is to-day, the roll is to be called by Camps by number, and in answering to it, if the majority of the Delegates are present, or if one Delegate is present, do you state how many are present and how many are absent?

COMRADE WOODHULL, Old Guard, No. 19: My idea was to see if every Camp was represented by one or more Delegates, and it being up to the Delegate of the Camp to report the absentees from his Camp so that they would know better than to send them next year.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: Then the roll-call will be by Camps instead of by individuals.

COMRADE SMITH, Camp No. 4: Is it not a little unwise to place the representation, or a little unfair to place the representation of the attendance of the Delegates by a roll-call so early in the session? Because a great many men that are working at night and around in this Encampment are a little slow in getting into the Encampment in the morning. Possibly a little later, at around twelve o'clock, it might be a fairer roll-call to ascertain actually as to the attendance of delegates.

COMRADE WOODHULL, Old Guard, No. 19: Comrade Commander, when I placed that motion here yesterday, it was for the very purpose of trying to get these Delegates here so that we could possibly proceed with business and get through with it. Now, there are hundreds of us here and we were up late last night, and yet we are here; and I think it very strange why they

can't be here, too; they can stay up late in New York and I don't see why they can't do it at the Encampment.

Department Commander: We will proceed with the roll-call.

Department Adjutant then called the roll by Camps and the respective Delegates rose and answered how many of their delegation were present.

Department Commander: Assistant Department Adjutant Ehmann is appointed Secretary of the Session.

I wish to announce at this time the names of the members that will compose the Telegram Committee: Colonel Whistler, Colonel Simmons and Captain Davenny.

Comrade McCoy, Camp No. 59: I desire to take exception at this time, with all due respect to the honorable gentlemen, having them called "Colonel" in this Encampment. We are all "Comrades" here whether we stood in the top-mast or quarter-deck. I think it is no more than justice that he should be called simply "Comrade."

Department Commander: The point is well taken; it is Comrade Whistler, Comrade Simmons and Comrade Davenny.

Comrade Davenny: I am most happy to be known as "Comrade" by all my Comrades.

Comrade Whistler: It is a point I have always maintained as a member of Masonic Lodges, that I was only a member; and I have always insisted here that I am only a Comrade. I want to say right here we have titles in our Order. We have Department Commanders, and Commander-in-Chief and everything, but the highest title is "Comrade." (Applause.)

Comrade McCoy, Camp No. 59: I can thoroughly realize that the Comrades are proud to hold the name of Comrade in this Organization. They are proud to be Comrades with each and all of us, but there has been a tendency among a great many to look up to them because of their official title, and it seems to be a mistake, because the bigger the man the bigger the heart; and I am sure there is no bigger name in our Organization than the title of Comrade; and I think "Comrade" Whistler is a good enough name for all of us.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: The Secretary will read the report of the By-laws Revision Committee, which was authorized at the previous Department Encampment.

Secretary reads Report of Committee on Revision of By-laws.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, NEW YORK CITY, *June* 27, 1912.

The Department Encampment, of New York U. S. W. V., Assembled at Binghamton, N. Y.

Comrades.— Your Committee on the Revision of the By-laws met at the Army and Navy Club, New York City, on June 27, 1912. The meeting was called to order by Major Keck at 9:45 P. M., there being present: Major Keck (Chairman), Commander Wall, Major Lynch and Commander Jones.

Your Committee respectfully submit the following proposed amendments for your consideration:

Amend Section 4, Article 7, Part 3, by adding subdivision Q, to read as follows:

> "The Department Adjutant shall maintain a Card Index of the membership of the Camps in his Department."

Add to Section 8, Article 7, Part 3, subdivision E, which is to read as follows:

> "He shall keep a record of the deaths occurring in the Department, the cause of the same, and if the disease from which the Comrade died originated while in the Service; and shall exact from the Adjutant or Surgeon of each Camp a monthly report of the health of the membership of the Camps, which shall state if the illness reported occurred while in Service."

Amend Section 6, Article 7, Part 3, subdivision B, by adding after the word "Camps" and before the word "in," the following:

"MUNICIPAL AND VICINITY COUNCILS"

so that the subdivision shall read as follows:

> "He shall personally make all inspections of Camps, Municipal and Vicinity Councils in the Department required

by the Inspector-General or the Department Commander to be made by him in person."

Amend Section 2, Article 6, Part 3, by inserting after the words "District Inspectors" the words:

"and no such District Inspector shall be appointed below the grade of Past Commander."

Amend Section 12, Article 7, Part 3, by adding subdivision A, which shall read as follows:

"One of said Assistant Department Adjutants shall be selected from the members of the Department residing in Albany, who shall have charge of the archives, records and relics of the Department."

Add to Section 4, Article 7, Part 3, subdivision R:

"The compensation of the Department Adjutant shall be one hundred and fifty dollars per annum."

Add to Section 5, Article 7, Part 3, a subdivision to be known as subdivision O, to read as follows:

"The compensation of the Department Quartermaster shall be one hundred dollars per annum."

Amend Section 7, Article 9, Part 5, by adding a subdivisoin to be known as subidvision A, to read as follows:

"DUTIES OF SURGEON.

"He shall forward monthly a report as to the health of the members of his Camp, to the Department Surgeon."

Add subdivision M:

"He shall forward to Department Headquarters for approval, the application for membership of each recruit to his Camp."

FRANK KECK, Chairman,
THOMAS F. LYNCH,
WILLIAM JONES,
GARRETT V. JOHNSON,
Committee on Revision of By-laws.

Comrade Herrick: I want to ask if we cannot take this up by sections?

Department Commander: The ordinary procedure would be to have this report referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Comrade Smith, Hubbell, No. 4: Department Commander, I rise on a question of information, and note that the report as read is apparently a report revising the Rules and Regulations of the Department. My attention last night was called to a decision from the Judge-Advocate-General upon a question which was submitted to him from New York City; and in that decision the Judge-Advocate-General stated that the new National Rules and Regulations obliterated and wiped out everything in the way of rules and regulations that were in existence for this Order. That the new Rules and Regulations as they were promulgated should be enforced by the Department and the Camps. It seems to me that we have in reality no rules and regulations of the Department at present to amend with this report, unless we readopt the rules and regulations of the Department which we now have; and the question that I wish to ask is: Would it not be advisable to refer them all to a special committee to work out with the present rules and regulations and report back the adoption of it in the entirety?

Department Commander: It would be a subject for a motion.

Comrade Whistler, Camp No. 20: I simply rise to call the Comrade's attention to the fact that this purports to be a revision of the By-laws of the Department. While, of course, every Camp in this Department is governed by the Rules and Regulations of the Order, it would be manifestly absurd to say that this Department can not establish by-laws in addition to the rules and regulations, for the government of its own Department. For example, the proportion to pay the Adjutant and the Quartermaster a certain amount for their services. It seems to me that the question covered by the statement of the Judge-Advocate General does not cover the question of the by-laws. Of course, if any of the rules and regulations heretofore existing were superceded — but that does not in any way militate in any way against

the by-laws which the Encampment sees fit to establish, if they are not inconsistent with the General Rules and Regulations.

Comrade Herrick, Camp No. 42: The National Encampment has no right to tell this Department what the Department can do, or what it can not do.

Department Commander Wall: If I may be permitted to make a statement. Having been present at that meeting, I believe a great many of these amendments are such as will have to be presented at the National Encampment, if here adopted.

Comrade Swartwood, Camp No. 85: Has this Department Rules and Regulations?

Department Commander: We went through the entire book of the Proceedings of the Encampments which we had previously printed, and the one of 1911 and tried to discover what rules had been passed in these Encampments.

Comrade Swartwood: Since the inception of our Camp we have tried to get a copy of the Rules and Regulations from the Department of New York, and failed to receive one. I would like to go back to my Camp and tell them that there is such a thing in existence.

Department Commander: If we adopt the Rules as amended here, they will be printed and you will have them.

Comrade Simmons, Camp No. 25: I move you, sir, that this report be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Comrade Herrick, Camp No. 42: I would like to ask, if the Resolutions Committee had a whole lot of work, would it not be better to refer it to a special committee?

Department Commander: They have a great deal of work.

Comrade Herrick: I move then that we refer this to a special committee.

Department Commader: There has been an amendment presented. It is moved and seconded that a special committee be appointed to take over this report and pass upon it.

Comrade Woodhull, Old Guard, No. 19: What are we voting on?

Department Commander: On the amendment.

Comrade Simmons, maker of the motion, accepts the amendment.

Department Commander: So it stands: Special Committee.

Comrade Cunningham, Camp No. 46: Then the question is that we will have to accept these before they are printed.

Comrade Simmons, Camp No. 25: I believe, Comrades, it would be advisable for us to ask the Presiding Officers of each Department Encampment, that is to say the Department Commander, to have his report to be submitted to the Encampment in printed form. Now, please don't misunderstand me in the statement that I make, but yesterday afternoon I was sitting in the front row, where I like to be, in order that I may hear well and the better understand the proceedings of the Encampment, and it was very difficult. I followed all the details of the splendid report that was rendered by Department Commander Wall. Now, if we all could, owing to the difficulty there is in hearing properly here the reports of the various Department Commanders, each would be able to take back to our Camps fifteen or twenty copies of the Department Commander's report, later on when it is printed and sent out, I think it would do much to raise the standard of our Order.

Department Commander: I believe, Comrade Simmons, if you will make a motion and put it before the Encampment, it would be putting it in proper form.

Comrade Cunningham: Last year it was adopted: "The Department Officers' report shall be submitted at the opening of the session."

Department Commander: I may also state there is a resolution in the Committee on that.

Comrade Simmons, Camp No. 25: Now Comrades, it is furthest from my mind to criticise the Department Commander, and he has assured me that it was impossible for him to prepare

his report in time to have it printed this year, as other reports came in so late. But there is something due here, that is, we won't look over or slur over a written report. You may recognize it or not, just as you please, but our Organization is not progressing as it ought to progress. Now, you may think, some of you who are sitting here for the first time, that I am pessimistic, but there are other Comrades who know your Department Commander for over two years. I know the work, and how hard it is; and I know the difficulties that beset the Department Commander; and I sympathize with Comrade Cunningham, Comrades Wall and Simmons and others who have passed through the same work. Comrades, the report shows that sixteen camps, or it may be only fifteen or fourteen, have failed to make a report to your Sovereign State Body. You can imagine what the estimate is as to the number of comrades in these camps. Some of them may be one hundred and seventy, another one might be one hundred and fifty. We have forty-nine hundred names, and it was estimated that there might be another thousand, out of the thirty-five thousand that went out of this State. Now, you may accept that as a statement of a very pronounced pessimist. Every camp has got to do more recruiting, everyone has got to do less political work and more for the Organization if we are going to continue to grow. (Applause.) Now, sir, I make a motion. I make a motion again on top of that which was made at the last Department Encampment. I make it despite the fact that it may be in our Rules and Regulations, we have called for them and we have not got them here. Where are they? It has always been somewhat hazy in my mind, and I am in hearty sympathy with the Comrade from West Point Camp who wants to know what our Rules and Regulations consist of. I therefore make a motion that our next Commander makes his report in printed form, to be submitted to the Delegates at the Opening Session.

COMRADE BEMENT, Camp No. 90: I second the motion.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: It is moved and seconded that the Department Commander have his report printed to be submitted to the Encampment at the opening session of same.

Motion carried.

Comrade Simmons, Camp No. 25: I offer a motion that the sympathy of this Department Encampment be extended to Comrade Louis Turner, who, as we have just heard, has been called to Buffalo by the death of his wife. Comrades, we are not here solely as a men's Organization. If you eliminate from the battlefield the Red Cross and the Hospital Corps and the women who waited home, and the women who gave practical aid all over the country, you are going to take out half of the spirit of the Organization.

Comrade King, Camp No. 19: I second the motion.

Department Commander: It is moved and seconded that this Encampment pass a resolution of condolence for Comrade Louis Turner.

Comrade Cunningham, Camp No. 2: I move an amendment that the Commander be instructed to furnish a floral piece at our expense.

Comrade McNamara, Camp No. 59: I second the motion.

Department Commander: The amendment is that a floral piece be bought by the Encampment, and the Department stand the expense.

Amendment carried.

Department Commander: I now put the original motion: That a vote of sympathy and condolence be passed for Comrade Louis Turner.

Motion carried.

Department Commander: Until the Resolutions Committee is able to report in full or in part, we will have to take up other resolutions.

Comrade Bart Hunt: The Resolutions Committee is able to make a partial report at this time.

Department Commander: The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee is ready to make a partial report.

Comrade Woodhull, Camp No. 19: I move that all reports be read from the platform.

Past Department Surgeon, Garrett V. Johnson, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, reads "An Act, In Assembly, January 10, 1912," in relation to the Civil Service of the State of New York. Then reads the resolution introduced by Comrade Bart Hunt of Empire City Camp No. 92:

AN ACT to amend chapter fifteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to the civil service of the state of New York and the civil divisions and cities thereof, constituting chapter seven of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter two hundred and sixty-four of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, in relation to the power of removal.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section twenty-two of chapter fifteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to the civil service of the state of New York and the civil divisions and cities thereof, constituting chapter seven of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter two hundred and sixty-four of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 22. Power of removal limited. Every person whose rights may be in any way prejudiced contrary to any of the provisions of this section shall be entitled to a writ of mandamus to remedy the wrong. No person holding a position by appointment or employment in the state of New York or in the several cities, counties, towns, or villages thereof who is an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, having served as such in the Union army or navy during the late war with Spain or the incidental insurrection in the Philippines prior to July fourth, nineteen hundred and two, or who shall have served the term required by law in the volunteer fire department of any city, town or village in the state, or who shall have been a member thereof at the time of disbandment of such volunteer fire department, shall be removed from such position except for incompetency or misconduct shown after a hearing upon due notice upon stated charges, and with the right to such employee or appointee to a review by a writ of certiorari. If the position so held by any such honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, or volunteer fireman shall

become unnecessary or be abolished for reasons of economy or otherwise, the said honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine, or volunteer fireman holding the same shall not be discharged from the public service, but shall be transferred to any branch of the said service for duty in such position as he may be fitted to fill, receiving the same compensation thereof, and it is hereby made the duty of all persons clothed with power of appointment to make such transfer effective. The burden of proving incompetency or misconduct shall be upon the person alleging the same. [In every county of the state wholly included within the limits of a city but not comprising the whole of such city,] *No* regular clerk or head of a bureau or person holding a position in the classified [state] civil service, subject to competitive examination, shall be removed *except for incompetency or misconduct or insubordination shown after a hearing, at which witnesses shall be sworn and the testimony recorded, after reasonable notice of the charges has been served on the accused.* [until he has been allowed an opportunity of making an explanation; and in every case of removal the true grounds thereof shall be forthwith entered upon the records of the department of the office in which he has been employed, and a copy filed with the state civil service commission. In case of removal, a statement showing the reasons therefor shall be filed in the department or office where such clerk, head of a bureau or person has been employed.] Whenever such offices, positions or employments in every county of the state hereinbefore specified are abolished or made unnecessary, it shall be the duty of the head of the department or office in which such persons had been employed, to furnish the names of the person or persons affected to the state civil service commission, with a statement in the case of each of the date of his original appointment in the service. It shall be the duty of the state civil service commission forthwith to place the names of said persons upon a list of suspended employees for the office or position or for the class of work in which they have been employed, or for any corresponding or similar office, position or class of work, and to certify the said persons for reëmployment in the order of their original appointment before making certification from any other list. The failure of any person on any such list for reinstatement or reëmployment to

accept after reasonable notice, an office or position in the same county and at the same salary or wages as the position formerly held by him, shall be held a relinquishment of his right to reinstatement as herein stated. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to the position of private secretary, cashier or deputy of any official or department.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Resolved, That the New York Department of the United Spanish War Veterans in convention assembled hereby congratulates the Civil Service Association of the State of New York upon its efforts to secure modifications in the Civil Service Law whereby employees in the competitive class may not be removed except for incompetency, insubordination, neglect of duty or misconduct, after a hearing at which witnesses must be sworn, and regret that the Legislature did not see fit to approve of the measure submitted by Assemblyman James J. Walker, and

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the bill introduced by Assemblyman Walker in the Legislature of 1912, a copy of which is hereto attached, and promise our support of this bill if it is introduced in the Legislature of 1913.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the cardinal principles of the Civil Service Association of the State of New York, viz: Extension of the Merit System, Protection Against Unjust Removal, and an Equitable Retirement Law, and pledge our cooperation in bringing about the enactment of such laws as will bring these principles into effect. The committee favors its adoption.

Comrade Hunt, Camp No. 92: I move the adoption of the recommendation of the Committee.

Comrade Higgins, Camp No. 44: I second the motion.

Department Commander: It is moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.

Comrade McNamara, Camp No. 59: Don't you think the Spanish War Veterans have got enough to do to take care of their own legislation, concerning their own members, without going outside to take care of other civil servants?

Department Commander: That is a question that is to be answered by the Encampment.

Comrade Simmons, Camp No. 25: Answering the Comrade who has just spoken it would seem to me, from a personal standpoint, as though, if you help the Civil Service Commission in its work of protecting the Civil Service Employees, you are incidentally helping those members of the Spanish War Veterans who are Civil Service employees. It is not a special bill; it is simply designed to help such men who are worthy of being kept in office and not permitting them to be thrown out at the will of some political leader. It is merely drawn up for the benefit of Veterans, as well as some others.

Comrade Garrett V. Johnson: I would like to make a statement. In this bill, as in the present Civil Service Law, the Veterans previously could not, and they now can not be discharged except for incompetency, insubordination, etc., after trial at which testimony must be taken, which can be reviewed. Now, it does not take away from us one particle of these privileges, and it does not affect our standing in the Civil Service whatever; it merely extends these benefits to the general civil service; and as Comrade Simmons has stated, if we merely hand this out to the Civil Service Associations, there are many things that we have tried to put into the Civil Service Law are opposed by the Civil Service Association as tampering with their pet measure of Civil Service Law; though if we hand this to them nicely it may let them down. (Applause.) It may in the future, if we are kindly disposed toward them, prove that they be more kindly disposed towards us, and indirectly they may help us in the future. It detracts nothing whatever, it more or less extends this into the Civil Service Law, only making it more protection to every man who is in the civil service.

Comrade Mitchell, Camp No. 5: There have been introduced into the Legislature at Albany several bills which have been designed to take away the rights which the Spanish War Veterans now possess. In this bill mentioned, the Walker bill, the Spanish War Veterans are specifically mentioned; and all the rights that we now enjoy are contained in that bill. It is our

desire to have this bill passed in order to keep ourselves entrenched in the position we now hold. Therefore, I hope we shall use every endeavor to have this bill passed in a legitimate way.

COMRADE WHISTLER, Camp No. 20: Commander and Comrades, I want to say just one word on this. We as Comrades of the Spanish American War must not forget that we are citizens of the State of New York. If this Order is to have its influence and power in this State it must be known that we stand for the right and just benefit in the Civil Service of the State of New York, or for any other right of the citizens of this State; that we as citizens and Veterans stand back of any bill that will bring justice and right and honor to every citizen of the United States. If we stand only for our own selfish interests we would be looked upon as a selfish organization. Let us stand with everything that is right, and for every man that is born and lives in this jurisdiction of our grand Empire State. (Applause.)

COMRADE HUNT, Camp No. 92: I take the floor at this time with no fear as to the result of the resolution which the Committee has reported favorably upon. I take the floor to impress upon the Comrades their duty in bringing a deciding vote in this matter. We seek to render it impossible for a man to be removed without just cause for removal. The protection which is designed to be given by the bill is only the just right that every man ought to have. It is not a special Spanish War Veterans' bill giving special preference to us, but it is only justice to every civil service employee. I want to say, in the earlier career of the Crago bill in Washington, they did'nt haggle over the endorsement of that. The Civil Service Association telegraphed to Washington in favor of the Crago bill. Of course, the Civil Service Association is quite a large body. It is my opinion that we compose the pick of the intelligence of men seeking governmental employ, and with this great organization back of us, willing to meet us half way, we should enter into the fight to extend the Civil Service principles in the State of New York, and there is no good reason why we should not go down and help these men in the same way. It does not affect us in the matter

of lay-off. It is simply a matter where we ask for the examination of witnesses under oath; and they are not even asking for a writ of certiorari, which we know with this request inserted that the courts will review any testimony taken under oath, and I hope this resolution will be passed unanimously by this Encampment.

Comrade Davenny, Old Guard No. 19: I rise simply to add a word to the sentiment voiced by Comrade Whistler. It appears to me that the thing that will vitalize and give perpetuality to this organization is to avail ourselves of these things which are presented, and also to seek to extend these principles. It is not enough that we live over the experiences of 1898 and 1902; it is not enough that we cement bonds of friendship formed in the service, but it is necessary that on all possible occasions we should demonstrate that we are abreast of the times, and that every proposition that works not merely for our Comrades' benefit, but that we should never neglect any measure which will tend to the advancement or secure to all their rights and privileges under the law.

Comrade Smith, Hubbell Camp No. 4: I did myself, and other Comrades in this Encampment did, upon entering this organization, assume an obligation, you will recall therein those words: "To encourage honor and purity in public affairs;" it is only living up to our obligation whenever an opportunity and on every occasion that presents itself to aid any bill which is commendable. No true Comrade, true to his obligation, could vote "Nay" to that resolution.

Comrade Clark, Camp No. 19: The previous question has been called for.

Comrade Herrick (Takes the Chair):

Comrade Herrick: The resolution has been carried.

Comrade Florea, Camp No. 19: It has been the custom of the past — I don't see how we can let the good work go by which was done by Department Commander Wall. I make a motion that a voluntary contribution be started —

Comrade Smith, Hubbell No. 4: Point of order.

Comrade Herrick: Will you let the man go ahead just a minute?

Comrade Florea, Camp No. 19: I will start a voluntary contribution with five dollars, and move that a committee be appointed to handle this matter.

Comrade Simmons, Camp No. 25: It seems to me that this should go through without any argument or talk. I therefore second the motion.

Motion is regularly put and carried.

Comrade Herrick: I appoint on that Committee Comrades Florea, Past Department Commander Cunningham and Past Department Commander C. A. Simmons.

Chairman of Resolutions Committee, referring to the Extension Committee's report, recommends its adoption.

Comrade Bart Hunt: I move the adoption of the report of the Extension Committee.

Comrade Simmons, Camp No. 25: Some effort should be made to work along the lines of the Extension Committee. Now, you have had the benefit of the experience of a man who in his army life and in the Order has demonstrated abilities of a high character; and this Committee has rendered a report which means referring back some resolutions that I made earlier in the session, that we can go on building the organization. Now, just how best to do that, I don't know. It is not quite clear in my own mind, but it seems to me that rather than simply accepting this report, putting it in the proceedings, and forgetting about it, there should be some real constructive work carried out along the lines suggested in Colonel Whistler's motion, and I move that it be the sense of the Encampment — one or the other — my motion is that it be the sense of the Encampment that the Extension Committee be authorized to proceed along the lines recommended by the report handed over, to build up, strengthen and solidify the order.

Comrade Bart Hunt: As a member of the Committee, I wish to state the reasons why the Committee advocates placing this

matter in the minutes, and to make the position of the Committee clear on this very important question: The recommendations made in this report, many of the delegates here are not familiar with; and I think the full report was read to this Encampment, but I dare say there is not two per cent. of the members present understand some of the very important things contained therein; and the Committee felt that if we would refer this report back to the next encampment, the good things will be digested by reading the reports sent out to all the men who are prominent men in our Order who would frame resolutions. Many of the resolutions in that report state that we should train young America for war, but it seems to me that the trend of affairs in the world to-day indicates that we should train them for peace. I don't know that we are a warlike nation, but I don't think it would be a good thing for us to train the rising generation to massacre their fellow men. There are many things in the trend of affairs that are pointing in just the opposite direction. There are things we could really submit resolutions on. I think a year's delay on this matter will not hurt the interests of the Order in any way whatever. I think the Comrades throughout the Order ought to have time to read this matter from the record, and the things that will appeal to them, they will be presented later on. There is no Comrade here who is not looking for good things, the things that will benefit our Order; and we will have the opinion of our Comrades at the next Encampment, and this year's delay will not hurt the Order in the least.

Comrade Davenny, Old Guard No. 19: I am sure that I need hardly to state to anyone my desire to advance any proposition that should be for the permanent good of the Order. I am sure that Colonel Whistler and I exchanged these sentiments in a conversation outside the Encampment, that it would be hard to find a Comrade who, up to the measure of his light was not ambitious to promote the organization to the highest ideals within his range of vision. I do not believe it will be regarded as any reflection on this Committee, or on the splendid, faithful work it has done, if we act on the suggestion of the Comrade who has just preceded me. Upon matters that are best for the upbuilding of the organization we should not be precipitate, and it goes

without saying that there will be a difference of opinion upon some of the matters suggested by the Committee, and I do believe it would be for the interests of the organization if we take time to consider, and to digest and to determine what is best to do with the recommendation of this Committee.

COMRADE WHISTLER, Camp No. 20: Comrade Commander, this has been hard work of mine, to build up this work. My whole idea in this is practically along the lines I spoke of in reference to this Civil Service proposition that was before you a short time ago, that the work of this Order is not to be a selfish one, for the benefit of the few alone, but for the benefit of the entire State and the entire country. Personally, I have no objection to its being allowed to lay over until another year, although, honestly I believe it would be wise for this Encampment, without expressing itself, to refer the whole problem of what should be the great mission of our Order, to the next National Encampment. But it is manifestly clear that the principles of that are not properly understood when a Comrade gets up and says it proposes to train our young men to slaughter their fellow men — it is to teach them to defend that Old Flag, Old Glory. (Applause.) Supposing we have arbitration, supposing we have disarmament, do you mean to tell me that any nation under the canopy of heaven, if any nation under heaven insults that Flag are you going to sit still? (Cries of "No.") And I tell you that Old Glory will go with you and stay beside you.

I am not necessarily advocating the acceptation of these propositions here and now; we presented it simply as a basis to go upon. I am in favor of a committee to consider all the details, but it should be a National Committee for the National Encampment. But I tell you that when any man can stand up on the floor of an Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans and say that we are not to raise American citizens that they should defend their Flag, I say that is absolutely contrary to the obligation that we took before our Order. I do not ask you to stand for the details, but I ask you to stand for this Order in some way, but not necessarily for the details, but in some way let us strive to make ours a Great National Order for the benefit of our country and the benefit of those who are to come after us.

Comrade Simmons, Camp No. 25: It seems to me that the Encampment can save time, instead of asking the Resolutions Committee to read this entire report, since the statement has been made that only 2 per cent. of us know what is in the report, that Colonel Whistler be asked to state briefly what the solution of the points are — and I ask that he so state.

Comrade Davenny, Old Guard, No. 19: I suggested that the report was fully read to the Encampment yesterday, and I believe that those who were present and attentive and interested, understood it (and at this time I want to say that I am in sympathy with everything Colonel Whistler said) the Encampment heard this report read yesterday.

Comrade Herrick, in the Chair: How many Comrades heard this report yesterday?

(The great majority signified that they had heard it.)

Comrade Simmons, Camp No. 25: Comrade Davenny is usually right about the matter in hand. Now, it having been demonstrated that we know what we are talking about, and having heard Colonel Whistler's splendid statement —

Comrade Herrick: Just a minute, you have an amendment to the original motion?

Comrade Simmons, Camp No. 25: I will offer now an amendment to the original motion made by the Committee on Resolutions to the effect that this Encampment indorse the report favorably and submit it to the National Encampment for the purpose of proceeding along the lines outlined in the report.

Comrade Lynt, Camp No. 68: I second the motion.

Comrade Herrick: You have heard the motion.

Comrade Johnson (Chairman of Resolutions Committee): While I think it was not so definitely stated, I think it is the pleasure of the Committee that we endorse the report most heartily and recommend it in our recommendation. The only thing is to recommend it to the National Encampment, which I think the majority of the Committee will agree to. We will accept the amendment, if that is your wish.

COMRADE BART HUNT: Comrade Commander, I am not a rebel, and I respect the Flag. I want to say that the place to consider things of this character is before a committee, where you read it clause by clause and you digest it. And I don't want this Encampment to be ridiculous or to place itself in a ridiculous position, and I think that the consideration we asked for for this particular report would be to the benefit of this organization to grant. I don't believe that many, or even any of the Comrades here really believe in a military form of government and despotism — I don't think they do. I believe we should be trained to defend the Flag, and when called upon, to lead the way. I know the effect of the policy of European Governments, how it works to the oppression of labor. I don't think that it is patriotism to impoverish our citizens to support a government that we would practically try to influence along the lines of some of the things advocated in that report. I want to tell you, Comrades, you don't know what is contained in that report. There are some very good things in there, and some things there detrimental to our Order. And any delay will not hurt our Order whatever. There are some real good things in there, fine. There are things that ought to be put before the members of our Order, although I have not much faith that it would change the trend of affairs very much.

COMRADE CLARE, Camp No. 19: In view of the fact that the Resolutions Committee has reported favorably upon our Extension Committee's report, it is up to this Encampment to send it to the National Encampment for their action. That body is big enough and broad enough to consider it. Our own committee has duly considered it. I move consideration of the question on the amendment.

COMRADE HERRICK: All in favor of the motion made by Comrade Simmons (Camp No. 25) that the report be received and referred to the National Encampment, say "Aye."

Motion carried.

COMRADE CUNNINGHAM: Following a precedent established by our last Encampment in order to expedite matters, I would move

you, sir, that we adopt a closure rule limiting the time of speakers to five minutes on any question, and that no Comrade be permitted to speak twice upon the same subject.

Comrade Swartwood, Camp No. 85: I second the motion. We have been forty-five minutes on that question, and how are we going to complete our business if we allow these Comrades to speak so long.

Comrade Herrick: It is moved and seconded that we adopt a closure rule permitting each speaker to speak not more than five minutes on any subject before the Encampment.

Comrade Smith, Hubbell No. 4: Comrade Commander, I heartily agree with the purpose of the motion that has just been offered, but I believe it should be done according to the custom and usage of parliamentary bodies; I believe Comrade Cunningham intends that, and I believe it should be worded a little differently to give each member of the body the right to five minutes upon the question. The idea is this: It is all right to limit a man to five minutes. A speaker is often on the platform, where (if you read your Congressional Record), occasion may require when his remarks of importance and great value might be lost, and he realizes that he can go no further; in such a case any other member who has not and does not intend to use his own five minutes may yield the floor in favor of the person who is already on the floor and not quite able to finish within his own time limit, and I believe that we should follow along those lines because it is parliamentary, fair and just. I move the motion be amended to make it read that each member of the Encampment be limited to five minutes, but no speaker shall speak more than once.

Comrade Cunningham: I believe Comrade Smith misunderstands my motion. I move that each Comrade desiring to speak upon a question be limited to five minutes and that no Comrade shall be allowed to speak more than once upon the same subject.

Comrade Smith: May I ask the Chairman if he would define what the rule would be if the resolution was passed in just those words? Say, Comrade Davenny was on the floor and at the expiration of his time, I arose and said I would yield my five

minutes in favor of Comrade Davenny, would it be permitted by this ruling–

Comrade Herrick: No.

Comrade Stobbe, Camp No. 1: I don't see any reason for the adoption of this closure if you are going to allow every member five minutes — supposing ten or twelve men get up on each subject, there is an hour. Why should they allow each man five minutes? Why not allow two or three minutes on the motion?

Comrade Herrick: The original motion is that no Comrade shall be allowed more than five minutes on any motion, and that he shall not be allowed to speak on one subject more than once.

Motion carried.

Chairman of the Resolutions Committee resumes reading:

Resolved, That the report of the Extension Committee after being carefully considered, be received by this Encampment and placed on the record of the Department for the information and attention of the Comrades of our Order.

Adopted.

Comrade Johnson reads.

Resolution of the Fourteenth Regiment Camp No. 14, U. S. W. V.

Whereas, our esteemed Comrade, Past Quartermaster George W. Reynolds of the Fourteenth Regiment Camp No. 14, U. S. W. V., with his bride of a few weeks left the Borough of Brooklyn on the eve of our glorious Independence Day, for a honeymoon tour, in a manner befitting the occasion, having for its principal objective point a visit to the Department Encampment, which, in this and previous ones he has always evinced the liveliest interest, and

Whereas, blissfully unconscious in their new found happiness of the terrible catastrophe impending, they boarded a train of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad with the unseen spectre of death at its throttle. Miles upon miles of the journey were serenely covered when out of the fog and semi-darkness of

the early Fourth came a crash carrying death and destruction in its tracks, cruelly and tragically snatching away the bride from the arms of her devoted lover and husband George W. Reynolds, saving him for such woe which in its poignancy I pray will never be our lot to realize. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Encampment tender through the proper channels to our grief-stricken Comrade, George W. Reynolds, its sincere sympathy and condolence, praying that he be given the strength to sustain him in this hour of his terrible affliction and be it further

Resolved, That this Resolution be spread in full upon the Minutes of these Proceedings and a copy of same be sent to Comrade Past Quartermaster George W. Reynolds, 211 Spencer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Signed) Thos. E. Reid,
Fourteenth Regiment Camp, No. 14.

Adopted.

Comrade Johnson reads:

Resolved, That this Encampment tender its sympathy to Father John P. Chidwick, a Past Department Chaplain and Past Chaplain-in-Chief, in the loss of his aunt through death last week, and same be transmitted to him.

Carried by a rising vote.

Comrade Johnson reads:

Whereas, the present administration of the national affairs of the United Spanish War Veterans has been one of unprecedented activity, including among other things the establishment of the Spanish War Review, the official newspaper of the organization, which links together every unit of the organization, and a legislative campaign for pensions for the destitute widows and dependents of our deceased Comrades, every step of which has been punctuated by success in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, and which incidentally has welded together in a formidable phalanx our distinguished Comrades in Congress, and

Whereas, these tireless labors and signal achievements were initiated and furthered by the Commander-in-Chief with the co-

operation of the Adjutant-General and the other members of his immediate staff, all of whom are distinguished Comrades of the Department of New York, lent by this Department to the National Organization for sacrificial service; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Ninth Annual Encampment of the Department of New York in convention assembled at the city of Binghamton in the State of New York, the 8th, 9th, and 10th days of July, 1912, that it endorses the National Administration, records its legitimate pride as a Department in the works of its honored sons now engaged in the guidance of our National affairs and echoing the sentiment of every other Department in the country, tenders to the Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Maurice Simmons of this Department, its pledge of esteem, appreciation and loyalty; and be it further

Resolved, That the Adjutant of the Department of New York transmit this resolution to National Headquarters.

Introduced by Past Commander Swartwood, Camp No. 85.

Recommended by Committee. Adopted.

Comrade Johnson, Chairman of Resolutions Committee: This closes the partial report of the Resolutions Committee.

Commander Wall (in the chair): I recognize the Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Whistler, Camp No. 20: Comrade Commander, excuse me for interrupting, but you have just called our Commander-in-Chief to address us. The rule of our Order is, I believe, that the Commander-in-Chief entering an Encampment should receive the salute of the Order. I would therefore suggest that you call the Order to attention.

The whole of the Comrades present rise and salute.

Commander Wall: I present the Commander-in-Chief.

Commander-in-Chief Maurice Simmons: Department Commander, Comrades and Shipmates: When one goes out visiting other families and pays formal visits he wears a glistening, shining top-piece and his long frock coat. But when one is not visiting other Departments, when he comes to the bosom of his own family, he can take off his clothes, roll up his shirt sleeves and

pull his boots off — this is the apology I tender for being stripped to the waist.

I wish to talk to you on Organization matters. I want the attention of only those Comrades and Shipmates who are interested in Organization matters. There are several topics that challenge and command your best attention. First, the Spanish War Review. The official organ found conception and birth in the Department of New York. The resolution first attempting to formulate a national organ was presented by this Department through its representatives to the National Encampment held in Colorado. After much discussion and after the subject had been viewed from every angle that Encampment committed itself to the proposition. The Commander-in-Chief deemed it inexpedient to establish the paper, so our labor was lost. At the last National Encampment held at Oklahoma City the Delegates to the Encampment again returned to the charge, and succeeded, after canvassing the opinion of the most prominent Spanish War Veterans in the country, many of whom were present, in causing the adoption of a resolution that an official organ be established. Within ninety days after that mandate the official organ was established. We communicated with every available Comrade in the country in order to get bids, and the Finance Committee in its good judgment selected for the editorship of the paper a man who was equipped in the fullest measure, by the ripeness of experience, and who is endowed with superior mental attainments. So they placed our official organ under the supervision of our magnificent Comrade, Wilson I. Davenny. (Applause.) There have been several newspapers, all voluntary undertakings, that have all gone down to defeat in the past. You and I have contributed annual subscription fees of one dollar and one dollar and a half, and these newspapers after one or two issues were wrecked. My Comrades, we are a great world organization! For our Order the times are ripe for vigorous action. We have to march forward to the achievement of large purposes, and when we do that we can not march in the dark. When even the labor unions have seen the wisdom and the expediency of the maintenance of official newspapers, when even such orders as the Knights of Pythias and kindred associations have recognized the

value of publicity in this latter day, then it is eminently fitting and proper that our organization have its official mouthpiece. My Comrades, this undertaking must succeed or you will never have an official organ. The Delegates from every Encampment to the National Encampment should be as generous and as loyal as they can in support of the national organ in order to see to it that this good work is perpetuated.

Now, a word, my Comrades, on another phase of another subject. Your Order has attained primacy as a patriotic institution both in State and Nation. I have not time to go into the details now, but suffice it to say that only a few months ago ——

At this point the speaker was interrupted by the arrival in the Encampment from New York City of our esteemed Comrade, Rhinelander Waldo, Commissioner of Police of New York City. He was escorted to the platform by Comrade W. K. Roberts, Past Commander of Thomas H. Barber Camp No. 3, and Commander Joseph Lanzon, Decker Camp No. 20. Comrade Roberts said: I have the honor and the pleasure of presenting Comrade and Commissioner Waldo of the City of New York. (Applause.)

Department Commander: The Department will come to order. (Pause.) The Comrades will be seated.

Commander-in-Chief (resuming): A few months ago the national government, recognizing that this Order officially represented the men who participated in the war with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection, and realizing the supremacy of this Organization as an auxiliary in patriotic America, entrusted to National Headquarters the entire charge and exclusive supervision of all the ceremonies in connection with the interment of our deceased shipmates of the battleship Maine in the National Cemetery at Arlington. That action by the Federal Government simply is in pursuance of like action, statutory and otherwise, by the various commonwealths in the United States, in placing the stamp of official approval on the interests and purposes of our Order.

Now, another word, on legislation. Our Regulations commit us to the discharge of certain duties. We believe in struggling for the attainment of certain ideals. We stand shoulder to

shoulder with the Grand Army of the Republic as the Chosen Priesthood in our country in carrying on the consecrated works of patriotism; and you men in the same spirit and with the same whole-souled devotion are giving of your energies to works of patriotism, in time of peace that you gave the country in time of war. But we have other purposes.

It is our duty to take care of the Comrades who are stricken by disease. It is our duty to bring the succoring hand to the orphans and destitute dependents of our deceased Comrades-in-arms; and we are attempting through legislation to bring the National Congress to a realizing sense of the sacrificial and patriotic services of the men who gave themselves to the Nation in its dire hour of peril. At Washington there are several measures pending. I will not elaborate on them. There are measures incidentally for the granting of preference in Federal employment to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States army and navy and marine corps. There are such minor measures pending as the bill for granting medals to veterans. We have a measure pending which throws open the portals of the sanitarium at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, to Comrades who are afflicted with tuberculosis. At the present time, if a man is caught in the talons of the Great White Plague, and if he be destitute, an All-Wise Government(?) sends him to one of the branch National Homes for Disabled Volunteers so that he can be a breeding germ-box for the distribution of the germs of consumption among his other Comrades of both wars in that Home. Under this measure we propose to send our Comrades to the most available center in the United States for their treatment, where advantages of climate and other circumstances make it the most desirable sanitarium. That measure is now before Congress. But the measure on which we have centered most of our energies is the measure which is commonly and popularly known as the Crago bill. Now, a word as to its introduction.

In the National Congress there are twenty-five or thirty of our Comrades and shipmates. We have a National Legislation Committee, the members of which are recruited from most of these representatives. We have a floor leader in Congress, the one man in the House of Representatives who above every other is prepared all the time to champion the cause of the soldier and

sailor on the floor of the House of Representatives, and he is a Comrade who has served under three successive Commanders-in-Chief as Adjutant-General. I refer to that splendid type of Comradeship, the Honorable Leonidas C. Dyer of Missouri. Never before did the Organization have such a fighting phalanx in Congress. In both houses there are some five hundred members. We have singled out our own Comrades in Congress, brought them together, made them known to each other, and now, on all soldiers' measures they work with a common purpose. We have men in Congress advocating your interests like Past Adjutant-General William F. Murray of Massachusetts, who is just as keen and active a Comrade as any man in this Encampment. Now, the available members got together in Washington at the call of the Commander-in-Chief about a week or two before last Christmas, and we took counsel among ourselves, and we finally came to the conclusion that the piece of legislation that was most desirable, and the piece of legislation the prospects for the enactment of which was greatest, would be a measure seeking, not relief for ourselves (we should give everything to the Government, and ask nothing from it), was a measure which would give to our widows and orphans, when we were gone, some protection that the Government, continuing its policy towards the destitute dependents of all its wars, might make some provision for them. We have on the Pension Committee four of our Comrades. Never before, and I prophesy never again, will we have so large a representation on the Pension Committee. There was one political party in control of the Lower House and the other political party in control of the Upper House, and the statements and the attitude of both parties indicated that they were sparring with each other to make political capital whereby to attract the sections of the electorate of the country. So that on the eve of a presidential election the inducement to either party to obtain the soldier vote was a matter of some vital interest. We also know that some four hundred thousand of our Comrades had served in the Spanish War. So we introduced this Crago bill, which provides that when you and I are gone that our destitute widow shall receive a monthly allowance of twelve dollars from the Government, and a further monthly allowance of two dollars for each child under sixteen years of age. I don't know, my Comrades, that you ap-

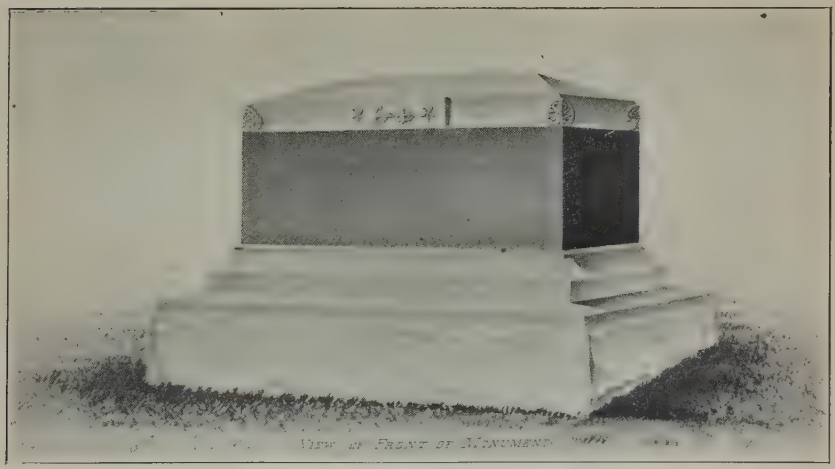
preciate the significance of that. How many of our Comrades carry life insurance? You all ought to make provisions for your family, but when your earnings, and the cost of living are factors, how many of you can afford to pay premiums to a life insurance company? If this measure is enacted you won't have to pay a single cent. You will have behind you the richest insurance company on earth — the United States Government. Ordinarily, how many of you could pass the life insurance company's examination? Why, they submit you to a physical examination like that accorded to a West Point graduate. This measure removes these barriers. We owe it to ourselves to try in every proper way to enlist the help of our district representatives as best we can to help put this measure through. The measure was referred to a sub-committee of five. It was the intention, I believe (and I have been in communication with members of Congress) to suppress this measure, to prevent it from seeing daylight, to let it die a silent death in the secret recesses of the Committee. They didn't think that the time was ripe to give recognition to our Organization. Some of them were very flippant and facetious gentlemen.

They had the opportunity for service during the War, like you men who were on the firing line, or on the fever line, carrying the burdens of the country, but they remained behind, toasting their toes at the fireside, and since then have induced an all-believing public to send them to Congress. These are the men who criticise the War with Spain and the Philippine Islands as a "skirmish," and said that you and I went forth on a pilgrimage to the "land of milk and honey." This is the type of Representative who gives us tardy recognition or none at all, if I may crystallize some of their sentiments. This is the type of brilliant statesman and parlor patriot who poses as the representative of our citizenship. They tried to stifle the bill. We forced the appointment of a Subcommittee. We forced a hearing before the Subcommittee, and after the hearing they tried to prevent any further progress. I went to a man of commanding influence in the Democratic Party, because the Democratic Party is in control of this legislation, and I said: "When is this Committee going to meet?" and he said: "Why, this measure has been

before the Republican Party fourteen years. They never gave you a hearing. We are in control and give you a hearing. Now, next year you come around and we will give you a little more." I told him to put that line of talk into the form of a capsule and send it to the North Pole, that the Subcommittee had to meet; our Comrades camped on the trail of this Subcommittee's members, and brought every known argument and influence to bear upon them, and the Subcommittee did meet; and before that Subcommittee appeared some of our most distinguished members in Congress. Well, they met and they reported the bill out, and they reported it out favorably to the full Committee. And then the leading men in Congress of both Houses told me: "Now, that is about as far as it will go this session!" And I could not get the full Pension Committee to meet to consider the report of the Subcommittee. But we stayed in Washington week after week. Dr. S. C. Cox of Washington, the Chairman of your National Legislative Committee, who abandoned his profession, as a physician there, and the Speaker, together we spent three or four days or a week, or sometimes ten days; and we induced the members of the full Committee — those who were pledged to the Bill, to promise that they would meet. Instead of getting a report when they did meet, some wise solon raised a point that the Subcommittee's report was not in proper shape, inasmuch as it gave no reasons, but merely said: "We recommend this Bill." Further delay followed but the Subcommittee met and came back with a new report; and the full Committee met on June 5th and we won the Great Battle of the Legislative Campaign. All that follows it will be skirmishes. The decisive battle was won, for on June 5, 1912, the Pension Committee of the House reported the Crago Bill favorably to the House of Representatives. (Applause.) Now, hardly one measure out of a hundred ever emerges from Committee. Committees are a contrivance for the stifling of undesirable legislation. It is usually only the few measures that will become law that are reported out favorably by the Committee.

Now, the next thing to do is to get this measure acted upon by the House of Representatives. I don't care whether they act upon it this Session or next; because we are out in the open now, we are on the Union Calendar of the House. They have got to

Coghlan Monument, U. S. W. V. Side.



Coghlan Monument, Naval Service Side.

give us an open vote, where all members of the National Legislature have got to make good on their written pledges. Then Congress will probably recess. Will recess perhaps in a few weeks or a month, and will hold its next session during December, so that the work goes on where it was left off. Not an inch of ground is lost.

As to the Senate, we have absolutely no fears. The assurance has been given to us that the Senate will dispose of the measure favorably within a few weeks thereafter.

I want to say that we have received unsolicited assurances of support from both the Campaign Managers of the men who are contesting for the Republican Presidential nomination, the President and the Ex-President. We have got the statements of the Country standing up and listening. Every man has heard a message from home. Every little hamlet in the United States has responded. In all my experience in our Organization work I never saw the Comrades of the Order do such consistent work. Department Commander after Department Commander has done splendid work. Every Comrade has rendered yeoman service. Men attacked us like Representative S. A. Roddenbery of Georgia — because there are no Grand Army Posts of the Republic in Georgia, he could do that with impunity — but when he attacked us he found a Tartar; and we organized immediately several Camps in Georgia. We will soon complete the organization of the Department of Georgia and then Mr. Roddenbery will be kept busy. (Applause.)

Oh, yes, they are listening, because your Commander-in-Chief speaks to these men in Congress, not as an individual, but with the tongues of 400,000 voters and their friends and families — and the gentlemen in Washington know that now.

I want to read a letter that I just received from Colonel Crago, the father of this Bill. The understanding was arrived at that on account of the Conventions of both parties no actual business would be transacted in Congress until after both Conventions were over; and now they have come back to work. We have demanded that they take up our Bill out of order. We want it on the Union Calendar. I want the House to go on record before the Session closes. It will make no difference whether they do or not, because

we have the knowledge that they must go on next year where they left off this year. Here is Colonel Crago's letter to me of a few days ago:

(Copy.)

THOMAS S. CRAGO, *23d Dist., Penna.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 5, 1912.

Maurice Simmons, Commander-in-Chief,
United Spanish War Veterans,
35 Nassau Street, New York City.

My dear Simmons.— I have had the Spanish-American War Widows' Bill up with Judge Richardson and Mr. Mann to-day, and as a result of our conference we have put the bill on the unanimous consent calendar. If it is reached Wednesday or Wednesday week we will call it up. If any objection is made we can go no further on this calendar but it does not obstruct our rights to the other calendar. If objection is then made I will go to the Speaker and file an application for leave of recognition by the Speaker in which to move the suspension of the rules in order to take up the bill.

You can rest assured that everything possible is being done to bring this matter before the House, but things have been in such a chaotic condition for the last three weeks, and likely to continue so for another week that it has not been possible to accomplish anything.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS S. CRAGO.

Our Comrades have been constantly in touch with other Comrades in Washington. You could not have gotten better service for our Organization than is being donated gratuitously by our Comrades in Congress. Several of our Comrades happened to be delegates to both the political conventions. I know one of our Comrades who is treasurer of the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

Here is a sample of letters that the Speaker has been sending out:

THE SPEAKER'S ROOM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 16, 1912.

Colonel Roy V. Hoffman, Chandler, Oklahoma.

My dear Judge.— I received your telegram about H. R. 17470 relative to pensions for widows and orphans of soldiers of the Spanish War.

I am reasonably certain that some sort of a bill will be passed. Individually I am in favor of making it as liberal as possible, keeping in mind of course the condition of the widows and orphans of the Civil War Veterans.

In my judgment the only way in which a republic which will not tolerate a standing army can get along is to be liberal with the volunteer soldiers who have always done the bulk of the fighting.

I do not mean to disparage the regulars at all for they always come up to the scratch in great shape, but there is not enough of them to carry on a war alone and are always outnumbered by the volunteers.

If I get any information of importance on the subject I will immediately send it to you. But nothing will be done until after both of the conventions have adjourned. That has already been agreed to for the reason that during that time there will not be a quorum in either house.

Your friend,

CHAMP CLARK.

As I say, we have got the attention of all leaders; we have got their sympathy enlisted and their active co-operation; and they can no more stay the ultimate passage of the Crago bill than they can stay the progress of an avalanche on the Alpine Mountains. They can not do it, it has got to come.

Now, Comrades, we are a baby no more. We don't whine and supplicate in the dark. We are a paper organization no more. We don't listen to the counsel of the feeble or the weak-hearted.

We have grown up so as to be an Organization which covers the world. Our Camps are established in every part of the United States. Our standards are floating in Panama, in Cuba, in Alaska, in British Columbia, in Hawaii, and throughout the Philippine Islands. We are all young and vigorous. We don't know what failure means. The men who were not afraid to offer themselves to fight for their country are fighting for this widows and orphans bill, and we don't know what retreat means. We are going to win, my friends. The Crago bill will be enacted; and our Organization after fourteen years will receive the recognition that the veterans of every other war have received. (Applause.)

Department Commander: Comrades, I am sure that we are glad, all of us, to receive the message from National Headquarters, and from its fountain-head of authority.

It gives me great pleasure to-day to have received and to present to you, with your consent, our friend and Comrade, Commissioner of Police Rhinelander Waldo.

Comrade Waldo: Department Commander, National Commander, and Comrades: It is indeed a great pleasure for me to be here with you to-day. When I came here this morning somebody, I learned, had been talking to you about my running for some office. I just want to say right now that I am not looking for any office. I would like to hold an office in this Organization, but my present position does not enable me to even consider this proposition. I am just here because I want to be with you and tell you how strongly I believe in the Spanish American War Veterans. (Applause.) The friendship which has been made in the service is the strongest that can be made towards the Comradeship between men who fought under the same flag. We have seen in the Grand Army of the Republic one of the most wonderful results attained by that body, heroes standing together throughout their entire existence. I would like to see us, the Spanish-American War Veterans, also get all the rights and privileges that have been accorded to the men who fought in the Civil War. I would like to see you given the preference in the Civil Service lists. (Applause.) You ought to get the same preference in the

Civil Service that is accorded to the heroes of the prior wars; and I would like to see you win in Washington, and see you get your pension bill. I think we all feel vitally interested in that. I believe that the United Spanish War Veterans should keep out of politics, except, I believe, however, that you all ought to take an interest in politics whenever any legislation is pending affecting the country's welfare, or when your interest is at stake. That is the only occasion when you ought to do it. In this present case I think you are thoroughly justified in trying to win your pension bill.

In the fire and police Departments of the city of New York we have over four hundred men who served in the Spanish-American War. Including the ex-regular soldiers who served prior to the Spanish-American War, we have something like six hundred men who have served under the Stars and Stripes in those two city departments. We have to-day in the department two captains, and in a few weeks we will have a third captain. (Applause.) It is always a great pleasure to me to be able to promote a man who has fought in the last war under the Stars and Stripes.

As I say, I wish I were an orator, so that I really could express to you how much I feel for those men who have gone through the hardships in Cuba and in the Philippines and in the great manoeuvre camps in this country, men who left their homes, their business and every interest which they had, to sacrifice all in the service of their country. These men are entitled to everything that can be given to them by the government of the United States. (Applause.) As long as we have men of your calibre, of your interests, of your sentiments towards the Flag, the country will never need defenders. We never in this country could have an army really sufficient to meet the needs in case of war; we are, therefore, obliged to rely upon the volunteer, and it is for us to keep alive the patriotic sentiment which will cause the young generation to rally to the Flag as you did in the days of '98 and '99.

Gentlemen, I thank you again in having asked me to address you, and I would state that in the future anything I can do to help and aid the comrades I will be always glad to do so.

In the police Department we have made several changes. In the old days it used to be customary for a policeman to go around and seek political influence. To-day nobody is transferred except on his own application. If any two men want to be transferred to one another's place it is granted. If a man wants to go to a certain place where a vacancy exists he is allowed to go, so it is again on his own application. We run that department to-day without influence from anybody. The United Spanish War Veterans in this department represent the best that we have. (Applause.) They represent the men who are thoroughly trained to sacrifice themselves for the safety and welfare of others. Men who have been trained to implicit obedience and know the necessity of organization. In fact, a man who went into the Spanish-American War, proves in itself he was a man who was unselfish. The very fact of you men enlisting was because you were unselfish, and because you were willing to sacrifice yourself for your country; and for that reason these men who come into the Police Department and into the Fire Department make the best police and firemen that we have in the City of New York. I thank you again for your attention. (Applause.)

COMRADE CUNNINGHAM, Camp No. 2: I desire to say that in the city of Troy we have ten members of our Camp who are policemen and they are the best men on the force. There is only one member of our Organization in Troy in the Fire Department.

COMRADE SWARTWOOD, Camp No 85: I move we adjourn.

Motion was duly seconded.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: It is moved and seconded that we do now adjourn, to meet again this afternoon after the conclusion of the parade.

Encampment accordingly adjourned at twelve noon.

JULY 9

AFTERNOON SESSION

JULY 9, 1912.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

(After the Parade)

4:25 P. M.

Department Commander Wall in the Chair. Comrade H. C. H. Stewart appointed Temporary Secretary.

Comrade Whistler, Camp No. 20: Department Commander, it has been customary to send certain messages of greeting, either by Department letter or telegrams, to the President of the United States, and certain other persons; and, not to take up the time of the Encampment by calling for a motion for each case, I move you, sir, that the Department Commander be authorized to send the usual messages of greeting, and that the expense of those that should be sent by telegraph be authorized.

Comrade O'Donnel, Camp No. 38: I second the motion.

Department Commander: It is moved and seconded that the Department Commander be privileged to send the regular greetings to the various officials throughout the Country, as in the past. Are you ready for the question?

Motion carried.

The Adjutant-General: May I ask you, Sir, if that goes to the Michigan Encampment, now in session? I move you that this Committee be instructed to send a greeting to the Department of Michigan, now in session.

Comrade Gilbert, Camp No. 3: I second the motion.

Department Commander: You have heard the motion?

Adopted.

Comrade Whistler, Camp No. 20: Commander, we have today approved a resolution to be sent to Comrade George W. Reynolds of Brooklyn, whose wife was injured in the railroad wreck, and I understand we have just heard that she has died;

I move you, Sir, that the Department Commander be authorized to send the order for a floral emblem of some kind, to be presented to the family on that occasion, from the Encampment, Department of New York.

COMRADE KING, Camp No. 19: I second the motion.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: It is regularly moved and seconded that a floral piece shall be sent to the family of the bride who died at 211 Spencer street, Brooklyn.

Motion carried.

COMRADE WHISTLER: I would like to ask the Commander, who would be the proper person to send the order to for the floral piece?

COMRADE CUNNINGHAM: Point of information: I understand that this Comrade's wife was killed in the wreck on the Lackawanna Railroad that occurred at least ten days ago?

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: Is there any Brooklyn comrade present who knows the Comrade whose wife was killed in the recent railroad accident?

A VOICE: The address of such a member is on the resolution that was adopted this morning.

COMRADE MENDELSOHN: His name is Thomas E. Reid; he will confer with the Committee on Greetings. He will take care of that matter.

Temporary Secretary reads the following telegrams:

(Telegram).

BUFFALO, N. Y., *July* 9, 1912.

BERNHARDT WALL, Department Commander, United Spanish *War Veterans.*

Letter just received. Do not expect to attend Encampment unless important matters require presence.

HAMILTON WARD.

(Telegram).

Mount Gretna, Pa., *July* 9, 1912.

Bernhardt Wall, *Department Commander, United Spanish War Veterans, Convention Hall, Binghamton, N. Y.*

Am much disappointed at inability to attend convention account inspection to-day and another to-morrow. Please convey my best wishes for successful convention. New York sets the pace for other Departments; and Pennsylvania unhesitatingly acknowledges your pre-eminence. United effort should compel enactment of pension bill.

OSCAR T. TAYLOR.

Department Commander: The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee is ready to continue his report.

Comrade Johnson (resumes reading and says): Comrade Commander, this is a resolution offered on behalf of Camp No. 19 by Comrade Wilson I. Davenny, and reads:

Resolved, That each Camp of this Department be and hereby is enjoined to take the necessary steps to supplement on their Camp Colors the number of stars in the field of the National Ensign, if required, to conform to the National Statute providing that the Flag shall exhibit one star for each State.

Adopted.

Comrade Johnson reads:

Resolution presented by Past Department Commander Wm. J. Cunningham:

Resolved, That this Encampment fully concurs in the sentiments of approval of the official National Organ — the Spanish War Review — that have from time to time been conveyed to comrades in this Department through Department Orders and bespeaks for the paper the material support of every comrade in the Department, and that the delegates to the Ninth National Encampment at Atlantic City, be and are hereby enjoined and directed to support such action as may be necessary on the part of the National Encampment to provide for the continuance and

permanency of the publication as "The tie that binds one comrade to another and one Camp to another," serving as a medium of inter-communication between the Camps and the Departments and bringing to comrades everywhere, a general knowledge of the activities and development of the Organization."

Committee recommends the adoption.

Adopted.

Resolution presented by Past Department Commander Cunningham:

Whereas, It is with a feeling of deep regret that we notice the general tendency of the public to drift away from the observance of Memorial Day, May 30th, of each year. This day was first set aside by the Veterans of the Civil War for the purpose of strewing the graves of those who had passed away and keeping alive the memory of the men who fought to save our Nation. We, the Veterans of the Spanish War and the Insurrection in the Philippines upon whose shoulders eventually must fall this sacred duty of honoring the dead of both wars, deprecate the extent in which the citizenship of our country have given this sacred day over to pleasure and jollification, now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United Spanish War Veterans take the initiative in seeking legislation which will prevent the despoliation of this day from the purposes for which it was intended, and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming administration seek the co-operation of the Grand Army of the Republic and all other patriotic organizations in the furtherance of a legislative proposition with that end in view.

Committee recommends that this be referred to the Legislative Committee of the incoming administration.

Department Commander: You have heard the recommendation of the Committee.

Comrade Myerson, Camp No. 9: I move the recommendation be adopted.

Motion carried.

Resolution offered by PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDER CUNNINGHAM:

The following press notice appeared in the Troy Record July 5, 1912: "For the first time in history the Stars and Stripes fluttered over the Confederate Veterans' Home at New Orleans yesterday. The flag raising marked the celebration of the Fourth and was intended to reciprocate a sentiment expressed by the Kingsley Post G. A. R. of Boston, Mass., donor of the flag."

I therefore move the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, We read with delight the multiplying evidences of patriotic devotion to the United States of America and its Flag, by the men who constituted the great armies of the Civil War. The presentation of the Flag by Kingsley Post, G. A. R. of Boston, and its acceptance by the managers of the Confederate Veterans' Home at New Orleans on July 4th, was but an incident in the great work of reconciliation going on between the survivors of the Blue and Gray. No grander words ever fell from the lips of a victorious war captain than those of Grant when he said: "Let us have peace." This is what every true son of the Republic prays for — no North — no South — no East — no West; but one grand country whose broad foundation stones are liberty and equality.

Resolved, That we Veterans of the Spanish War, in regular meeting assembled at the Ninth Annual Encampment of United Spanish War Veterans, Department of New York, at Binghamton, N. Y., July 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1912, express our appreciation of this act of patriotism by Kingsley Post, and the Managers of the Confederate Veterans' Home, and the Adjutant of this Department be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the foregoing.

The Committee recommends its adoption.

COMRADE CUNNINGHAM, Camp No. 2: Some of the Comrades made a distinction. I desire to state, Comrades, that on July 4th, 1912, the American Flag, the Stars and Stripes, for the first time in the history of our Country flew over the Confederates' Home at New Orleans, said Flag was a gift from the Grand Army of

the Republic at Boston to the Managers of the Confederate Home at New Orleans. This resolution is an appreciation of the Spanish War Veterans at the action taken by the Confederate Association.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: If there is no objection, it stands approved.

Approved.

COMRADE JOHNSON reads:

Resolution offered by PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDER CUNNINGHAM:

WHEREAS, The Honorable Ex-Judge Lewis E. Griffith of Troy, the distinguished Past Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has proven his sterling friendship for the younger generation of veterans. His aid, counsel and advice being always cheerfully given to the Spanish War Veterans, his extensive influence and the power of his eloquence being always on the side of our Order, and, by his freely given comradeship, his sterling integrity and his warm generosity, he has woven for himself a wreath of our warmest friendship, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the United Spanish War Veterans of the Department of New York in Encampment duly convened the 8th, 9th, and 10th days of July, 1912, at the City of Binghamton, State of New York, that we send this eminent soldier and statesman our grateful greetings, and our appreciation of his sacred and unselfish labors dedicated to our Order in the spirit of patriotism, and the Adjutant of this Department is hereby directed to convey a copy of these resolutions to our honored comrade.

The Committee recommends its adoption.

Approved.

COMRADE JOHNSON reads:

Resolution presented by MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE F. ELLIOTT Camp, No. 84, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York:

WHEREAS, The laws of our Country promote officers of the Civil War to the next highest rank on retirement from active service, be it

Resolved, That the same be amended to include all officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and all enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps who having served during the Civil War, the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, the China Relief Expedition, or may participate hereafter in any war of our Country; and it is further

Resolved, That this resolution be presented at the Department Encampment to be held at Binghamton, New York, July 8th, 9th and 10th, 1912, and all delegates to the National Encampment be requested to present and support the same at the National Encampment to be held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, September 9th, 10th and 11th, 1912.

Committee recommends its adoption.

Comrade Whistler: I rise to object to that proposition, not because of its merit, but in the first place I think it would be a useless effort to make, and undesirable to propose. I may say this question, personally appeals to me; while it would give most of us extra rank and extra pay, it would weigh down the retired list to such an extent and would prove such an enormous expenditure to the Government that in time it would merely result in the fact of the Congress of the United States abolishing the retired list or reducing the pay of those officers to meet the great excess of expenditure. It is all those of us who have given our whole lives to the Army can do now (I have served forty-four years in the Army, where it is impossible to make any money on the outside), and where the retired pay is the only incentive a man has to retain office, for old age. If we over-load that list by men, who, simply because they have served, it will end in the reduction or the abolishment of that retired list. The system is not what it ought to be now, but that would only add to the difficulty. At present the retired list is overloaded with Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals, and this would only add to the cost and expense of the retired list, and would not be an advantage. I suppose there is not one of us but what would like the extra rank and the extra pay. I would be pleased to receive it, but I assure you it would not be wise to do it at the present time. It hardly seems to me to be the proper work for the Spanish War Veterans to take up. I think, whenever the Army and Navy *themselves*

advocate some measure for the interests of the Army or Navy, then we ought to stand by them to support them in it, but I don't believe it would be wise for our Order to take the initiative in things of that kind.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: The objection has been raised — motion has been made, is it seconded? The Chairman of the Committee recommends its adoption. Is it seconded? (Silence). Since it is not seconded, it is negatived.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I suggest that inasmuch as the Committee has passed upon it favorably, that as a matter of courtesy to the Committee every one of its resolutions to be put to the House to be voted "for" or "against."

COMRADE WHISTLER: I move the recommendation be laid on the table.

COMRADE ———: I second the motion.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: It is moved and seconded that the resolution be laid on the table.

So ordered.

COMRADE JOHNSON reads:

Resolution presented by COMRADE THORIAN, Camp No. 94:

Resolved, That any man who served in the Army or Navy of the United States in the War with Spain or during the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, or who has served in the regular Army, or Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States and who was honorably discharged from such service, and who served in the Fire Department for twenty years, and on his own application be discharged at half compensation; and any person in the service of the Fire Department who served as such for the United States during the Spanish-American War, or who was honorably discharged from the service during that period of time after twelve years, but not less than twelve years, service in the Fire Department and becomes crippled or disabled by sickness contracted in the line of duty from exposure of severe winter weather and the same becomes chronic or incurable, the Board will call for an examination to determine his condition, if the doctor or doc-

tors report the man unfit for service then he shall be entitled, on application of dismissal from the service, to one-half compensation upon presentation of proper certificate from the doctor or doctors making the examination.

Committee recommends that this be referred to the Legislative Committee of the in-coming administration.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: If there are no objections to this recommendation, it stands approved.

So ordered.

COMRADE JOHNSON reads:

WHEREAS, There are several hundred comrades of this Department who are employed in the Federal, State or City Civil Service, and.

WHEREAS, It is to the interest of these comrades that they be kept in close touch with all legislative matters pertaining to Civil Service, therefore be it

Resolved, That the in-coming Department Commander be instructed to take such steps as will insure the formation of these Comrades; and be it further

Resolved, That all expenses incurred in the organizing and maintenance of this body be borne by said body in the form of a yearly assessment on each member thereof.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. JONES,
Commander, Camp No. 59.

Committee recommends that this be referred to the in-coming administration for consideration.

COMRADE STOBBE, Camp No. 1: I object to that resolution. It seems to me a sort of plan to force men into the Civil Service Association. It is forcing them and causing them to belong to another association. I don't see any necessity for that at all.

COMRADE JONES, Camp No. 59: My object in introducing that resolution is not to force any Comrade to join this Organization. For example, to-day we have between seven hundred and one thousand men who are employed under the Civil Service and it is not

fair that the remaining four thousand men be compelled to pay in an assessment to put them in close touch about matters at Albany. For a yearly assessment of one dollar we can be kept in close touch with all matters. I do not hesitate to state that at the time the Walker bill was presented there was not more than three hundred men knew anything about it; as the result they could not use their influence to defeat that bill. I think it is only fair to the men to have some organization whereby they can get in close touch with all matters of interest to themselves.

Comrade Simmons, Camp No. 25: I second the motion providing for the disposing of this resolution, by referring it to the in-coming administration. I understood it didn't require a second.

Department Commander: There was an objection. The question is now before the House for adoption. All in favor signify by saying "Aye;" contrary "No." (Pause).

The Chair is in doubt.

Commander-in-Chief: I don't see why we should pass the recommendation that this proposition be referred to the in-coming administration. By reason of my past connection with the Department in legislative matters, I think that this proposition is a wise one. Matters come up concerning our comrades who are in the Civil Service. Now, the great mass of us are not in the Civil Service, and we have all cheerfully worked for this proposition. Now come the Comrades who are in the Civil Service and say to us, by this proposition, that we who are in the Civil Service and are affected by this matter, wish to organize and watch any organization that affects us. Now, that is fair. There ought not to be any objection to that.

Department Commander: I don't know if I am privileged to offer a suggestion? This would be an organization in an organization. Why can't that organization exist by itself, without the consent of this Organization?

Comrade Stobbe, Camp No. 1: I want to say there is no decision made on this question.

Comrade Whistler: Is there not some misunderstanding? This resolution is that it be referred to the incoming administra-

tion. I understand that the incoming administration is to consider the proposition and if they find that it is a wise thing to do, why then they can complete this organization or report. Why we should object to this going to the in-coming administration I cannot see.

COMRADE JONES, Camp No. 59: Inasmuch as it seems to me the opinion, there is no objection to this organization being formed. The reason why I introduced that resolution was in order not to have that feeling prevail that it was an organization within an organization; if it is with the consent of them both I can withdraw that resolution.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: You can not very well withdraw this resolution as it has been before the Committee and it has worked on it. The Chair is in doubt.

COMRADE ———, Camp No. 84: I would like to request the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee to read that again. Some of these Comrades, I don't think understood rightly.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: With the consent of the Encampment the Chairman will again read the Resolution.

Comrade Johnson reads resolution a second time.

COMRADE ————, Camp No. 53; I move that it be laid on the table. Duly seconded.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: It is regularly moved and seconded that the resolution be laid on the table.

It is carried.

COMRADE JOHNSON reads:

WEST POINT, N. Y. *June* 13, 1912.

CHAIRMAN, *Committee on Resolutions, West Point Camp, No. 85, United Spanish War Veterans.*

SIR: The undersigned respectfully submits to the Committee on Resolutions for the Departmental Encampment, U. S. W. V., the following suggestions:

West Point desires that every effort be made by the National and Departmental Encampments, United Spanish War Veterans,

through their respective officers, towards the enactment of the following legislation, for the benefit of the soldier and sailor now on the active list of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps:

1st. Retirement after service of twenty-five years in Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

2d. Increase in amount of pensions for widows and orphans of enlisted men.

3d. Preference in selection for Civil Service and other positions under the Federal Government to discharged enlisted men.

4th. Discontinuance of grade of Post Non-Commissioned Staff Officer in the Army and creation of rank of Warrant Officer in lieu thereof.

Respectfully submitted,
JULIUS E. SCHILLER.

The Committee recommends that this matter be referred to the National Encampment.

So ordered.

COMRADE JOHNSON reads:

On the recommendation of the Senior Vice Department Commander regarding a Committee to be appointed by Department Commander to again consider all resolutions referred by this Encampment to the National Encampment before being placed by the Delegates from the Department of New York before National Encampment.

We recommend that the recommendation be not approved.

Motion carried.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON of Resolutions Committee: That closes the report of the Committee.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: Is the Committee on the Reports of the Officers of the Department, ready to report?

SECRETARY STEWART: I recommend that all the reports be accepted and printed as part of the Proceedings of this Encampment.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: If there are no objections, it stands approved.

Comrade Whistler: Commander, I move — I don't know exactly how to word it, possibly some one will help me. Three of our comrades went down on the "Titanic," — Astor, Butt and Wynne. I think we ought to place upon our minutes some expression of our feeling upon the subject of these three Americans who died in that noble and gallant manner, and forever made the name of an American man known throughout the world as one who would do his duty under every circumstance. I move you, Sir, that a Memorial Resolution be prepared by the Resolution Committee.

Comrade Simmons, Camp No. 25: I would amend, it with the approval of Comrade Whistler, that a Memorial be prepared by the Committee, consisting of three Comrades of the Encampment, who will retire and report back the resolution.

Department Commander: It is regularly moved and seconded that a Memorial Expression be drawn up by a Committee of three, on the deaths of John Jacob Astor, Archibald Butt and Comrade Wynne. Are you ready for the question? All in favor signify by saying "Aye."

It is carried.

Department Commander: The Committee on Greetings and Telegrams will take that matter in charge, and report.

Comrade Strachan, Camp No. 11: In order that the business of this Encampment may not be held up, I move that a time limit be placed on resolutions, and that that time be ten o'clock to-morrow morning. (No seconder.)

Department Commander: With the indulgence of the Encampment, we will have a few words from the Assistant Adjutant General. We can well listen to him as to his work and as to what he desires from us.

Comrade Davenny, Camp No. 19: I am under pledge to be very brief, and I will do the very best I can to make what I say fit the attitude of the Comrades at this late hour. I am sure the Department Commander would have me speak to you concerning the Official National Organ. As you are all aware, the National Encampment at Oklahoma enjoined upon the Commander-in-

Chief the obligation to establish an official organ. The Commander-in-Chief this morning spoke upon that subject. It was easy enough perhaps for the Encampment to direct or enjoin the founding of the paper, but you will believe me that it required some thought to determine upon the plan that might perhaps meet your approval and that of the Comrades generally and point in the direction of success. I am very confident that the Comrades assembled in this Encampment would not be at all jealous of the assignment I accepted when I assumed to launch and conduct the Official Organ. So far as the publication itself is concerned, it must be like a woman and "Speak for itself." This, however, I care to say, that when undertaking the work I felt exactly as I do at this hour, that no initiative on the part of any Comrade, however well equipped he may be; no matter how enthusiastic he may be; no matter how thoroughly he might be enlisted for loyal devotion to the task, he could only succeed if he had the support and material sympathy of the Comrades of the Organization. I say I don't believe that there is a Comrade here that would be jealous of the man that is undertaking to conduct the Official Organ if he could go with him every day in the week regularly, every week in the month from the time the paper was launched until his successor was named. The Paper was launched in November last; and, Comrades, until I came to this delightful summer resort for real rest and recuperation I had not enjoyed a single day of real rest from the task I undertook.

Now, the fact is this, I have been disappointed a little. I am going to take you into my confidence. First let me say that the work in the main has been the most inspiring task I ever undertook, because after I have succeeded in giving Comrades what they wanted, there has been with the exception of but one or two or three times, from Alaska to Cuba, and from Panama to Manila nothing but the most sincere words of cordial approval.

I want to say a few words to the Department Commander of the Department of New York for his most loyal and constant support of the Organ. I want to suggest that if he ever comes to the time when he does not want to be an artist any longer, and he wants to succeed an overworked Editor of the Review, I will vote for his appointment, because his use of the English language convinces me that he is "some artist himself."

Comrades, I told you I would take you into my confidence. The Review has more subscribers in Havana, Cuba, more at Gatun on the Isthmus, more subscribers in a Camp in Alaska, more subscribers at Honolulu, and more in the Philippines than it has in some of the strongest camps in this important Department of New York. Now, they say that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country. I don't like to say that it is intimate contact with the Editor of the Review that makes some of you so backward in coming forward. I don't want you to believe that they are more ready to give up money in the Philippines for a letter from home, than the members are in this Great State of New York for a letter about the activities of the Organization. But Comrades, there are just two things, one of which will happen to the Review. I could easily tell you which of the two I greatly prefer. Either it will continue along the line of seeming success, because it has the unanimous support of the Comrades; the same support from all of the Comrades that it has from some of them; or, the other alternative: It will have to join the silent majority of similar publications.

Now, I want to take you into confidence a little closer. A few years past I was fairly fortunate in a business way, and I promised myself that I would not (because there was not the necessity) to hitch up again to such a strenuous job as I have taken on. Indeed, if I am to continue to conduct the Spanish War Review it must be with the more completely united support of the Comrades of this Department and of all of the Departments. If you want the Official Organ to continue, and the Paper that is being published by the National Headquarters is acceptable, you can continue it; and that doesn't mean that if there is somebody else who is willing to give it the right kind of attention that will make it a success, somebody else who is better fitted than the one who had the distinct honor of founding it, I won't be in the way.

There are twenty-one Camps, Comrade Commander, in the Great Department of New York to-day that only know what the Review is because for three or four months we sent it to them as a sample proposition, which cost them nothing. I don't expect you to applaud that situation! This I want you to take away with you as a concrete statement of the nature of the support. If

all of the Camps of the Department of New York and all the Departments throughout the Country would do half as well as some of the Camps have done, the permanency and success, substantial success of the Official Organ would be settled. Now, that is the kind of statement I would prefer to give you, unassociated with another. But if none of the Camps did any better than some of the Camps in New York State, despite the earnest appeals of the Department Commander, we would have but just one sample issue of the Review. I am going to call the Honor Roll for a minute. The Camp in this State that has set the mark for Camps in other States, if you please — it has not been very much, or to any great extent followed in this State — is Colonel Walter Scott Camp, No. 42, of Oneonta. That Camp sent a check for each of its fifty-two members, and every time the Review is published every member of Scott Camp gets the paper. The next Camp on the Honor Roll (and I just looked it up a few minutes ago), is Joseph S. Decker Camp, No. 20 — your Camp, Colonel, Comrade Whistler. I prefer to give you the larger, broader name, you are worthy of it.

I want to digress here long enough to say that if a man who has served forty-four years in the Regular Army and mixes around with the boys like this, we don't want to burden him with these expensive titles; we would rather take him by the hand and call him "Comrade." (Applause.) He is a member of the Camp that has other good people in it, which has a Commander who elevated the Camp out of "The Slough of Despond," and where it had obligations, now it has money in the bank. I think they are doing pretty well to see that some of it comes to the Official Organ. The Camp at Troy, to which my good friend Cunningham belongs, has sent the next largest bunch of subscriptions. I shall not go far down the Roll, Comrades, because if I did it would not be entirely agreeable to all of you.

I understand that by unanimous consent I have more than five minutes. Now, if I should simply indicate the number of members in a Camp, and didn't name the Camp, possibly members of the Camp would know what Camp that was. A Camp with 237 members has sent in 12 subscriptions. So you see we would like a subscription from the other two hundred and twenty-five.

Now, there is another Camp up in the State — well, you know what Camp it is, Comrade C. A. Simmons, but really, I don't remember the number or the name — I could get the name on the next seat to you if I asked for it, but really, I like to rub it in to a fellow that will stand for it. A little time ago I wrote a letter — one of eleven thousand I have had to write — to find out whether Comrade Simmons of Camp 25, who fought for me at Washington (God bless him), had anything against the editor of the Spanish War Review, because, I thought if he hadn't, he would recognize the comradely obligation to see that some more of the people in his Camp were getting the Review. I found out the fact, the Assistant Adjutant of the State of New York is a pretty busy man, and if there is anything he can hand back to that Camp I know he will do it.

Now Comrades, I don't want to weary you with detail. I simply want to say that I understand that a resolution was passed commending the Official Organ, even anticipating that the Department Commander had in a most comprehensive way alluded to the Official Organ. I am under special compliments to him because he seemed to grasp so understandingly the points in this matter which are so important. Comrade Simmons was with me last night, and we discussed this situation, and I said "I can not notice other organizations than the United Spanish War Veterans." This Organization is supporting its members to the extent that it is supported, and so long as this is the case it is entitled to admiration. I like to pay my Comrades pleasant compliments, and they can come back with some of their own; but, just the same, Comrades, I would not be the editor of the Review for $1,000 a month and supplement my correspondence with one other Organization. Now, as long as I have anything to do with it, it must be the Organ of the United Spanish War Veterans. If there were no other reason than this one for desiring to refrain from sharing space with any other newspaper — there are galleys that are supposed to be put in that are left over. You can not put two columns of matter in a single column of space. I can not give to this matter nearly as much space in this Organ as I should like to, because there are forty-eight stars in the field of the flag now; and then you must add Cuba, Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines.

Now, Comrades, I am indebted to you for your patience in this opportunity to bring my troubles to you. I confess that before this Encampment began I felt physically pretty nearly "all in," and I did begrudge the three days, but I don't know how it is, I could not stay away because the spell of Comradeship is over us all but I felt that if I could have spared three days I should like to have gone down to the seashore — for a rest and change. I am glad I am here, and I don't want to wear out my welcome. I want to simply say that you have it in your power to perpetuate the Review. That doesn't mean that you are to perpetuate the fellow who is the present editor. If you want a successor I say I will bow him in and "Go to it, and God bless him." I agree, as I said this morning, with Colonel Whistler, I think it would be hard to find a Comrade, no matter how boisterous he may be in the expectation of some approaching election — I think it would be mighty hard to find one who deep down in his heart did not want to do what was best for the Organization. With that thought in mind I leave this matter with you. I thank you.

Comrade Simmons, Camp No. 25: With the permission of the Commander and Comrades, I should like to ask Comrade Davenny, "Is there any concrete manner in which we can assist in building up this paper?" I don't want to say that I am not responsible for this Camp. If there is some concrete plan by which Comrade Davenny could put the paper before the Comrades; say, if he put it on the platform, it seems to me there are many Comrades who would subscribe.

Comrade Davenny: I abstain from going into details, only because I feel I had already taken up your time. In seeking out a plan by which the paper could be launched, this one could be stated: If you want a fellow to help you, you must do something for him. In issuing a paper and laying that paper down at his door in Cuba or the Philippines for fifty cents a year that ought to be enough. It was proposed that in each Camp ten cents of fifty cents subscription should become a credit to the per capita. I am very glad to have the opportunity to explain how badly that has worked. It was not intended, Comrades, that on every fifty cent piece that might come in ten cents would be deducted for the

Camp and ten cents for the Department on each single subscription. It was estimated in the beginning that the Camps, many of them would it was supposed do as Camp Colonel Walter Scott has done and send in the full subscription for the whole of its membership. They have not done it. Now the Review has been put to the necessity of keeping books on every fifty cents that comes in. There was no other way by which I could answer any Comrade as to how many subscriptions had come from his Camp but by crediting for every member. It has been unfair to me, because where we expected to get thirty cents net out of each subscription we have had to do a lot of bookkeeping on each individual subscription. Now, as to the matter of extending the circulation. The first idea was that in introducing it to the Comrades as the Commander-in-Chief enjoined on each Camp to go back from the National Encampment to the command, that as he was entitled to representation in the Encampment, and they and the Commander-in-Chief enjoined upon the Camp the duty of subscribing, enjoined upon them the necessity of subscribing for four copies it would be considered a manner of helping along this thing. It was to carry general orders for the Commander and for Camp files.

Now, as I told you, twenty-one Camps in the State of New York accepted four copies of the paper every month for four months, and have not even yet sent the Camp subscription. The Camp subscription alone would not support the paper. It was only a nucleus.

Now, the only way the Camps can lend their support is to name a committee or designate a live comrade in the Camp, whose principal quality would permit them to say to each Comrade: "I want half a dollar," and he would get it. Two of us go out and have a drink and we have spent half a dollar. Now, we require someone to do patriotic service to build up the Organ in each Camp.

Comrade: I move that we take a recess until eight o'clock this evening. Duly seconded.

Comrade Clare, Camp No. 19: I am afraid if we take a recess until eight o'clock this evening that we will not get a quorum. We ought to get through all our regular work to-night, so that we can meet here to-morrow and go on with the election of officers for the ensuing year.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: All in favor of adjournment until eight o'clock to-night, say "Aye;" contrary, "No."

The motion was lost.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: The Chairman of the Credential Committee will make his report.

COMRADE ADAIR: We have received credentials from two hundred and fifty-three delegates.

Comrade Adair reads detailed list of the officers and delegates to this Encampment.

REPORT OF COMMITTE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Committee respectfully reports that credentials have been issued to the following delegates:

Commander-in-Chief, Maurice Simmons.
Department Commander Bernhardt Wall.
Senior Vice Department Commander C. W. Herrick.
Department Inspector C. W. Morse.
Department Judge Advocate Henry De Witt Hamilton.
Department Adjutant John S. Adair.
Department Quartermaster M. J. Mendelsohn.
Department Marshal Dennis F. Hynes.
Department Historian Wm. O. Bailey.
Past Department Commander C. A. Simmons.
Past Department Commander W. J. Cunningham.
District Inspector H. C. H. Stewart.
District Inspector Thos. J. Bourke.
District Inspector Patrick J. Hunt.

MANHATTAN CAMP, No. 1:

Junior Vice Commander Edw. Buquet.

Delegates:

Comrade Chas. A. Crownshield.
Comrade Daniel J. Kelly.
Comrade B. J. Pierce.

MAINE PORT-HOLE.

Presented by the National Government to the Department of New York, U. S. W. V.

Comrade Wm. Williams.
Comrade James Kelly.
Comrade Paul Stobbe.
Comrade Wm. J. Conley.
Comrade Thos. J. McCarthy.
Comrade Jos. F. Dowling.

M. D. Russell Camp, No. 2:

Past Commander Geo. W. McCune.
Past Commander John J. Corcoran.
Past Commander Chas. Olivier.
Past Commander M. F. Rogers.
Commander Eugene C. Herring.
Senior Vice Commander A. Kussman.
Junior Vice Commander Bernhardt Hilt, Jr.

Delegates:

Comrade Wm. Leckonby.
Comrade Clarence Hinnes.

Thos. H. Barber Camp, No. 3:

Past Commander Wm. E. Loomis.
Past Commander A. K. Roberts.
Past Commander F. O. Seymour.
Past Commander Frank Wood.
Past Commander Lewis Seymour.
Past Commander J. C. Stoltz.
Past Commander John F. Smith.
Past Commander H. P. Worthing.
Past Commander R. M. Gilbert.
Commander Thos. S. Scott.
Senior Vice Commander Wm. T. Hunt.
Junior Vice-Commander C. W. Youman.

Delegates:

Comrade John Buys.
Comrade Peter P. Lineen.

Wm. Hubbell Camp, No. 4:

Past Commander Wm. Dunney.
Past Commander Harry E. Smith.

Past Commander Henry Pielsticker.
Junior Vice Commander Charles Oswald.

Delegates:

Comrade J. F. Rice.
Comrade Wm. S. Halliday.
Comrade Geo. Skinner.
Comrade Thos. V. Kelly.

GLOUCESTER NAVAL CAMP, No. 5:

Past Commander James S. Long.
Past Commander John Daly.
Past Commander Alfred A. Mitchell.

Delegates:

Comrade Robert V. Mackin.

HON. EUGENE SANFORD CAMP, No. 6:

Delegate:

Comrade E. J. Maroney.

NIAGARA FALLS CAMP, No. 7:

No delegates.

WM. R. CARMER CAMP, No. 8:

Commander Isaac Joel.

Delegate:

Comrade John E. Temme.

WARREN A. WILSON CAMP, No. 9:

Delegate:

Comrade Chas. Meyerson.

THEO. ROOSEVELT CAMP, No. 10:

Commander Frank Riley.
Senior Vice Commander Jos. R. Spellman.

Delegates:

Comrade Daniel Ahern.
Comrade Martin Walsh.
Comrade Wm. C. Walde.

Eugene Griffin Camp, No. 11:

Past Commander Garrett V. Johnson.
Commander John S. Strachan.
Junior Vice Commander Wm. Boldt.

Delegates:

Comrade John T. McNeff.
Comrade John J. Monesko.

Seyburn Liscum Camp, No. 12:

Past Commander Emil Wohler.
Past Commander Robert L. Jantz.
Past Commander William A. Flett.
Past Commander Alfred F. Kuhn.
Past Commander Geo. A. Markham.
Past Commander John D. Casey.
Past Commander Fred Lempke.
Commander Albert Hahn.
Senior Vice Commander Frank Gurney.
Junior Vice Commander Adolph Yuhnke.

Delegates:

Comrade Edw. C. Franklin.
Comrade William M. Clark.
Comrade Joseph Roemhild.

Fourteenth Regiment Camp, No. 14:

Commander Thos. E. Reid.
Senior Vice Commander John W. Creighton.

Delegates:

Comrade B. F. Wilder.
Comrade E. D. Brosnan.

Bucky O'Neil Camp, No. 15.

Past Commander Wm. A. Williams.
Past Commander Peter J. Feinan.
Past Commander Frank G. Rau.
Commander Chas. S. Beilman.

Senior Vice Commander Jos. M. Bucker.
Junior Vice Commander Alman Crawford.

Delegates:

Comrade Charles A. Metzler.
Comrade Fred T. Elbis.

Admiral Schley Squadron, No. 16:

Commander John J. Duley.

Delegates:

Comrade Otto Bruns
Comrade Moe Morris.

Major General Hughes Camp, No. 17:

Past Commander Wm. C. Gertz.

Delegate:

Comrade Geo. J. Stephens.

Admiral Philips Camp, No. 18:

Delegate:

Comrade J. N. Jones.

Old Guard Camp, No. 19:

Past Commander John E. J. Clare.
Past Commander Jas. F. Court.
Commander Fred. Woodhull.
Senior Vice Commander George H. King.

Delegates:

Comrade Morris Florea.
Comrade Wm. Byrnes.

Jos. S. Decker Camp, No. 20:

Commander Jos. Lanzon.
Senior Vice Commander Garland N. Whistler.

Delegates:

Comrade Wm. Hillis.
Comrade Ernest W. Redeke.

Gen. H. W. Lawton Camp, No. 21:

Past Commander W. J. Anderson.
Commander Peter J. Lauby.
Junior Vice Commander L. E. Walsh.

Delegate:

Comrade Edwin Cannock.

Capron Camp, No. 22:

Past Commander Wm. F. Morgan.
Commander John J. O'Keefe.

Delegate:

Comrade Wm. H. Gundrey.

New York City Camp, No. 23:

Delegate:

Comrade Joseph Citron.

Col. H. W. Hubbell Camp, No. 24:

Commander Edw. Rolle.

L. Boardman Smith Camp, No. 25:

No delegates.

Robert C. Anderson Camp, No. 26:

Senior Vice Commander James White.

Wallace F. Randolph Camp, No. 27:

No delegates.

Captain F. R. Palmer Camp, No. 28:

Past Commander John H. Ehman.
Past Commander Wm. P. Malcolm.
Commander C. E. Clark.

Delegate:

Comrade Edson Taggart.

Captain W. S. Overton Camp, No. 29:

Commander J. M. Niemeyer.

NEPTUNE NAVAL CAMP, No. 30:

No delegates.

GRIFFIN ENGINEERS CAMP, No. 31:

Past Commander John J. Murphy.

Delegate:

Comrade Hanford Judson.

ALFRED C. WELLER CAMP, No. 32:

Past Commander Wm. H. Chambers.
Commander David C. Preston.

E. H. LISCUM CAMP, No. 33:

Past Commander C. F. Schmidt.

HENRY J. REILLY CAMP, No. 34:

Commander Wm. Steiger.

Delegate:

Comrade J. J. Tubman.

O. ROSS WHEELER CAMP, No. 35:

Senior Vice Commander M. A. Cooper.

DEFENDAM CAMP, No. 36:

Delegates:

Comrade W. C. Snyder.
Comrade W. F. Leupe.

NORMAN W. CROSBY CAMP, No. 37:

Past Commander John Flanagan.

GEN. GUY V. HENRY CAMP, No. 38:

Past Commander Terrence J. O'Donnell.
Past Commander Fred C. Madden.
Senior Vice Commander James E. Mitchell.

Delegates:

Comrade Frank H. Wood.
Comrade Henry M. Schimler.

Major L. B. Lawton Camp, No. 39:

Past Commander H. A. Halstead.
Past Commander H. A. Morgan.

Delegate:

Comrade Edward King.

E. M. Hoffman Camp, No. 40:

Past Commander John D. Driscoll.
Past Commander B. E. Sweet.
Past Commander W. H. Halliday.
Past Commander Geo. C. Hunt.
Commander F. W. Ross.
Senior Vice Commander W. C. Gartenschlager.
Junior Vice Commander S. R. Argyle.

Delegate:

Comrade L. W. Card.

Col. Walter Scott, No. 42:

Past Commander A. B. Webster.
Past Commander U. A. Ferguson.
Senior Vice Commander R. P. Hill.
Junior Vice Commander F. E. Neal.

Delegate:

Comrade C. L. Hotaling.

George D. Russell Camp, No. 43:

Past Commander John S. Eisman.
Past Commander Walter E. Kingsbury.
Junior Vice Commander Robinson Germond.

Delegate:

Comrade H. F. Doane.

Major J. K. Sague Camp, No. 44:

Commander O. E. Iler.
Senior Vice Commander F. T. Bissell.

Delegates:

Comrade Charles Wendt.
Comrade John Higgins.

SERGT. HAMILTON FISH CAMP, No. 46:

Past Commander George W. Harris.
Past Commander Frank H. Smith.
Commander Daniel Cullinane.
Senior Vice Commander Ed. Donovan.
Junior Vice Commander Axel Swenson.

Delegates:

Comrade J. H. Culhane.
Comrade John Cunningham.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON CAMP, No. 48:

Past Commander Ernest W. Larkin.
Past Commander John Spolders.

NAVAL CAMP, No. 49:

Commander William Hansen.

COL. J. W. VROOMAN CAMP, No. 51:

No delegates.

F. C. WARNER CAMP, No. 52:

No delegates.

MAJOR FRANK KECK CAMP, No. 53:

Delegates:

Comrade Jos. A. Herron.
Comrade Alvert W. Smith.

F. V. GREENE CAMP, No. 54:

No delegates.

L. W. CARLISLE CAMP, No. 57:

No delegates.

WM. CARY SANGER CAMP, No. 57:

No delegates.

Saratoga Camp, No. 58:

Delegate:

Comrade Jas. L. Shay.

David Wilson Camp, No. 59:

Past Commander Walter V. McCoy.
Past Commander Ralph H. Parker.
Commander Wm. Jones.
Senior Vice Commander Jos. H. Murtha.

Delegates:

Comrade Ben Rosenberg.
Comrade Michael J. Leary.
Comrade M. F. McNamara.

Captain A. K. Capron Camp, No. 60:

No delegates.

Hugo E. Kruse Camp, No. 61:

No delegates.

Wm. McKinley Camp, No. 62:

Commander Chas. Gustavus.
Senior Vice Commander Thomas R. Edwards.

Delegate:

Comrade John L. Slattery.

Hoosick Camp, No. 63:

No delegates.

Admiral B. H. McCalla Camp, No. 65:

Delegate:

Comrade Frank P. Mang.

Captain George H. Tilly Camp, No. 66:

Commander Alfred Halliday.

Delegate:

Comrade Frank L. Kiernan.

John V. Searles Camp, No. 67:

Delegate:

Richard H. Brown.

Newell Rising Camp, No. 68:

Past Commander W. S. Lynt.

Admiral Cook Camp, No. 69:

Delegate:

Comrade Joseph Killackey.

Hudson Camp, No. 71:

No delegates.

Joseph J. Tully Camp, No. 72:

Commander Frank M. Luchner.
Senior Vice Commander Jos. Stenger.
Junior Vice Commander Charles F. Doud.

Delegate:

Comrade Wm. A. Spencer.

Thomas H. Barry Camp, No. 73:

Past Commander Robert Flinch.
Past Commander John L. Dunn.
Senior Vice Commander H. S. Styles.

Delegates:

Comrade Geo. W. Meyer.
Comrade Edward P. Dunne.

D. J. Johnston Camp, No. 74:

Commander Robert Ray.
Senior Vice Commander Wm. King.

Delegate:

Comrade Wm. Ross.

Colonial Camp, No. 75:

No delegates.

HUDSON B. MOORE CAMP, No. 78:

Past Commander James D. Tweed.
Past Commander Adam Faulkner.
Past Commander Sterritt Keefe.
Commander George F. Chapman.
Senior Vice Commander Adam B. Eckert.
Junior Vice Commander Samuel Haslett.

Delegates:

Comrade Joseph M. Dillon.
Comrade Samuel Ward.

THOMAS H. FITZGERALD CAMP, No. 79:

No delegates.

CAPTAIN M. A. RAFFERTY CAMP, No. 80:

No delegates.

SERGEANT CHARLES SMITH CAMP, No. 81:

No delegates.

ADMIRAL JOSEPH B. COGHLAN CAMP, No. 82:

Delegate:

Comrade James J. Mann.

LOCKPORT CAMP, No. 83:

Past Commander Wm. C. Martin.
Past Commander Wm. J. Hooper.

Delegate:

Comrade Jos. J. Powers.

MAJOR GENERAL G. F. ELLIOTT CAMP, No. 84:

Delegate:

Comrade Walter Gross.

WEST POINT CAMP, No. 85:

Past Commander Edw. E. Swartwood.

Delegates:

Comrade C. W. G. Koenig.

Comrade John C. Selby.
Comrade J. L. Hicks.

COLONEL J. G. BUTLER CAMP, No. 86:

Past Commander Joseph Dooley.
Past Commander Thos. W. Quigley, Jr.
Past Commander C. O. Vogelsang.
Commander J. A. Warner.
Senior Vice Commander Jas. McConnell.

Delegate:

Comrade P. J. Guilfoyle.

PHILIPPINE CAMP, No. 87:

Delegate:

Comrade Eugene J. Hannigan.

ESMOND CAMP, No. 88:

No delegates.

GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER CAMP, No. 89:

Delegate:

Comrade F. E. McNally.

ADMIRAL W. P. POTTER CAMP, No. 90:

Commander H. S. Douglas.

Delegate:

Comrade Albert W. Bennat.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CAMP, No. 91:

Commander Frank M. Lawless.
Junior Vice Commander Edward England.

Delegates:

Comrade Edward Smith.
Comrade Wm. Jones.
Comrade John J. Falls.
Comrade James Guckian.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT CAMP, No. 92:

No delegates.

EMPIRE CITY CAMP, No. 93:

Past Commander John F. Dwyer.
Past Commander Bart Hunt.
Commander James J. Curtin.

Delegate:

Comrade Daniel Carey.

GENERAL STEPHEN MOFFITT CAMP, No. 94:

Senior Vice Commander Edward F. Lyon.

Delegate:

Comrade Thos. Thrien.

CRISPUS ATTUCKS CAMP, No. 95:

Delegate:

Comrade Archie McLee.

CAPTAIN M. W. MARVIN CAMP, No. 96.

Commander J. Harris Sawyer.

Delegate:

Comrade H. S. Marvin.

Department Adjutant JOHN S. ADAIR,
Chairman.

Past Commander URSIL A. FERGUSON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General JAMES S. LONG,
Credentials Committee.

COMMANDER WALL: If there is no objection to the reception of this report it will stand.

DEPARTMENT HISTORIAN'S REPORT.

COMRADES: Pursuant to instructions contained in Rules and Regulations, I have the honor to submit the following report as Department Historian for the term of 1911 and 1912.

When I was honored with the appointment to this important office, I was favorably impressed with the idea that, historical notes touching upon the salient points of the organization work could be of great practical value. In the formulation of plans to carry on this work, I resolved to avoid any encroachment upon the domain of other officials, as I well understood that their reports would supply the results of their department work, which under any circumstances, should not be duplicated, but, I did expect and looked forward to the coöperation of camp historians, by which means I expected to gauge the various camps, and acquire an insight into their methods of pushing the interests of the order.

In this expectation, I regret to state, I have been disappointed; outside of a few newspaper clippings forwarded for file by the Department Adjutant, I have, up to date of this writing, received only one report (Major Frank Keck Camp, No. 53, New York City).

I did entertain some hopes that certain prominent Camps in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Rochester, would appreciate the importance of this bureau, and endeavor to respect that order promulgated by the late Department Commander, which has never been abrogated, viz.:

Extract, General Order No. 1, Series 1909–1910.

* * * * * * * * * *

Department Historian.

VI. Commanders are hereby directed to instruct their respective Adjutants to forward to the Department Historian, clippings from local newspapers and periodicals, with date and name of publication, pertaining to the activities of the Camp or the Order, so that the same may be filed with the records of his bureau. Written accounts of Camp happenings, if forwarded to him, will make more effective the discharge of his duties. Without tools and material a mechanic cannot be expected to do work; reports of this kind are properly regarded in the nature

of tools; therefore, in future, remember that your historian, whoever he may be, cannot be expected to do good work, or any kind of work, without tools and material to keep him busy.

In dealing with this question, we must look the facts squarely in the face; coöperation on the part of camp historians is absolutely necessary; commanders should exercise the most discriminating judgment in the selection of such Comrades to fill this most responsible position; it is no sinecure or ornamental office by any means; it calls for a certain amount of gratuitous work, which involves intelligence, reliability and patriotic endeavor, and should only be entrusted to such Comrades who will not permit their power for usefulness to gather rust; the historical welfare of the Camp and the order depends upon their zeal and faithful attention to duty, and all Comrades who desire to see this organization go forward on lines of progress and development, of increased power, must put their shoulders to the wheel and push.

The *status quo* of this bureau is still experimental, and unproductive of any tangible results, but the first steps often so doubtful and apprehensive, have been taken, and my two predecessors have done creditable work. They have demonstrated that efforts along these lines are feasible, and that the resources at our command cannot be excelled if we make a proper application. The historical file established by Past Department Historian Malcom C. Fraser, promises to be useful adjunct to this bureau, and all Camps in the Department should be represented, which, I am sorry to say, is not the case. Fully 50 per cent. are not represented at all, and only about twenty-five have regular contributions to this important file; the balance are meagerly represented.

Now, this is not as it should be; Camps are not excusable for such evasive negligence; every movement or action that relates to the historical welfare of a Camp should stand on record in this office; patriotic pride ought to encourage commanders to see that this is done; the best interests of a Camp demands that it should be represented in such a depository, for the time may come when the acquisition of a few facts through an agency of this kind might be considered priceless.

History Outlined.

History, to instruct the understanding, should be a comprehensive array of authentic data descriptive of current events. To be useful it must conform with established facts, and present an exact and broad view of the case, and leave no room for a question of doubt. It should be painstaking, accuracy of details is essential, and cold criticism must govern eloquence and passion. The sociological type is the best literary form. Research is imperative, and should, when practicable, be extended to the utmost limit of possibility. It should be laborious beyond precedent, and no item of vital importance have a chance to escape. Roundly considered, the subject must be viewed from every possible standpoint, consistent with accuracy, truth and completeness.

The bare fact that some extraordinary event has passed upon record is perhaps chronologically valuable, but it is not history. History only attains its full stature when it not only records but *describes* in considerable fullness social events and evolutions, when it marks *changes* and *growth*, the movement of society from one phase to another.

The salient points of character should be studied with an insight that is keen and renowned for accuracy. Broad statements should be supported by apt quotations and appropriate footnotes.

The introduction of speeches into history is one form of generalization, but it should be in the abstract and impersonal form, and not in the concrete and dramatic. Facts should never be perverted; no historical phenomenon can be correctly understood unless the truth has the undisputed right of way.

The field of historical survey should be broad and comprehensive, far-reaching and carefully scrutinized. Growth and development in all its forms should be a subject of study in order to eliminate that which detracts, to make room for that which is worthy of note. We live in an age of progress, which is simply the result of growth and development, and the purpose and advantage of history is to present facts in such a light that changes favorable for improvement may be noted and introduced; such changes when fully established are usually designated as a "new era," and many important events along the lines of progress can be data from such an era.

New innovations are always welcome, especially when they show an improvement on the old.

What we revere to-day we laugh at to-morrow, which keeps us constantly on the qui vive for these changes, which are only another phase of growth and development. Things out-of-date are relegated to the "scrap-heap," and soon forgotten, however useful they may have been. No distorted views should be admissible; exaggeration partakes too strongly of the caricature, and therefore would only invite ridicule, and possibly threaten disaster.

The acme of absurdity is often reached when one persists in clinging to "old fogy" notions long after the world at large has discarded them to take up certain improvements that set the pace for a new era.

This is one of the fundamental laws of progress and cannot safely be ignored in keeping up with the procession while it is under "marching orders."

To advance we must keep step with the music of progress, and history outlines the length, alignment and direction of the step. A fair analogy is the growth and development of power; note the evolution through the various phases from foot, horse and steam to electric power, the last of which has made aerial flight possible, and is now puzzling the minds of scientific experts in their keen competition to introduce something new.

Man with his restless energy and bold endeavors is making tremendous headway along mysterious and unexplored paths, which is analogous to the earth in its progressive movement in interplanetary space. It is claimed by astronomers that the earth is headed towards the sun, and will eventually drop into it, but at what stage of the world's history this important event will happen remains an undetermined problem. Another problem, entirely different, which does not rest in the hands of astronomers is "the high cost of living," which, at first, was thought to be local in character, then national, and finally universal.

In making a logical deduction, and following up from cause to effect, and tracing the cause backward from effect, we must abandon all so-called local causes or effects, and take a broad-gauge view from the universal standpoint. One wise head ascribes it

to a surplus of gold production, another to high tariff, and still another to the "obstrusive middle-man" in commercial affairs, yet all appear to be at sea, and this problem, like the destiny of the earth, remains unsolved and will continue so until a new era is forced upon us through a reactionary movement; all the "signs of the times" point that way. Now, these are two enormous problems in which the United Spanish War Veterans are but indifferently interested; what they want to know at the present time, and it is contributory to their interests that they should know at the very earliest date, "how to change passive into active Comrades, and how to prevent deflection of Comrades from the ranks."

These are two problems which have their analogy in the United States army, and have been a subject of study, discussion, experiment and speculation by some of the brightest minds among army officers since the day when Uncle Sam found it necessary to have an army. These two unsolved and perplexing military problems are "Insubordination" and "Desertion."

They are almost identical with our two problems of "Passive interest" and "Withdrawal from the ranks." The wide statistical discrepancy showing the accredited membership in good standing and the actual attendance at camp meetings, as indicated by the Department Adjutant and Department Inspector's reports is positively evident that this problem of "passive interest" is not a figment of the brain.

A careful examination of our "Blue Book," Annual Proceedings, 1904–1910, will point to the fact that the prominent men of the order, who are at the front to-day, are not the same who directed affairs in 1904 and subsequent years. Many have doubtless dropped back into the ranks, but rosters are not indicative of many familiar but absent names; the truth of the matter is they have, through some irresistible influence, common to all, withdrawn — they have deserted, and it is clear, if we wish to call a halt on this retrograde condition of affairs, Comrades must bring their brains into action, go to work, shake off the accumulation of rust and "let their powers for usefulness and good shine forth with that brightness that comes from constant use." This problem of "desertion" has been an "old man of the sea"

mounted on the shoulders of the army for many years, and has repeatedly and systematically been investigated with only indifferent results. Conditions are a few shades better to-day than they were twenty or thirty years ago, but this can be credited to an improvement in the discipline subsistence and clothing with better treatment, sanitation and quarters. The lamp of history reflected by statistics show that, out of a total enrollment (from all sources) of 2,690,401, and a casualty list of 279,735, the loss by desertions was 199,045, or 71 per cent of the casualty list and .74 per cent of the enrollment, applied to the Civil War. These figures are derived from General James B. Pry's report of the Provost-Marshal-General of the army to the Secretary of War, dated March 17, 1866, Part VI. Compared to statistics of a similar character applied to the war with Spain (1898-1899), the total enrollment was 213,458, 4,300 deaths (includes those killed, died of wounds, of disease, accidents, drowning, suicide, etc.) and 3,069 lost by desertion, which is 71 per cent of the casualty list (same as for the Civil War), and 1.43 per cent of the enrollment (exceeding that for the Civil War by .69 per cent). As the army was seriously weakened in both wars through desertion, we must infer from analysis that a corresponding havoc can be found in our own ranks, and a census of such statistics would demonstrate the necessity for a watch upon a decadence of this character. Since we have now a diagnosis of the case, and a fair understanding of the evils at work to undermine and endanger the vital interests of this organization, we are also confronted by a question, which "bobs up serenely," and welcomes an application of the best thought that can be brought within our reach. That question is: What are we going to do about it?

It is not in harmony with rules of philosophy, logic or good judgment for us to plunge into a solution of this vast and intricate problem on our own initiative; we must look outside our own ranks for such material as will give us a precedent that has been fostered and ripened by experience. It is right here where the application of historical knowledge can be useful, answer requirements, and subserve our interests as a trustworthy guide. The practical experience of the United States army in grappling with such questions has been exhaustive, extensive and

searching. Causes have patiently been investigated and effects have largely been corrected; yet such questions continue to stand open and baffle all concentration of effort to find a remedy. We must concede, however, that the War Department has been partially successful, and this has been brought about through an improvement in discipline, subsistence, clothing, with better treatment, sanitation and quarters, and possibly a reduction from the 5-year to the 3-year term of enlistment; a combination of circumstances that has had a tendency to lower the percentage of desertions; but the "bugbear" has not entirely dislodged from his den.

In going to the army for a precedent by which we may be governed in our treatment of such problems, we have not overlooked the fact that we are strictly speaking a quasi-military organization; we are something like the bat, neither bird nor animal, but a little of both. In these piping times of peace our occupations can be construed as civilian, but much of our experience, our instincts and inclinations are military.

When we appear in public on ceremonial occasions, parades, or attend encampments, we don the garb of a soldier; many of these uniforms are decorated with medals of honor and valorous achievements, and the "badges" of our order, which we wear thereon, denote our participation in that martial struggle which culminated in the acquisition of Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, and elevated our nation to that of a "world power" with territorial possessions in the Orient, West Indies and the Pacific.

The foundation of our Ritual is based upon our military experience, and that glorious emblem, the Star Spangled Banner, is carried with enthusiasm and pride in all our processions, and when we are in lodge sessions it is prominently displayed to remind us of that duty which all true Comrades owe to their country.

In our position, before the people, our status is about on an equality with that of the Grand Army of the Republic; we are a veteran organization of one war, they are a similar patriotic body representative of another war; the only distinction is in age.

In the management of our fraternal affairs, we must, however, choose between the devil and the deep blue sea — either exclu-

sively military or entirely civil; nothing was ever gained by the adoption of hybrid methods; things which are neither fish, flesh or fowl are not substantial, and are, therefore, detrimental.

This attempt to govern, control and administer a large organization, susceptible of rapid changes and developments must be along lines that will stand the test of criticism from experienced soldiers; if it fails in this requirement its days are numbered.

The army is regulated and controlled by laws laid down in "Army Regulations," which are there not only for the guidance of officers, but for the protection of enlisted men. It is a court of final resort which guarantees their constitutional rights and decisions of court-martial are determined by such laws in connection with the accepted evidence. If decisions do not conform with such requirements, it is the plain duty of the reviewing authority to turn them down, which is simply a military method of "appeal." Years of experience fully demonstrate that this system of handling culprits is satisfactory, and nearly as perfect as human understanding can make it. Then why should not we emulate the example and endeavor to correct a spirit of discontent and stop this leak at the spigot, which is almost equal to what is poured in at the bunghole. History informs us that Uncle Sam fully appreciated necessary action of this kind, and after repeated experiments, loss of time and expenditure of much energy, he concluded that better treatment and superior laws were demanded by enlisted men, and conditions, in connection with other radical improvements, were changed by those high in authority with most satisfactory results.

The three editions of Army Regulations, from 1863 to 1900, denote great changes, improved conditions favorable to the enlisted man, and developments along the lines of progress which has raised the standard of Uncle Sam's army.

If we would profit by such an historical lesson, then it only remains for us to work out our destiny along similar lines, and endeavor to arrest this steady stream of withdrawals, and devise ways and means to change Comrades from the "passive" to the "active" list. Nothing conduces more to drive men away from the ranks than a certain discordant element, active enough, but destitute of those cardinal principles so essential to understand

human nature, and who fail to regulate their conduct and treatment of Comrades in subordinate positions with that consideration, respect and deference so essential to good management.

Such characters, usually through aggressive traits, force their individuality upon a Camp, and push themselves into positions of authority, and the next thing we know they are riding rough-shod over the sensibilities of every Comrade who differs with them in opinion, fails to endorse their methods, or cannot consistently regard them in the light of comradeship.

I have encountered such characters, and fully understand their foibles, faults and eccentricities, and I base these structures, not upon a fancy, but upon actual observations, and I frankly claim that characters identified with this class are a serious drawback, notwithstanding their display of zeal and misdirected activity, to the progressive welfare of an organization of this kind. Men who are under no obligations to them will not stand for such personal insults, and when such treatment is carried beyond the point of patience, endurance ceases to be a virtue and the Camp is an inoffensive sufferer; the organization then simply makes a transfer to the long list of deserters, which might have been avoided if this natural born "trouble-breeder" could have been kept in his proper sphere, for he is certainly a "misfit" when he attempts to exercise authority as a "commander." The Camp that grows is a shining light in the community and stands for everything that is progressive, a benefit, and is loyal to the best interest of the Order, is one that claims a Commander possessed of all the attributes of the gentleman, and shows a disposition to exercise authority along lines that conform with justice, fairness and equality, and whose acts are never tarnished by prejudicial ruling, or low-bred schemes and subterfuges to defeat the majority and awaken discord in the Camp. In my peregrinations as a "visitor" among various Camps, it has been my pleasure to form the acquaintance of just such a character as I have named. The Camp is rapidly gaining strength by the addition of new members, and all the old members appear to stick, and the Camp if it keeps on at this progressive rate will eventually become the "banner Camp" of the Order in this State.

The discipline of this Camp is exceptionally good; it is possibly superior to any within the limits of the United States, a record

which is certainly a source of pride. During the "muster-in" ceremony of three recruits the excellent character of the work particularly struck me; the soldier-like movements and unerring changes at particular stages of the ceremony was especially fine and difficult to excel; this is evidently the result of long and persistent training, and has certainly developed commendable credit.

Meritorious Organization Work.

In an organization of this kind, nothing is more stimulative to action, emulation and competition than a knowledge of what our competitors are doing, their methods, and the result of their activities. I have therefore assumed the responsibility to collate, edit and bring before your minds a collection of descriptive notes applicable to Camps distributed throughout the State. These notes, derived from the Historical File, will convey to your minds an idea of the kind of information that goes upon record at this office.

Manhattan Camp, No. 1.

The "Camp Kicker."—At a gathering after a recent meeting of the Camp a discussion in relation to Camp matters arose, and the words "kicker" and "knocker" were used. Comrades should bear in mind that there is a vast difference between the two:

The kicker is the man who has the good of the Order at heart. If not, why is it that he never misses a meeting? He is always present at the opening of the Camp, pays the strictest attention to the reading of the minutes and votes on all subjects — votes emphatically, decisively, as though he knows what he is voting for.

If anything transpires that he does not understand he asks questions and demands an answer. Nothing strange about that is there?

Then again, the kicker is posted on constitutional law and wants things done the right way.

Of course he occasionally wakens the officers up to a realization that they are going at a pretty good clip spending money needlessly, perhaps, admonishing them gently that it's time to put on the brake; but when they show him, he's the first man to say "I move the warrant be drawn."

But the knocker. He's a different proposition altogether. Of course he pays his dues — and stays away from the Camp meeting. He's the one who gets the Camp news second-handed, stands on the corner and hollers out his ideas as to how things should be run. He never parades with the Camp on Memorial Day. He's dead against making a venture of any kind. The old way of doing things is good enough for him. He's negative on every subject and a mill-stone on the neck of the progressive element.

Of the two, give us the Camp kicker. He's of the sunny disposition, a booster from 'way back, the man with the idea.

Marcus D. Russell Camp No. 2 (Troy).

Memorial Services.—An invitation has been accepted to attend Memorial Services at St. Paul's Church, Sunday evening, May 29th, at 7.30 o'clock. You are hereby ordered to report at the Camp quarters on that date at 7 o'clock sharp. Monday, May 30th (Decoration Day), all Comrades and soldiers and sailors who served during the war with Spain and the insurrection in the Philippines, will report at the Camp rooms at 1 o'clock sharp, to participate in the Joint Memorial Day parade. Comrades should remember the strength of our organization should be manifested upon an occasion of this kind, when we appear before the public to honor the memory of our deceased Comrades. The uniform shall consist of dark clothes, white gloves and the badge of our Order worn upon the left breast.

Thomas H. Barber Camp, No. 3 (Binghamton).

Veterans' Big Pageant.— One of the most remarkable pageants ever witnessed by the people in this city is being planned by the committees in charge of the convention fund of the Spanish War Veterans of Binghamton. There will be a great street parade in which the entire loyal militia, the Spanish War Veterans' Association, and all the uniformed fraternities of this city will participate. It is estimated that there will be as many as 1,200 uniformed men in line as well as twelve brass bands and the entire artillery complement including field pieces, caissons, etc. The entire procession will march into Stone Opera House and pass in review on the stage.

Following the parade there will be a mimic war between the United States Army of occupation and a band of Philippine Island guerillas. Scenery and electrical effect are being devised especially for this feature.

During the action of the mimic war scene several specialities will be interpolated, including native dances and unique musical acts in which native instruments will be used exclusively. Perhaps the biggest and most expensive feature of the entire affair will be the society circus which will also be held on the stage of the Stone Opera House. This form of entertainment has met with unqualified success wherever tried and the executive end of the Binghamton Society Circus is in experienced hands at this form of entertainment.

But the feature that is bound to attract the most attention will probably be the gorgeous flower ballet now in course of preparation and in which about fifty pretty Binghamton girls will take part. Rehearsals are being held weekly in the Stone Opera House rehearsal rooms and are under the personal supervision of a French dancing master. Special costumes are being designed. Miss Lillian Wagner is the premiere danseuse.

There are many other novel as well as unique features to be used and they will be announced in these columns as fast as they take concrete form. (April 11, 1912.)

William H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4 (Brooklyn).

A Recruiting Circular.— A cordial invitation is herewith extended to you for to become a member of the above named Camp of the United Spanish War Veterans and the following brief summary of our objects and eligibility to membership are submitted for your consideration.

Objects.— The objects of this organization are to encourage and spread universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all; to inculcate the principles of freedom, patriotism and humanity; to keep alive the memories of the War with Spain; to promote the best interests of those who, in the service of the United States, took part in that war, and of their dependents, and to preserve and strengthen the bonds of fraternity which unite all who participated in the liberation of the oppressed; to perfect and main-

tain National, State and local organizations. It is non-sectarian and non-partisan.

Membership.— All honorably discharged officers, soldiers, sailors and acting assistant surgeons of the Regular and Volunteer Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States who honorably served during the War with Spain or in the incidental insurrection in the Philippines prior to July 4, 1902, and all officers or enlisted men in the United States Revenue Cutter Service, or any vessel assigned to duty under the control of the United States Army or Navy Departments during such war or insurrection, prior to said date, are eligible to membership.

The above named Camp was one of the first to organize in the State of New York and now ranks as one of the largest. It numbers among its members men active and prominent in the legal, financial, medical and political life of the borough and offers a field of splendid inducements to eligible recruits.

Meetings are held on the second and fourth Fridays of every month in the commodious Veterans' room, in the Brooklyn Borough Hall, which has been set apart by the Borough authorities as the headquarters of most of the local veteran organizations — the first meeting of the month is devoted to the reception and muster of new members whilst the second is set apart for social session lectures and general observances pertaining to the advancement of the principles of the order.

Gloucester Naval Camp, No. 5 (Brooklyn Navy Yard).

Memorial Field Mass.— Gloucester Naval Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, request your attendance at its Eighth Annual Memorial Military Field Mass, in honor of the dead of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

Chaplain Matthew C. Gleason, United States Navy, celebrant. Sunday morning, May 29, 1910, at 10.30 o'clock, the Parade Grounds, Brooklyn Navy Yard.

William R. Carmer Camp, No. 8 (Mount Vernon).

Installation Ceremonies.— A most notable event in the history of William R. Carmer Camp, No. 8, United Spanish War

Veterans, occurred Thursday night, when, on the occasion of the joint installation of the officers of the Camp and of the Emma L. Carmer Auxiliary. The affair was made notable by the visit of Rear Admiral John S. Kane, U. S. N., retired, who was a classmate of Admirals Farragut, Sampson, Coghlan, Schley and Dewey. At the banquet at the close of the installation, Rear Admiral Kane declared that the time was coming when the Spanish War Veterans would take the place of the G. A. R. members, whose ranks are being diminished by thirteen deaths per hour.

Department Commander Bernhardt Wall, who acted as the installation officer, was toastmaster at the banquet, which was served in the mess hall. He introduced Captain Wilson of Farnsworth Post, who spoke in behalf of the G. A. R. of the city.

Captain Wilson said among other things that he felt that the veterans of the Civil War and those of the War with Spain were quite similar, for both had their mission to fulfill. It mattered not whether an enlisted man had been on the firing line twenty times or not at all, as long as the soldier had done his duty to his country in whatsoever capacity he was called upon to perform it, and had shown his loyalty to the Stars and Stripes, both were entitled to the same consideration and honor.

Rear Admiral Kane paid a great tribute to Colonel Roosevelt and declared that since the former president sent the fleet of the United States on that memorable trip around the world all nations respected this country. He urged the veterans to "stick together." (January 11, 1912.)

Warren A. Wilson Camp, No. 9 (Glens Falls).

Funeral Rites.— The funeral of William Denton was held yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at the home of Robert Loan, 33 Davis street. Mr. Denton was killed in Schenectady several days ago by being electrocuted while working on a high tension wire, upwards of 12,000 volts passing through his body, scorching the left side almost to a crisp and almost burning the left leg off near the hip. The Rev. Charles O. Judkins officiated at the obsequies, and rendered an eloquent funeral service over the remains. Camp Warren A. Wilson, United Spanish War Veterans,

had charge of the services at the grave where taps was sounded by Master Stewart Mason. The bearers were: Sterling F. Higley, Charles C. Peters, P. H. Haselton, Charles Meyerson, Fred Narreau and Edwin P. Hayes, all members of the Spanish War Veterans. The Electrical Workers' Union attended in a body. (May 1, 1912.)

Theodore Roosevelt Camp, No. 10 (New York City).

Farewell Address.— These meetings will complete the administration of your present Commander, and it might be well that he at this time should give a short resumé of what has been accomplished.

It is with regret that he announces that the year has not been a successful one. There have been many causes which have contributed to the very poor showing made by Roosevelt Camp during 1910. Chief among these causes has been non-unanimity of endeavor by the Comrades themselves. The vast majority of Comrades seem to be content to stay at home and let a few do the work of the Camp. There is another element who on account of not favoring the officers who are elected by the majority, fail to do their duty towards those officers and therefore do not do their duty to the Camp. Your present Commander announced upon his installation that he hoped all forces in Roosevelt Camp would unite in making 1910 a banner year. He has been sadly disappointed. No Camp Commander can please every Comrade, and he will at times make mistakes.

It is not the Camp Commander for whom Comrades should work, but the Camp. If a Commander is elected who is not agreeable to some they should not show their enmity to him by staying away from meetings and not doing their full duty to their Camp, but on the contrary work all the harder to show that although they did not favor the Commander elected, their heart was first, last and all the time with their Camp.

Although we have mustered into our Camp quite a number of recruits, still we have fallen very short of what we should have mustered. We have also not supported out entertainments as we should.

Roosevelt Camp has 175 members, but less than 20 per cent. attend meetings — indeed a very poor showing.

With our Camp finances larger than any Camp in the State, having nearly $2,000 — each meeting night should see at least 80 per cent. of members present, so as to safeguard these finances, and see that they are spent in a way that will produce the most good, and chief in your Commander's opinion, why every Comrade who can should attend meetings of his Camp is the opportunity it gives you to fraternize with those who were your compatriots during danger times.

Gen. Eugene Griffin Camp, No. 11 (Schenectady).

Lecture Entertainment.— The Camp requests the presence of the Comrades and ladies at an illustrated talk on "With the Allied Forces in China," by Wesley E. Cole, Friday evening, February 18, 1910, State Armory, Schenectody, refreshments.

Seyburn–Liscum Camp, No. 12 (Buffalo).

A Gold Badge.— At G. A. R. Hall last evening, in Convention Hall, there was witnessed a large gathering of United Spanish War Veterans of Western New York, the occasion being the presentation of a Past Commander-in-Chief's gold badge of office to Captain Hamilton Ward of this city. This handsome token was voted to Captain Ward at the National Convention held recently in Oklahoma City, and was presented to him at the regular meeting of his own Camp (Seyburn-Liscum, No. 12) last night, and participated in by O'Neil Camp of this city, Lockport Camp, Niagara Falls Camp and many other Comrades, Commander Kuhn making the presentation speech. At the conclusion of the presentation a banquet was held at which over two hundred visiting comrades were seated; coming from all parts of Western New York. (September 23, 1911.)

Fourteenth Regiment Camp, No. 14 (New York City).

Anniversary Celebration.— The Comrades are undoubtedly aware at this time of the preparations being made by the Active Organization for the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary, on May 23, 1911, of the departure of the Regiment for the Civil

War. As this Camp will take a prominent part in the committee work, parades and festivities attendant upon this celebration, the necessities for this order is apparent. Comrades, pause to consider just what this honor means to us, individually and collectively, and thereby appear and act in the manner that is expected of you as the natural successors of the highly honored and esteemed Comrades of the older Veteran organization.

The Camp, after many trials, is now in excellent condition, practically free from debt, and the Camp's treasury is beginning to assume the proportions that it should, thanks to the Comrades who have recognized their obligations in this respect. Your officers, with the confidence that you have imposed upon them, you may rest assured, will not hesitate to act upon any measure or suggestions you propose, which will tend to further improve our condition.

Bucky O'Neil Camp, No. 15 (Buffalo).

Military Ball.— The first of the season's military balls was given in a brilliant manner informally last evening in German-American hall by O'Neil Camp, No. 15, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans.

This was the seventh annual affair of the organization and was a success in every detail.

A feature of the affair was the decorations, which were representative of the United States army standards. These were augumented by unique electric effects forming a striking contrast. The music was of a high order and was furnished by the Sixty-fifth Infantry Band, under the direction of John Powell, the leader.

William C. Gertz was chairman of the floor committee, and Charles S. Beilman, commander of the Camp, headed the reception committee, about one thousand persons were present, including a detachment of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Porter. (January, 1912.)

Old Guard Camp, No. 19. (New York City).

Maine Memorial Services.— Will be held on Sunday, February 20, 1910, at 2.30 p. m., at Carnegie Hall.

This Command is ordered to assembly at 1 o'clock at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Columbus avenue and Sixty-second street. Uniforms should be worn if possible. If in citizens' clothes, wear white gloves. Admiral Sigsbee, Congressman Sulzer, Father Chidwick and others will make addresses. The Camp colors should be at Carnegie Hall at 1 o'clock.

General Henry W. Lawton Camp, No. 21 (Brooklyn).

Memorial Exercises.— Sunday, December 19, 1909, will mark the tenth anniversary of the heroic death of Major-General Henry Ware Lawton, who died before San Mateo in the Philippine Islands, in defence of the flag and republic he loved so well. It is therefore fitting and proper that we, his Comrades, and the Camp whose name he honors, should appropriately commemorate the memory of this brave soldier. With this purpose in view, the General Henry W. Lawton Camp, No. 21, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, will, on the evening of December 19, 1909, in the Ross Street Presbyterian Chuch, through the kindness of the Rev. J. Erskine Adams, the pastor, hold memorial exercises as a tribute to the memory of this well-beloved and remarkable military genius. Every soldier loved General Lawton; therefore let us show to the public by a generous outpouring of the Comrades on this occasion, though he enjoys a well-earned rest, his memory is dearer to us as the years go by. Gentlemen of prominence will address the assemblage during the exercises.

New York City Camp, No. 23

Maine Memorial Services.— The Camp will assemble in uniform and white gloves, or dark clothes and white gloves at Herkimer street and Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, at 1.30 p. m., Sunday, February 12, 1911, to participate in the Maine Memorial Services at Kismet Temple, take Fulton Street L at the bridge to Nostrand avenue, walk one block to place of assembly.

L. Boardman Smith Camp, No. 25 (Rochester).

Christmas Tree Celebration.— The Camp will hold its Annual Christmas Tree celebration on the evening of Thursday, December 30. You and your friends are most cordially invited to

join us. Don't forget to bring your little ones as there is a gift on the tree awaiting each one of them.

A joint installation of Camp and Auxiliary will be held January 17, 1910, at 8 P. M. If you are loyal, true and faithful to the Camp, you will be there to give incoming administration a rousing send off. Lunch will be served.

Wallace F. Randolph Camp, No. 27 (Yonkers).

Installation Ceremony.— The officers of Wallace F. Randolph Camp, No. 27, United Spanish War Veterans, were inducted into office at a public installation held last night (January 2, 1912) in the G. A. R. rooms, City Hall. Many members of the Grand Army were present. The ceremony was performed by Bernhardt Wall, Department Commander.

Department Adjutant John S. Adair, of New York City, acted as Master of Ceremonies. Comrade Wilson Davenny (Assistant Adjutant-General) of New York City, congratulated Commander Wall upon the dignified manner in which he had conducted the installation, and then with his usual eloquence he gave a ringing speech something like this: "The Spanish War Veterans may be depended upon to teach the lessons of patriotism that must be continued to be taught in this Republic, if the country is to endure. I have seen enough of the game of politics to be glad that in connection with this organization I can teach patriotism, and not politics. I am glad this is a public installation, so that the public may understand there is another organization that has served the country well. I speak in behalf of an organization that responded in '98 as you older men did in '61. These are the men who will keep the music sounding. They, on Decoration Day in the future, will pay loyalty to the memory of the men of '61." Refreshments were served by the members of Susie E. Hermance Ladies' Auxiliary. Rear Admiral James J. Kane, U. S. N., (retired) was present at this meeting, and also dropped a few remarks appropriate to the occasion.

Captain Frank Palmer Camp, No. 28 (Albany).

Euchre Card Parties.—The Ladies' Auxiliary, No. 15, United Spanish War Veterans, connected with our organization, and

who are always ready to assist us, are holding a series of Euchres on the Third Monday of each month at their rooms in Chancellors' Hall, 67 South Pearl street, and should be attended by the Comrades as much as possible. Let us be more fraternal and assist our Auxiliary. (January, 1910.)

Griffin Engineer Camp, No. 31 (New York City).

Decoration Day.— Prompt obedience of orders is the qualification of the soldier and sailor, so assembly will be sounded promptly at the time stated.

It is needless to remind you that Memorial Day, is the one day in the year that we have to show the public what our organization is, and to give a practical demonstration of our loyalty to its professions and aims.

If it redounds to he credit of the civilian in wearing a garland to the memory of a departed friend, how much more does it redound to our credit as soldiers and sailors in assemblying to pay an affectionate tribute to the memory of those comrades and shipmates who have shared with us the same privations and dangers, and who have answered the last call and have been mustered into the great army above? To prove indifferent to this obligation savors of the action of the ingrate, and surely there are none such, answering to the name of Comrade or Shipmate to be found in Griffin Engineer Camp, No. 31, United Spanish War Veterans, as will be demonstrated most forcibly on the morning of May 30, 1910.

On Memorial Day the Camp will assemble at 48th street and Third avenue (O'Connor's Hall), at 7:45 o'clock a. m. Refreshments will be served after the parade. Do not let the question of uniform account for your absence. At the sounding of the "assembly" every Comrade of Griffin Engineer Camp should be in his place; and, knowing the fidelity of our Comrades, we are convinced that they will be there, if they have to come in a high hat and a linen duster.

Alfred C. Weller Camp, No. 32 (Middletown).

Parade and Celebration.— An invitation was extended to the Newburgh Camp to take part in the celebration in Middletown

on November 16, 1911, when the new post-office will be dedicated. There will be a parade, in which civic organizations, the fire department, the national guards, and the United Spanish War Veterans will turn out.

Guy V. Henry Camp, No. 38 (New York City).

Grand Reunion.— On Saturday evening, April 1, 1911, General Guy V. Henry Camp No. 38 will strike camp at Union Hall, 1591 Second Avenue, near 82d Street, and it is anticipated that on that occasion will occur the grandest Reunion of Spanish War Veterans ever held in New York City.

By special act of Providence the Canteen will be restored to the Army for this particular function, and it will be open from 8 p. m., until the last canteen check is turned in. Mess call will be sounded at 9 o'clock and Regular Army rations will be issued in old-fashioned camp style. Mess kits will be furnished by the Quartermaster.

The entertainment detail promises to have something doing every minute, so dig up some kind of an old uniform, if you can, but *come anyway* and help us to make this an "Old Soldier" night long to be remembered. You can make good to us for a half a dollar. Fraternally yours for beans and sowbelly,

THE COMMITTEE.

Major Louis B. Lawton Camp, No. 39 (Auburn).

Annual Banquet.— The annual banquet or "ration issue" of the members of Major Louis B. Lawton Camp, No. 39, United Spanish War Veterans, was held at the armory last night, February 15, 1912, and it was a successful and jolly reunion and camp fire. The Camp had as guests of honor Major Louis B. Lawton, after whom the camp was named, and a delegation of twenty members of Colonel J. G. Butler Camp No. 86 (Syracuse) Major Lawton came from Seneca Falls for the occasion, and Commander James A. Warner of the Salt City Veterans and his men made Auburnians sit up and take notice as they marched to the armory from the train headed by their own fife and drum corps, and were escorted to the armory by a detail of the local

camp. There were 75 guests present at the banquet, and among these were some distinguished characters who were called upon for speeches in response to invitations from Toastmaster Jennings. The company was honored by two medal of honor men, Major Lawton and Junior Vice Commander James McConnell of the Syracuse Camp. Comrade McConnell received this medal of honor from Congress for bravery in the Far East — for extraordinary gallantry in action at Vigan, Luzon, Philippines, December 4, 1899, in fighting for hours, while lying between two dead bodies, his hat was pierced and his clothing shredded by bullets and his face cut and bruised by flying stones, while serving as a private in the 33d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers. Major Lawton received his medal for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Tiensin, China, July 13, 1900, in carrying a message and guiding reinforcements across a wide and fire swept space, during which he was thrice wounded, while serving as first lieutenant and batallion adjutant in the 9th United States Infantry.

William Schaefer presided at the piano, and there were songs by the entire company, including "Where the River Shannon Flows" and "Ragtime Violin" to aid digestion.

Major E. S. Jennings, a Past Commander of the local Camp, presided as toastmaster and after a lively speech of introduction and welcome, he called upon Commander J. A. Warner of the Syracuse Camp. Mr. Warner was a volunteer in '98. His speech was brief and business-like. He warmly thanked the Auburn men for the entertainment and prophesied great intimacy between the Auburn and Syracuse camps hereafter.

He had some good advice to offer on camp administration, and said that the National Department was backing Syracuse for the State Convention of Veterans in 1913, and called upon Auburn to support this move at the 1912 convention at Binghamton next July. He was greeted with applause as he sat down.

P. J. Guilfoyle, Officer of the Day, Syracuse Camp, related his experience as a prisoner of war with the Philippinos while he was serving in the islands with the 12th U. S. Infantry. His story was very interesting. He said his father was a prisoner at Andersonville during the Civil War, but he thought that the sufferings of prisoners in the Philippines among a strange people

were equally as great. He and a Washington man named James, were so fortunate as to receive fair treatment. He, because he wore a medal of the church, which his mother, a Roman Catholic, had tied about his neck before he went away, and James, because he was a Mason and was recognized by the order in that far away land.

Major Lawton was received with great applause, and after some hot shot in return for the "personal recollections" of Major Jennings, he began on a brief, but most interesting talk, interspersed with plenty of humor, concerning his experience from the West Point days, of the barracks life at Watertown, the fighting in Cuba, the Philippines and in China. He declared that the distinction between the regulars and volunteers should be erased, as all American soldiers were volunteers, and the only distinction should be, "Can a man or can he not, deliver the goods." As to bravery, he said, only the brave men know enough to hide behind a tree and so eventually accomplish something. They are moral cowards who stand around and get hit. His regard was for the man who did his duty, private or brigadier, and the lower the grade the greater the duty and the sacrifice.

The success of the entertainment is largely due to Quartermaster J. E. Osterhout of the local camp, who superintended the arrangements.

Major John K. Sague Camp, No. 44 (Poughkeepsie).

Installation Ceremony.— This is the "battle ground" of the late (8th) State Encampment, and the very name recalls recollections of very "hot times" on that eventful occasion, much of which makes interesting historical reading.

The greatest event of the year in connection with this camp happened January 10, 1912, when the new officers of the Camp were installed at the Armory. Special invitations to attend this ceremony and the subsequent banquet had been extended to the Hamilton-Sleight Post, G. A. R., and the Margaret Chanler Auxiliary. The "Grand Army" men appeared in their uniforms, as did the members of the Spanish War Veterans. Department Commander Bernhardt Wall and Department Adjutant John S. Adair officiated as installation officer, and master of cere-

monies, respectively. The principal address of the evening was delivered by Department Commander Wall, who, among other things, said: "I am glad to see the spirit of fellowship that exists here between the older veterans and the younger veterans, and even the female members of the auxiliaries. The administration is making an effort to promote a better feeling between the men and the women of the Order. There will be no new Camps organized during this administration, but we are going to try to revive a few of the dead ones. I am truly glad to see that this Camp is a live wire."

Samuel M. Porter Camp, No. 45 (Jamestown).

Memorial Services.—Appropriate Memorial Services in honor of the dead heroes of the Battleship Maine will be held at our next regular meeting, Friday evening, February 11, 1910. Speakers for the evening: L. L. Hanchett, William F. Endress, and W. B. Wood. You are especially urged to be present at this meeting of our Camp.

Admiral Sampson Camp, No. 48 (Brooklyn).

Historical— Mustered in the organization June 6, 1905, by Charles Linnbach (Department Quartermaster), assisted by Comrade John T. Oates (Department Junior Vice Commander), with fourteen charter members. As many of the members are in active service in connection with the United States navy, they are consequently generally scattered in different parts of the world.

The latest report received from this Camp indicates that it has mustered in twenty-three new members since the date of charter, and lost four; two by transfer and two by suspension, which leaves a membership of thirty-three in good standing. Their headquarters are at 315 Washington street, Brooklyn, but fraternal social functions are not generally encouraged, as the Camp relies almost exclusively on the Memorial and Executive Committee of Brooklyn for inspiration along such lines.

Major Frank Keck Camp, No. 53 (New York City).

Life Membership.— The Commander urgently requests the attendance of every Comrade at this muster (April 22, 1912) of

the Camp as matters of great importance will be considered and action taken upon the proposed amendment to Article III, Section 2, by adding the following: "The payment at one time of thirty dollars shall constitute a life membership, with the exemption of payment of annual dues thereafter."

Saratoga Camp, No. 58 (Saratoga Springs).

Soldiers' Burial Plot.— United Spanish War Veterans now possess a "soldiers' burial plot" in Greenridge cemetery. Announcement of this was made at the regular meeting of the Camp, November 20, 1911. At this time I. F. Follett, chairman of the soldiers' plot committee, reported that the town board had deeded a lot in the cemetery for use of the Camp and for the burial of veterans of the Spanish-American War. The plot is about two-thirds as large as the G. A. R. plot, and is located north and east of the chapel in "New" Greenbridge. It was announced that plans will soon be made for erecting a flag-pole on the plot. It is the hope of the Camp Comrades to eventually erect a monument on the plot. This proposition, however, will not be actively agitated for several years.

The Camp accepted an invitation of the 77th Regiment to participate in the parade on Thursday, which will be a portion of the Regiment's fiftieth anniversary celebration.

Saratoga, it will be remembered, was the scene of the "Grand Rally" for the Seventh Annual State Encampment in 1910, which will go down in history as one of the most important gatherings of Spanish War Veterans on record.

With a State appropriation of $800,000 to found a State Mineral Springs Reservation, to which was added $250,000 more by Saratoga, raised through the agency of bonds, this great historical village is undoubtedly the "Queen of the summer resorts of America," and worthy of its well-earned reputation as a "Convention town."

David Wilson Camp, No. 59 (New York City).

Obituary.— Commander William Jones of this Camp issued the following notice, which is designated as Special Orders No. 3: "It is with deep regret that I inform you of the death of Major

David Wilson of this Camp. Comrade Wilson will be buried with full military honors on Tuesday, October 10, 1911, from Second Battery Armory, 166th street and Franklin avenue. All Comrades of the Order are urged to make every effort to be present as Wilson Camp will conduct the service at the grave. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery."

Major David Wilson, Commander of the First Battalion of the National Guard Field Artillery, died early yesterday at his home, 732 East 168th street, The Bronx.

He was the ranking officer of the field artillery of the State, and was to have been advanced to the rank of Colonel when the reorganization of the field artillery into a regiment was completed. He joined the Washington Grays Battalion, now the Second Battery, on October 23, 1868, and was a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Major Wilson was a former officer in the British Army, and was 62 years old. He leaves a widow, three daughters, and his mother, Mrs. Isabella Wilson, who lived with him and who had recently celebrated her 95th birthday. Major Wilson was a brewer, a member of the Army and Navy Club, and a prominent member of the North Side Board of Trade.

The Kathryn Fellows Ladies' Auxiliary No. 28 are identified with this Camp and assist at all their social functions. It is a wide-awake Camp, bristling with activity and progressive energy and promises to eventually take its place as the "Banner Camp." of the State.

Joseph S. Decker Camp, No. 20 (Fort Wadsworth).

Lecture and Reception.— You are cordially invited to attend an illustrated lecture, "The Spanish-American War," by Comrade James S. Long, under the auspices of the above-named organization and the Gen. Henry J. Hunt Garrison, No. 12, R. A. and N. U. Followed by a reception and dance at the Post Gymnasium, Tuesday evening, July 11, 1911.

Winfield S. Overton, Jr., Camp, No. 29 (Whitestone).

Social combination.— First annual afternoon and evening outing, under the joint auspices of Capt. W. S. Overton Camp, No.

29, Whitestone, N. Y.; Hugo E. Kruse Camp, No. 61, Corona, N. Y.; John V. Searles Camp, No. 67, Flushing, N. Y., and Capt. Malcomb A. Rafferty Camp, No. 80, Long Island City, at Pick's Jackson Point picnic grounds, North Beach, Long Island, on Saturday, August 19, 1911.

Norman W. Crosby Camp, No. 37 (New Rochelle).

Ladies' Auxiliary.— Congratulations are in order for this Camp, for it has changed its identity from the "bachelor" to the "benedict," and is therefore flourishing in a "bed of roses." Early in January, 1912, a large assemblage gathered at the Metropolitan Hall, New Rochelle, to witness the installation ceremonies of the Mary E. Gedney Auxiliary, which was conducted by Past Commander J. F. Flanagan, assisted by Senior Vice-Commander J. Shute of Norman W. Crosby Camp. After the installation was over a reception was tendered the Ladies' Auxiliary in the lower hall by the members of the Crosby Camp, and after the reception there was dancing. A rare good time was enjoyed by all present.

Captain George H. Tilley Camp, No. 66 (Jamaica, L. I.).

A brief sketch.— My personal acquaintance with Captain George H. Tilley leads me to contribute this brief sketch in respect to his memory. Our acquaintance dates from the early and troublesome days of 1898, when we met in San Francisco, as officers of the United States Signal Corps, and subsequently embarked aboard the U. S. Transport Rio Janeiro for Manila. He entered the service strictly through patriotic motives, and in doing so sacrificed a responsible position as manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Helena, Montana. Shortly after his arrival at Manila he was forced to make a visit to Nagasaki to recuperate his health which had been impaired by a stubborn attack of typhoid fever.

At the time of his death he was with a reconnoissance party, who were pursued by a war party of insurgents, and most of them escaped with their lives, but Captain Tilley, in swimming for a boat, was overhauled by a native and killed.

His loss was lamentable, as he proved to be one of our brightest officers, and, at the time, men of his calibre were difficult to find. His superior electrical attainments were fully demonstrated aboard the Transport Rio Janeiro, when we were en route across the Pacific, by a system of incandescent signals, installed in the ship's rigging, in accordance with his suggestions and directions. By this combination of signals we were able to maintain communications with the sister ships of the fleet and keep together when foul weather prevailed.

Captain Tilley was in command of a detachment of signal corps recruits, enlisted at Helena, Montana, who, in June, 1898, reported to the Chief Signal Officer for duty in the Philippines.

He was a young man gifted with rare attainments, excellent principles and a most trustworthy friend. At the time of his sudden death he had already distinguished himself as an electrical expert, a fine soldier and gentleman.

Newell Rising Camp, No. 68 (Port Chester).

Installation Event.— In the midst of patriotic surroundings and a large gathering of friends and Comrades the officers of Flora A. Lewis Ladies Auxiliary, No. 5, and those of Newell Rising Camp, No. 68, United Spanish War Veterans, were duly installed Monday, January 29, 1912, by Department Commander Bernhardt Wall, assisted by National Aide Weil, who acted as master of ceremonies. A press notice states that: "Both installation ceremonies were impressive and were carried out with a thoroughness and dispatch which brought rounds of applause from the guests and from the visiting Comrades who represented various Camps and auxiliaries throughout the county."

Department Commander Wall, with his usual felicity and frank manner spoke of the great and fruitful work which the Spanish War Veterans have accomplished in the raising of the battleship Maine, and he added that he was somewhat surprised and pleased to see that the Port Chester Camp was christened after a noble man who had lost his life in the destruction of that ship.

Another speaker, John J. Groves, introduced as one of the best friends of the Camp, made a few remarks of a humorous nature.

He said he was perhaps the most unfortunate patriotic man in existence, inasmuch as he was born in a recruiting office in New York City, and had spent the first five years of his life in the regular army, where his father was an officer, yet he is not eligible to membership in either the G. A. R. or the Spanish War Veterans, although he would very much like to be.

Admiral Cook Camp No. 69 (Haverstraw).

Military Ball.— In furnishing a press notice of this most agreeable and auspicious event, the Camp Historian puts it in this language:

"The third annual military ball and reception of the Admiral Cook Camp was an event that came off Friday, December 14, 1911. Department Commander Bernhardt Wall and his staff made a special trip over the West Shore railroad to attend this function. A military spirit permeated the event, which in itself puts these annual receptions in a class of their own. The music, the decorations and the general conduct of the ball were prominent features.

"The entire decorations were of flags, big flags, little flags, flags of every nation on earth attractively arranged and of course the Red, White and Blue predominating.

"Floor Manager McGowan deserves great credit for the graceful manner in which he conducted the Grand March. After many graceful evolutions on the floor, he finally brought the marchers into such a position that without their knowing it, they represented a perfect outline of an anchor, which is one of the insignias of our Order. Such a sight has never been witnessed in the Opera House before.

"Commander Woods received many words of praise for the great amount of work he performed preparatory to the ball, and also for the nice gentle way he arranged the escort for the G. A. R. Veterans. Each G. A. R. Comrade was linked arms with a S. W. V. Comrade, and in such manner youth and age went on their way to enjoy themselves for the evening and we hope will enjoy themselves for many years to come."

Joseph J. Tully Camp No. 72 (Corning).

Presentation of Colors.— The following interesting item appeared in a local newspaper published at Corning, N. Y.:

"Joseph J. Tully Camp No. 72, United Spanish War Veterans, Department of New York, will hold its first annual military ball at the City Hall January 7, 1912.

"This organization is one of the eight patriotic societies affiliated with the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Association of Corning. It rendered efficient aid in the work of raising funds for the Soldiers' Monument which was dedicated in this city last Memorial Day. Since the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, the Spanish War Veterans who had part in that undertaking have effected a complete reorganization of their Camp, with a determination of building up a strong patriotic association. The result has been an increase of membership beyond early expectations. The Camp has now about fifty members, and recruiting continues active.

"A feature of the military ball to-night will be the presentation to the Camp of a Camp Banner and a United States Flag, gifts of ex-Senator William J. Tully, as a memorial of his father, Joseph J. Tully, deceased, formerly of this city, for whom the Camp was named. The presentation will be made by Arthur H. Tully, brother of ex-Senator Tully, to-night."

Thomas H. Barry Camp No. 73 (Brooklyn).

Presentation of Colors.— On Wednesday evening, October 20, 1909, this Camp will be the recipient of a stand of beautifully embroidered colors from the citizens of South Brooklyn, and two silk guidons from the ladies of the Molly Pitcher Auxiliary, No. 24, United Spanish War Veterans.

This is an unusual honor, and one which we greatly appreciate. The occasion will mark the first anniversary of our muster-in, and while we have made a splendid record for ourselves, we nevertheless feel that the honors now coming must also in part go to that worthy Order at large, of which our Camp has the privilege of being a part. Therefore, Comrades, we invite you to aid us in showing the citizens of South Brooklyn, who are

so honoring us, that we entirely appreciate their action, and that we of the United Spanish War Veterans are eminently worthy of their esteem.

Every endeavor is being made to have a successful affair. The Borough President, Hon. Bird S. Coler, will preside at the exercises, which will be held in the South Reformed church, 4th avenue and 55th street. Many prominent men and officers of the Army and Navy will dignify the occasion by their presence. Assembly at these headquarters at 7:45 p. m. (Take Bay Ridge elevated route to 52d street.) Regulation uniform; white gloves. Refreshments will be served at "The Canteen" after the ceremonies.

On the back of the program used for this entertainment is printed the names and addresses of 140 business concerns who participated in contributions toward this enterprise. The program is very complete in character, and besides containing names of officers of the Camp and Auxiliary, committee of arrangements, honorary committee of citizens, etc., also gives a fine outline of the "Order of Exercises," subdivided into twelve different sections, showing a systematic arrangement for the order of ceremonies.

New Utrecht Camp No. 77 (Brooklyn).

Installation Event.— The installation of officers of New Utrecht Camp, No. 77, United Spanish War Veterans, will take place at Raives Hall, January 20, 1910. I am greatly encouraged by several members who have promised me their hearty support during the coming year to make the Camp a great success. Ways and means have been formed to put the Camp on a solid footing and to place ourselves before the public as an organization of some prominence. I trust that each Comrade will start the New Year right by appearing at the installation.— W. H. Chapman, Commander.

Hudson B. Moore Camp, No. 78 (Newburg).

Christmas Function.— The Camp Historian (Comrade James T. Chase) has submitted the following special report, under date

of December 21, 1911: On the evening of the 20th inst., Hudson B. Moore Camp No. 78 gave a Christmas Tree to its Auxiliary and their children. It is needless to say that their rooms were crowded and it proved to be a huge success; it was so much so, that it will be an annual function. The "kids" owned the Camp and Auxiliary and, in fact, everything in sight.

Thomas H. Fitzgerald Camp No. 79 (White Plains).

Presentation of Colors.—The following item of news published in a White Plains newspaper under date of November 18, 1911, shows the true patriotic spirit in that section:

"Memories of '98 were in the air last night at the Armory when the Thomas H. Fitzgerald Camp, of White Plains, was the principal figure in an interesting ceremony.

"The Camp, which has been an active body since its organization, received a stand of colors from Edward F. Fitzgerald, brother of the young man who died at Montauk Point while the Regiment of which the White Plains Company was a part was in Camp there. The colors were presented by Mr. Fitzgerald, while the members of the Company stood at attention. They were accepted by Henry H. Wells. 'The spirit of the unasked and the unurged' was the theme of Mr. Well's address.

"Many of those present were included in Cromwell Post, McKeel Camp of the G. A. R., of Mount Kisco, the Daughters of America, the Daughters of the America Revolution, the Westchester Cadet and Company L. When the orchestra played 'patriotic airs' the audience stood. Village President John J. Brown was the first speaker. He said: 'Reports came while the troops were in Camp at Montauk Point that the soldiers were in distress for lack of supplies, and at a meeting of the citizens $4,000 was subscribed for the relief of the men from White Plains.'

"Then came the matter of finding the local soldiers who had become lost through transfers and one thing and another, and he paid a tribute to the services of Seth Barrett, of White Plains, who was in charge of the Telegraph Camp at Montauk Point during those trying times.

"James F. Goerke, Commander of the Camp, who presided at the exercises, introduced Edward F. Fitzgerald, who spoke in an interesting way of the events surrounding the departure of the local company, and of his impressions of those happenings that culminated in the naming of the Camp after his dead brother, and the presentation of the flag."

Captain Malcolm A. Rafferty Camp No. 80 (Long Island City).

Allegiance to Flag.—April 19th, each year, is the date fixed by Spanish War Veterans to renew their oath of allegiance to the flag; this has now grown into a patriotic custom. The following extract from the news column of a local paper shows how the custom was observed by Rafferty Camp, in 1912:

"Responding to a 'call to colors' issued by the Commander, the officers and members of Captain Malcolm A. Rafferty Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, assembled at their headquarters, at the Queens County Court House, on Friday evening, in commemoration of the anniversary of the institution of the Order of the United Spanish War Veterans, where each Comrade renewed his oath of allegiance to the flag and his country by which he became a soldier or sailor.

"At the close of these ceremonies the Camp stood silently at 'attention' in darkened hall for five minutes as a tribute to the brave men on board of the lost steamship 'Titanic,' who so heroically showed the world how men should die when necessity demands in order that the weaker ones, 'women and children,' might live. 'Taps,' the soldiers and sailors' requiem, was sounded by the Camp Bugler."

Sergeant Charles Smith Camp No. 81 (Detached Service).

Lincoln Anniversary.— This Camp (exclusively negro) had occasion before they again left for the Philippines, to celebrate at Dodge Hall, Madison Barracks, N. Y., February 12, 1910, Lincoln's Birthday Anniversary. The following extract taken from the oration, delivered by Chaplain W. W. E. Gladden, 24th Infantry, and entitled "Abraham Lincoln" is taken:

"The War of 1812 found the reputation of the Negro as a soldier already established. His brilliant achievements in the War of the Revolution, his powers of endurance and his noble self-sacrificing spirit, were golden threads of glory that bound his memory to the victorious cause of the American Republic. New York was the first State to authorize negro troops, and two battalions of black volunteers, recruited in New York City were sent to assist in the defense of the northern frontier. These negro troops marched from Plattsburg to Sacketts Harbor, and sojourned here awhile, thus depriving our regiment of the honor(?) of being the first negro troops at Sacketts Harbor. The first shot fired in this war was fired in Jefferson County by one Major Vaughan, and in the crew manning the gun was "black" Julius Torrey. With Perry on Lake Erie, McDonough on Lake Champlain and Jackson at New Orleans, additional luster was added to the already brilliant scroll in Fame's Temple of Honor.

Then came the war for the preservation of the Union, and the recognition of the principles of our Constitution that all men are created free and equal, the days of Lincoln the Emancipator. Not only were blessings of freedom to fall upon the black man, but the Emancipation proclamation offered a ray of hope to thousands of white men who were being forced into a condition worse than that of the slave over whom a favored few lorded, a condition of competition with slave labor, from which they are still slowly recovering.

Again we find the negro offering his all for the Union, his sturdy arms. In the free states his services as a volunteer were rejected. He was told to go home and when he was needed he would be sent for; he was needed comrades, and needed badly ere the conflict was over.

In the early days they scorned them
And with many a flip and a flout,
Said these battles are the white man's,
And the whites will fight them out.
Up the hills they fought and faltered,
In the vales they strove and bled,
While their ears still heard the thunder
Of the foes' advancing tread.

Then distress fell on the Nation, McClellan had failed to take Richmond; the campaign on the peninsula had failed ingloriously; another call was made for 60,000 men; conscription must be resorted to in some places; prejudice against the negro as a soldier began to disappear in proportion to the appearance of the white man's chance of being drafted, and it was generally the "stay-at-homes" anyhow in those days, as in the present, who have scruples as to who shall face the bullets. The fighting man felt as Private Miles O'Reilly, who held forth as follows:

Some say it is a burning shame,
To make the negro fight,
And that the trade of being killed,
Belongs but to the white.
But as for me upon me soul,
So liberal are we here,
I'll let him be murdered in place of myself,
On every day of the year.
On every day of the year, boys,
And every hour of the day,
The right to be killed I'll divide with him,
And never a word will I say.
So hear me all boys, darlings,
And don't think I'm giving you chaff,
The right to be killed, I'll divide with him,
And give him the largest half.

During these anxious moments the call was made for negro soldiers, and your father and mine gladly answered the call. No necessity of drafting them; they were glad to volunteer to defend the very country that had treated them with insult, degradation and slavery, and from the inroads and ravages of a vindictive foe, knowing full well that no poet would ever sing their fame, nor school-children lining the approaches to triumphal arches, chant their unrecorded heroism.

Despised and persecuted, scoffed at by friend and foe, given half-pay by the government for which they fought, and no quarters by the enemy if captured, they went forth determined to

Let the whole Nation see,
If they were fit to be
Free, in this land, or bound
Down like the whining hound.
Bound with red stripes of pain,
In their old chains again.

See them at Port Hudson, charging against unsurmountable difficulties. Look at the determination to do or die that shows in the movement of that sturdy black column. Hear Color-Sergeant Anselmas Planciancois, as he salutes and says to his Colonel, "Sir, I will bring these colors back to you in honor, or, report to God the reason why." At evening, only a remnant comes back; the brave color-sergeant and many of his fellows have reported to their God.

Change the scene to Wagners' blazing crest. Behold Shaw and his gallant 54th Massachusetts, as they mount the fiery slope, and Sergeant Carney places the flag they all love, firmly on the ramparts. A whirlwind of destruction is poured on the devoted blacks with a swiftness of lightning. What fighting! What carnage! Hand to hand, and breast to breast they give their all for their country; the brave Shaw and hundreds of his followers are, as the poet says, saluted by immortality. Flesh and blood cannot withstand the iron hail, but in the language of the brave Sergeant Carney, who is wounded and comes back on one knee bearing the colors of the nation, "the old flag never touched the ground." Again, Comrades, behold them at New Market Heights! General Butler, who had been severely criticised for organizing negro regiments in the early days of the war, here determined that, before his traducers, their valor should be shown. Pointing to the strong works of the enemy, he said, "Those works must be taken by the weight of your column; not a shot must be fired." It is early morning; the sun is just rising as the devoted column of black troops start upon the task that must try the metal within them. The head of the column litterally melts before the hail of shot and shell; the flags of the leading regiments go down, but strong black arms seize them and continue the advance, now, with a shout that sounds above the roar of the artillery, they go over the works heretofore deemed impregnable.

Olustee, Nashville, Milliken Bend, and Petersburg know of their glorious efforts. With Foster at Appomattox, entering Richmond with Weitzel; firing the last shot of the war at Palmetto Ranch, Texas. Fighting at Boynton Mills, after peace had been declared, their desperate efforts there proved a useless sacrifice, yet they were acknowledged throughout the army of the Union as men and brothers. Then when the assassin's hand had stricken the noblest character of the war, President Lincoln, a negro regiment in tears, guarded his remains, and formed a part of the escort that escorted his remains from the White House. To-day, by the grace of God, and the necessities of war, we are free men. Eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty, the heritage left us by our fathers; you have proven yourselves, Comrades, worthy descendants of your sires, and when anarchy raises its head in the land to such an extent as to call forth a universal protest, you will be found willing and ready, as in the past, to guard with the same vigilance the liberties and boundaries of our common country, for which our farthers fought first to liberate and lastly to perpetuate.

May God hasten the day when the principles for which they fought may be the common heritage of all who dwell beneath Old Glory, and there shall be no North, no South, no East, no West no black, no white, but all members of one family worthy of the greatest title of the Twentieth century, all American Citizens.

Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan Camp (Brooklyn).

Presentation of Colors.—The Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan Camp, No. 82 United Spanish War Veterans, Department of New York, request the presence of yourself and lady at a Grand Military Ball, Presentation of Colors, and Banquet. 47th Regiment N. Y. N. G. Armory, Saturday Evening, November 5, 1910, Marcy Avenue and Heywood Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

West Point Camp No. 85 (West Point).

Grand Army Banquet.—An outburst of patriotism was witnessed at the "Point" Monday night, December 2, 1911.

Extracts from the following "press notice" are taken: "Members of West Point Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, assem-

bled at the south gate and to the stirring strains of martial music, provided by the Highland Falls fife, drum and bugle corps, and colors flying to the breeze, marched to the headquarters of Ryder Post, G. A. R., and were met by a squad of the old warriors who presented to them the freedom of the Post. This stirring scene — the meeting of the veterans of that harrowing conflict of half a century ago, which is renowned as being not only the most bloody, but most fiercely-fought contest in history — and the veterans of our last war of thirteen years ago — was witnessed by many hundreds of citizens, who were induced to leave the warmth of their firesides by the martial strains wafted on the cold night air. Comrade Steen, on behalf of Ryder Post, delivered the address of welcome. He said in part, that it gave him great pleasure to have the honor of welcoming the Comrades of the Spanish War to Ryder Post. As soldiers who fought under the same flag, though at different periods in the world's history, they were drawn together by ties of comradship which were strongest perhaps in the army than elsewhere, and hoped this same feeling of comradship would animate the brethern of both organizations until the day inevitably arrived when the last old soldier was laid away. Mr. Steen then detailed the history of the Stars and Stripes, from the time when the first flag was made by Betsy Ross, under directions from Washington, when it contained only thirteen stars, up to the present time, it now contained forty-six.

Mr. Steen then, in terms of praise, introduced Dr. E. S. Travers, Chaplain of the U. S. Military Academy.

Dr. Travers, who was received with cheers, said he appreciated the remarks of the presiding officer. He complimented the Civil War Veterans on the thoroughness of their arrangements for the reception of their brothers-in-arms, and said he deemed it a high honor to be invited to address the old and young defenders of the flag. The G. A. R. had for forty years represented the true patriotism of the United States Army, but year after year saw their ranks diminish. Slowly, but surely, they were fading away. But is was in the nature of things, until the time arrived when their brothers of the Spanish War will succeed to the honored station made vacant by the honorable retreat of their old Com-

rades. But one consolation he would guarantee to the old warriors — their graves would be kept green and flower-bedecked and their memories would not be allowed to die.

Comrade Rheude thanked the old veterans on behalf of West Point Camp, for the hearty welcome accorded them and in the name of the Camp tendered them a cordial invitation to attend the installation of officers to be held at the first meeting in January, 1912, and promised that every thing would be done to make the occasion a joyous one for the old soldiers. They would not ask them to walk to the Point on that night. Conveyances would be provided to take them up and back. Several selections of national airs, rendered in first class style by the Highland Falls Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps brought the entertainment to a close.

Colonel John G. Butler Camp No. 86 (Syracuse)

Ladies Auxiliary.—Here is a notice of another Camp that has entered upon the troublesome sea of matrimony; the notice in question emanates from the Syracuse Post-Standard, under date of January 3, 1912, and is as follows:

"Clara Ward Auxiliary of the United Spanish War Veterans, was organized last night, when its officers were installed in Smith Hall by State Secretary Ball, and State Aide Levis of Rochester. The ceremony was in conjunction with an installation by Colonel John G. Butler Camp No. 86, United Spanish War Veterans.

Another "press notice" containes this item of news: The Camp will take up the matter of the Veteran Relief Fund with the city officers after the first of January, 1912. The Camp will then be in better condition to look to the welfare of the sick and needy Comrades and their dependents. Application has been made in legal form for an appropriation of $5,000 from the city government, as provided by the State laws. They will need every cent of this money to get ready and begin housekeeping.

Philippine Camp No. 87 (New York City).

Charity.—Drawing for a $20 gold piece, for the benefit of William J. Sterling, a Dewey and Philippine veteran who is partly blind. Drawing to take place at the next regular Camp meeting, August 15, 1911. Tickets 25 cents.

General Joseph Wheeler Camp No. 89 (New York City).

Installation Ceremony.—Grand Annual Ball and Installation of the Gen. Joe. Wheeler Camp No. 89, United Spanish War Veterans, will be held at Commonwealth Hall, 2,005 Amsterdam Avenue, Tuesday evening, January 10, 1911. All military guests are requested to appear in uniform.

Admiral William P. Potter Camp No. 90 (Whitehall).

Concert.—A concert and ball by the Admiral William P. Potter Camp No. 90, U. S. W. V., at Armory of Company I, Friday evening, October 27, 1911. Music by Pond's Orchestra — 10 pieces.

Abraham Lincoln Camp No. 91 (New York City).

Military and Civic Ball.—First Grand Annual Military and Civic ball, Abraham Lincoln Camp No. 91 — Police and Fire Department Camp, United Spanish War Veterans. To be held Tuesday evening, April 16, 1912, at the Amsterdam Opera House, Forty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue, New York City. Music by Hayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band. Proceeds to establish an immediate Relief Fund for members of the Camp and their families in case of sickness, serious injury or death.

It will be noted that only about 54 per cent. of the total number of Camps are represented in the foregoing list; the other 46 per cent. which appear to be disfranchised are possibly taking a Rip Van Winkle sleep, and have not woke up yet. In the soldiers' nomenclature they have "gone to sleep on post," and should wake up before the Officer of the Day appears on his regular rounds.

An alert sentinel is always prepared to halt the officer of the day, and demand the countersign before he submits to the order of "turning over his instructions," and gain the reputation of a "good soldier," but, if he is caught "napping" while on guard in the presence of the enemy, what would you think of such a man? Would he pass muster, and retain the confidence of his comrades who trusted to his guardianship during hours of insecurity? The great Washington did not think so when he mistrusted unpatriotic aliens, and warned his subordinates on a

memorable occasion to "put none but Americans on guard to-night."

Well did he understand that the American patriot possessed the devotion and love of country to maintain a sleepless vigilance while entrusted with such a sacred duty. Brevity may be the soul of wit, and when applied to history may subserve a useful purpose, but in order to be witty along such lines, it will not do to imitate the merchant whose ideas of business methods were so deficient as to write an "ad" which read "XYZ-Nuff Ced" had it printed in small italic type at the center of a full-page advertisement sheet. Such attempts at wit are rather a costly experiment. My purpose in writing these notes, which are based upon sufficient variety and spice of life to satisfy anybody not gifted with an abnormal appetite, is to show the multiplicity of ways and means a camp can be brought before the attention of the public, and thereby promote its popularity. Such methods, it must be claimed, are essential to popularize, strengthen and stimulate the growth of the order. With this collection of methods before the eye, camps can readily make selections that are most compatible to their environments and resources. Often when one enterprise fails they can give another a trial, and so on to the end of the chapter. Much is generally gained by a liberal use of "printer's ink," and no one understands this so well as the business-man, who takes this means to circumvent his competitor. Anybody who has run through the gamut of experience knows this. It was the acknowledged secret of Barnum (the great show man) success in his peculiar line of business; he never failed to keep the "bill-poster" and his advertising agent busy. A report of this character can be regarded in the light of an innovation, as nothing similar has heretofore been submitted. The introduction of local Camp history is my chief object, but there are some items that can be construed as unimportant and irrelevant, and my excuse for inserting this class of information was to have as many Camps represented in the list as possible.

Of course, with some Camps there was a wealth of material to select from, and with others there was a dearth of subject matter; under such circumstances I could only regulate my selection to conform with variety and what could be considered the most important feature of Camp history.

Good and Welfare of the Order.

Your Department Historian has not failed to contribute his quota towards promoting the interest of the Order. The opportunity to assist legislation along State and National lines has been introduced, and he has not been backward in taking an active part.

When the Dependent Widows' Pension bill was up before Congress he addressed the following letter to the Hon. John E. Andrus, M. C., of this district:

Sir:— If not inconsistent with any preconceived views on the subject, a large number of your constituents of this congressional district, who represent that patriotic element of society, known as the United Spanish War Veterans, would appreciate your support and vote in favor of the Crago Bill,— No 17470, when it comes up in the House of Representatives for consideration. A clause in the bill provides for a monthly pension of twelve ($12) dollars and two ($2) dollars extra for each minor child under sixteen years of age, of widows and orphans of the Spanish War Veterans. The amount is not excessive, yet is would carry relief to a class of widows who should be recognized and compensated for the self-sacrifice which stands to their credit. Your valuable co-operation in this matter is urgently requested in getting the bill reported out of committee and passed; if possible, during this session of Congress. Any effort on your part will be appreciated with thanks by many who will regard it as a debt of gratitude."

In response to this appeal I received the following reply:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., *March* 23, 1912.

Mr. William O. Bailey,
317 N. Seventh Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Dear Sir:— Your favor of recent date in relation to House bill No. 17470, received, I will be glad to look into this matter and do what I can to bring about the desired results.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. E. ANDRUS.

(A copy of this letter was forwarded to National Headquarters for information and file.)

In response to an urgent appeal received from Past Department Commander C. A. Simmons, Albany, N. Y., under date of March 22, 1912, relative to immediate and prompt action in favor of bill No. 614, introduced by Assemblyman Dean Nelson, entitled "An act to confer a medal on veterans of the Spanish-American War," and appropriating the sum of $4,000 for the furnishing of medals to men from this State who saw service in the Spanish-American War, which was then before the Senate Finance Committee, and awaited some expression of favorable sentiment to have it reported out of committee. My action in this matter was to promptly address letters, inclosing a verbatim copy of Adjutant-General William E. Verbeck's letter, addressed to the Hon. James J. Frawley, Senate Chamber, endorsing the bill, to the five camp commanders of Westchester county, strongly urging their co-operation. I have learned that this bill was subsequently passed, and is now a law on the Statutes.

(Verbatim copies of my letter in this matter were forwarded to the Department Adjutant for information and file, and were duly acknowledged.)

The following preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted by William R. Carmer Camp No. 8, May 9, 1912, and published in the Mount Vernon Argus, under date of May 13, 1912, were prepared by myself.

Preamble and Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Colonel John Jacob Astor, and Major Archibald Willingham Butt, by William R. Carmer Camp No. 8, United Spanish War Veterans, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 9, 1912.

Whereas, Pursuant to a time-honored custom, recognized by all civilized nations, to indicate in an appropriate manner their respect and honor to the memory of those who have, through a patriotic or chivalric impulse, distinguished themselves in the hour of death, and, inasmuch as Colonel John Jacob Astor, and Major Archibald Willingham Butt, with others, met their fate in this valorous manner on April 15, 1912, when the White Star steamship "Titanic" was wrecked by an iceburg, and sunk to an ocean grave, and

Whereas, These two heroic men participated as volunteers, in the United States service, during the war with Spain, they can therefore be classified as Spanish War Veterans, be it then

Resolved, That this camp goes upon record with an expression of intensified admiration of the manly attributes of character manifested by these two fellow comrades, who so nobly sacrificed their lives in showing preference to women and children in the hour of danger, and furthermore be it

Resolved, That in recognition of such exceptional abnegation, evidence of sublime heroism, and praiseworthy valor, the names of these comrades should be glorified and handed down to posterity with profound reverence, and we bear testimony to their characters as an exemplification of that great sentiment which reads:

"Greater love hath no man than that he lay down his life for his friend," and further be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of William R. Carmer Camp No. 8, United Spanish War Veterans and that a copy thereof be furnished the press for publication.

Recommendations.

In view of the fact that too much honor cannot be bestowed upon comrades of this character, I would recommend that, in recognition of such exceptional evidence of valor that, this encampment take up these resolutions and endorse them in a manner commensurate with the occasion.

Special Historical Report.

In compliance with instructions and directions from the Commander-in-Chief (through the Department Commander), I submitted a special historical report, February 13, 1912 covering an outline of the historical features of the Signal Corps of the Army, during the war with Spain, giving sufficient data to form a fair estimate of the importance of this branch of the service during this brief conflict.

This report was acknowledged by the Commander-in-Chief (through the Department Adjutant) with thanks.

With an acknowledment of my thanks to the Departmnet Commander for his confidence and good will, and his friendly and fraternal assistance during my term of office, I will proceed to close this voluminous report.

Respectfully submitted,

William O. Bailey,

Department Historian, United Spanish War Veterans.

Under directions from Department Commander Bernhardt Wall, dated December 13, 1911, I have been instructed to prepare for your consideration a brief Life Sketch, with appropriate resolutions pertaining to the record of S. H. Mildenberg, commander of John E. Bendix Post No. 402, and Past-Commander of Wadsworth Post No. 4, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, who was active in extending succor and encouragements to distressed comrades when en route homeward from convalescent camps in the South, at the close of the war with Spain. In extending my research and investigation in order to bring out the most salient features of this case, I have, perhaps, not been very thorough and exhaustive, but feel that sufficient facts are furnished to make the case fairly understood. I have prepared preamble and resolutions to accompany this report, which, I trust, will meet with your approbation.

William O. Bailey,

Department Historian, United Spanish War Veterans.

Report on Commander S. H. Mildenberg.

It is not generally known that living in Brooklyn, N. Y., to-day, carrying the weight of sixty-seven winters, a stanch friend of this organization and humanity can be found, whose personal and military record, the subject of this sketch, should go down in history as a just tribute to one whose activities at the close of the Spanish-American war places his name in the front rank of those who work for the interest of suffering humanity, and is justly entitled to be regarded as the "soldier's friend."

His name is S. H. Mildenberg, Commander of John E. Bendix Post No. 402, and Past-Commander of Wadsworth Post No. 4, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic.

He was born in the city of New York, June 1, 1845. He lived at home with his parents until the year 1858, when his father died, and he left New York city, and went to the Pacific Coast, and developed those hardy characteristics so common among frontiersmen and pioneers of the West. In 1863, he was living in Virginia City, Nevada Territory. The War of the Rebellion had then been in progress about two years, and, in response to a call for troops, he assisted in raising the celebrated "California 100" that took such an active part in the Rebellion.

Nevada at that time, was being rapidly populated by crowds of adventurers in consequence of the discovery of the "Comstock Lode" gold and silver mines.

Congress organized the western part of Utah into a new territory, called Nevada. James W. Nye, of New York, was appointed governor of this new territory.

The progress of the war in the East had drawn all Mr. Mildenberg's friends and schoolmates into the army, and he could not resist the call to duty, so he applied to the Governor to obtain permission to raise a command to represent the new territory of Nevada in the army. The President on application of Governor Nye ordered that it should be a regiment.

Upon receiving authority, through the Governor, he proceeded to organize the First Regiment, Nevada Volunteers.

In consideration of the fact that he was too young (only 18), he requested Colonel Daniel E. Hungerford, who had just returned from the seat of war, to accept the Colonelcy of the Regiment, whereupon Mr. Mildenberg was designated as Lieutenant Colonel, after having been made Captain of Company "B," First Nevada Volunteers. The fact that the population was a busy one, and common laborers commanding $10 per day wages, made it very difficult to fill the ranks. The First Battalion was organized at Fort Churchill, Nevada Territory, was equipped for Indian service, and after about six months' service was ordered to the Mexican frontier in Arizona. As Mr. Mildenberg had entered the service to take part in the real war then pending, he

seriously objected to these Indian campaigns, resigned his commission, and returned East with intentions of joining the Northern Army. He arrived in New York city with papers which would put him in a position for appointment in some New York regiment. General E. O. C. Ord's relations with the California Department resulted in an arrangement for Mr. Mildenberg's appointment as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of that General.

On his journey east Mr. Mildenberg had brought the family of General Ord from the Pacific coast to New York at the request of General Wright, Department Commander.

While waiting for assignment to active service he had no connections in New York of sufficient influence with Governor Morgan, then Governor of the State, to obtain his appointment promptly.

About this time General Grant crossed the Rapidan in the Wilderness campaign, and the government was organizing regiments in the several States to reinforce the armies around Northern Virginia and Washington; he then immediately enlisted as a private at the first regimental rendezvous he could find, and became a member of the 102d New York Infantry; this was in the summer of 1864, and General Grant had crossed the Rapidan on the 4th of May. These troops were organized for defense of the North during flank movements of General Grant against Richmond. The service was considered honorable and no bounties paid. When the Cuban War of Libertas, 1894, broke out, Mr. Mildenberg was living in Brooklyn, which has been his home for forty years. He was on terms of intimacy with Cubans residing in Brooklyn, and took a a great interest in the contest, and in that connection had formed the acquaintance of DePalma, who was the chief of the junta, and who organized the several expeditions which left our shores with volunteers and supplies for the Cubans in the field.

During one of Mr. Mildenberg's visits to Europe, prior to this time, he had obtained the secret of bullet-proof cloth, which had not very long before that time been invented by an Austrian officer. He proposed to DePalma a plan of his own invention, which would have been of extraordinary value to the Cuban soldier operating in the way that they were — namely, a folding

shield of bullet-proof cloth, which the Cubans could use when making sudden dashes on the Spanish forces. He offered the Cubans the use of his invention, and the right to use the cloth, in so far as he controlled, absolutely free of cost, and offered to go to Cuba and put the system in operation, which could have been done at very little cost. As his process would enable the Cubans to make the felt in the field out of horse and cows' hair, this proposal was under consideration by the junta in New York when the Maine was blown up and the crisis came.

He made application to the Governor of New York in 1898, at the outbreak of the war with Spain, for a commission in some New York regiment; it was feasible under conditions laid down by the General Government at the time. This, of course, fell through, as the General Government took the various regiments of the States as units, and made the Army national at once. During the brief campaign around Santiago great numbers of our soldiers were stricken, not only on the field of Cuba, but in our various camps in the States, where the troops were being whipped into service, and as the summer advanced many soldiers found their way North convalescent, and the newspapers recorded every day the finding of men in uniform on our streets overcome, and hurried to the hospitals for attention. He began his rescue work about this time, and began by picking up an unfortunate soldier who had fallen helpless to the sidewalk, and making arrangements for his care and attention. This kind act gave his mind such a serious jolt that he immediately, that afternoon, took action to bring about a conference of a number of gentlemen of the board of trade, where he had his office, and formulated a call for assistance from citizens of New York, to meet in the hall of the board of trade, 203 Broadway, to devise ways and means to carry on this "rescue work" which demanded organized attention.

In July, 1898, the newspapers contained full descriptions of casualties to uniformed soldiers picked up on the streets of New York and cared for by benevolent institutions.

As the heat of the summer progressed throughout the months of July, August and early part of September, conditions rapidly

grew worse, as the Government was then engaged in mustering-out of service the thousands of soldiers who had been detained in convalescent camps at Chickamauga, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, where the Woman's National War Relief Association had already done some commendable work along these lines, and other points in the South, the Soldiers' Comfort Committee soon found ample work to keep them busy. They conducted this rescue work by posting one or more of their representatives at the railroad depots in New York city and Jersey City; at the docks where coastwise steamers landed, and at the Army Building on Whitehall street. A large central receiving station was established on East 18th street, consisting of an entire building secured from the Salvation Army, for which Miss Helen Gould assumed the responsibility for rent and other contingent expenses.

The hospitals were provided with beds, abundance of supplies of new clothing, other conveniences, and a complete kitchen and dining-room accommodations, in addition to food and luxuries that the most exacting appetite could demand. They included within their organization all the physicians, professional nurses and attendants that could be brought under their influence. The Red Cross Society cheerfully assisted and contributed, through the influence of Mr. Dodge, large quantities of such conveniences as bedding, clothing, medical supplies, etc.

Mr. Mildenberg dropped his own business entirely and opened correspondence with a number of persons of great prominence in the community, soliciting their aid, which was accorded with the utmost promptness and alacrity. When the people began to understand what was required of them they came in great crowds to the chamber of commerce of the board of trade, and offered money and volunteered their personal services in any capacity whereby they could become useful.

Among others whose interest was aroused by Mr. Mildenberg was Miss Helen Gould, who sent Dr. Ernest Gallant to represent her in any way that he could be of service. The doctor conveyed a letter from Miss Gould to Mr. Mildenberg, inclosing a check for $1,000, with a statement that she would remit $250 per week thenceforward as long as there should be any need for funds.

As the Soldiers' Comfort Committee gained experience, their organization was so thoroughly perfected that not a solitary case that demanded assistance was permitted to escape. Men of independent means not only contributed funds, but they cheerfully volunteered their services, and took positions at the numerous railroad terminals and steamship docks and remained on duty many hours each day awaiting arrivals.

In the latter days of August, 1898, notices like this appeared in the newspapers: "President McKinley. It is your highest present duty to see that there is no unnecessary deaths in the camps of soldiers."

Another newspaper notice read: "Why not muster out the sufferers and send to their homes at once?" This pressure appeared to produce results, and as the men were mustered out of service in their weakened and semi-helpless condition, and, in passing through New York city, many who would have dropped by the wayside were tenderly cared for until they recovered sufficient strength to continue their travels in the direction of their homes.

In my examination of the files of the daily newspapers for 1898, on hand at the newspaper room of the New York Public Library, I have verified these statements by the published reports, and what I have written can be accepted in the light of historical facts.

In view of such statements, does it not seem fortunate that the "Boys in Blue" possessed such a friend as Mr. Mildenberg, to arouse such interest and enthusiasm at a time when it was such a direful necessity?

This Soldiers' Comfort Committee continued to carry on its merciful work as long as there was a vestige of necessity for its existence, when it was disbanded, but the memory remains, and it is quite possible that if an organization of this kind could work so effectually in the interest of the soldier, then why should not a permanent organization do correspondingly good work, which speedily led to the organization of the American-Spanish War Veterans, and other similar orders, which eventually consolidated under one grand organization commonly and now known as the United Spanish War Veterans?

In this connection I have prepared a preamble and set of resolutions, which I trust will receive your hearty support.

WM. O. BAILEY,
Department Historian.

REPORT ON U. S. BATTLESHIP MAINE.

[*On account of the connection with the ill-fated man-of-war of men hailing from our State, and the patriotic labors of our citizens in raising the ship and giving honorable burial to the remains of her crew and herself, caused the Department Commander to assign to the Department Historian the duty of gathering such facts as would show that citizens of our State were in the forefront of thirteen years of patriotic activity.*— Ed.]

With many minds it is difficult to imagine that the Maine catastrophe was not a direct cause for the precipitation of the Spanish-American War, but the facts in the case are at variance with such misleading ideas.

The battle-cry, "Remember the Maine," which gained such widespread currency at the outbreak of the war, did, undoubtedly, work up a spirit of retaliation and engender resentment in the minds of many patriots, and possibly was an incentive to arouse and inspire those combative qualities among men-of-war aboard the naval squadrons when Admiral Cervera made a futile attempt to escape from his "bottled up" position in Santiago harbor, but the provocation for war, happily, can be traced to other and more reasonable causes.

When we go to the fountain head for our facts, we find that this dreadful disaster was not even a factor — notwithstanding a popular sentiment to the contrary — in the necessity for a declaration of war between the two nations.

There never has been adduced a vestige of evidence that the Spanish government or any Spaniard had a hand in this dastardly affair. If the charge was credited it would imply that we went to war on unsubstantial grounds, which is clearly not the case. The annual Presidential messages emanating from Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley, anterior to the declaration of war, go to prove that a war with Spain was inevitable and irresistible, and President McKinley's special messages to Congress, two months subsequent to the Maine disaster, set forth with categorical distinctness his reasons for congressional authority to intervene in

Cuba,— the loss of the Maine was hardly mentioned. Historical data demonstrates that it did not figure in the act of Congress or in the diplomatic negotiations at the time.

This unprecedented event is without a parallel in the annals of international warfare; it is without a corresponding example for purposes of comparison or analysis; it is without any compensating causes for the extraordinary sacrifice of human life, except that it excited sensations of distrust in the public mind, had a tendency to unite all contending factions, overthrow all expectations of the anti-war party, and stimulate action looking toward a decision for, as is generally known, the crisis immediately followed.

It is not a profitable occupation to wade through a mass of doubtful material and then find that you have only sacrificed your time without a recompense; such is frequently the result of indefatigable research, but when you do discover something which can be accepted as indubitable authority the labor of research is at once rewarded. You can "quote" with a rapacious eagerness, and rest assured that your time and labor is not misapplied.

In this instance I find nothing better and more conclusive than the words of Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee (Commander of the ill-fated man-of-war) himself. I reproduce them as printed in the New York Herald, under date of February 13, 1910. The article reads in part:

"The story of the Maine begins at a time when the beautiful island of Cuba had long been racked by rebellion. The methods of warfare were those of waiting tactics, which gave promise of indefinite strife and suffering. Logically, Spain had already lost the island. The Cubans were starving or dying from disease by the hundreds of thousands. Thousands of Cubans had taken refuge on our shores, where they agitated for succor for their cause and their countrymen. Our territory was made the base for insurgent expeditions, to our great disturbance, vexation and expense. When these expeditions were successful in getting away they were rarely intercepted by the Spaniards.

"Havana is only eighty-four miles from Key West. Naturally many vexations incidents arose to excite the people of the United States and Spain. The sore spot was kept open by friction and

by the picture of continuing suffering and death. Americans in Cuba felt unsafe and urged the presence at Havana of an American war vessel to give them protection and asylum if need be. A riot in Havana impelled them to stronger demands.

"No American war vessel had visited Cuban waters in the previous three years. Spain argued against warship visitation, though international usage did not forbid it. The United States moved slowly, but finally, as a precaution, sent the battleship Maine, under my command, to Key West, so as to be in easy supporting distance. The Maine arrived at Key West on December 15, 1897, just two months before her destruction. There she was in daily communication with General Fitzhugh Lee, the American Consul-General at Havana. At length Rear Admiral Sicard's squadron from the North arrived off Key West and was joined by the Maine.

"The next day, January 24, 1898, the squadron with the Maine in company, steamed to Tortugas, where it anchored about six o'clock in the evening. At half-past nine a destroyer arrived from Key West with orders for Admiral Sicard to send the Maine to Havana. At eleven o'clock the Maine was under way and shaping her course for her destination. She was ordered to make a friendly visit for the protection of American citizens and to afford them asylum if necessary. She had no further orders. The Maine arrived off Havana early the following morning. She spent some time outside in putting on a port appearance. Then she hoisted her colors, made signal for a pilot and stood for the entrance of the harbor. An official Spanish pilot boarded her, piloted her in and took her to a government mooring buoy that was rarely used. Contrary to widespread belief, she never left that buoy, but carried it down with her when she sank.

"Then followed the strict observance of international etiquette all universally prescribed and well understood. Each side saluted the flag of the other, the Maine leading, and various official visits were exchanged with the usual formalities.

"Thus the visit of the Maine, though not desired, was accepted, and constructively she was under the protection of the Spanish government in that port. Many visitors went on board, both Spanish and Cuban. All were courteously received, but all were

kept under unobtrusive observation. While Spanish officials gave the officers of the Maine every formal courtesy of official etiquette, there was no social reciprocity.

"That our visit was distasteful to the populace we never doubted, but no discourtesy was offered, unless we cite the distribution of a fiery circular by some person or persons unknown. To all appearance there was no real need to fear the final result. The attitude of the Maine's officers was friendly."

Since the commander of the Maine was aboard ship at the moment when the catastrophe happened, there can be no better authority than his straightforward, unadorned narrative descriptive of the harrowing event. I therefore continue to quote from what Rear Admiral Sigsbee has written:

"The fate of the Maine was decided on February 15, 1898. In the daylight hours of that day there was no incident of special importance. Some visitors of both sexes were on board in the afternoon. The easterly breeze died out at sundown and the Maine swung with her head to the northwest, a quite uncommon position. Night came on dark, sultry, overcast, ominous. Quiet reigned over the harbor.

"Of all the complement of the Maine only four junior officers were out of the ship, and that complement numbered 26 officers and 328 men. At nine o'clock the crew turned in, except a quarter watch which was distributed variously about the upper deck. Some of the officers were in their staterooms, or in the messrooms below. Others were loitering about on the upper deck, well aft. Wainwright and Naval Cadet Holden were in my office in the after superstructure. I was sitting at a table in my cabin, in the same superstructure.

"At this point I venture to quote briefly from my earlier narrative:

"'At taps (turn in and keep quiet), ten minutes after nine o'clock, I laid down my pen to listen to the notes of the bugle, which were singularly beautiful in the oppressive stillness of the night. The marine bugler, Newton, who was rather given to fanciful effects, was evidently doing his best. During the pauses the echoes floated back to the ship with marked distinctness, repeating the strains of the bugle fully and precisely. A half-hour later Newton was dead.

"'I had just enclosed in its envelope a letter that I had written to my family — then the explosion came.

"'The time was twenty minutes to ten. There was a racking jar of the ship as she keeled to port and tipped by the head. I thought she would capsize. This was accompanied by a roar of great volume and followed by the clash and grinding of tortured and falling metal. The light went out, then there were only blackness and silence where I sat. From outside the ship a great geyser of flame and dense dark smoke was seen to ascend from the forward half of the hull, carrying with it a vast number of fiery missiles. That half of the ship rose bodily and then plunged beneath the water. The smoke rolled out into an overhanging canopy, partly obscuring the ship, and then gradually cleared away. That spectacle of the ruined Maine gave way to suffering and death.

"'The forward half of the vessel was left a torn and twisted mass of confused metal, beyond all hope of restitution except by rebuilding. There was a broadcast disintegration with appalling suggestion of loss of life. Space forbids the stories of hairbreadth escapes and the details of the work done. Let it suffice to say that fire started in the immense mass of debris piled up amidships, from which small shell were projected till half-past one in the morning, also that the two remaining boats were despatched to save the wounded who had been blown into the water. Boats from other ships helped. When the Maine's hull was virtually submerged she was abandoned by the few people left on board, all going to an American merchant steamer, the City of Washington, lying near. I myself was one of the party. The wounded were on board that vessel and the Spanish man-of-war Alfonso XII, whence they were sent to a Spanish hospital the next day.'

"About half an hour after the explosion my first cable despatch was sent to the Navy Department from the steamer City of Washington. Its recommendation that public opinion should be suspended had precisely the effect that I intended. It had much influence in allaying public excitement and restraining immediate aggressive action at home.

"War was made inevitable, but the United States was not ready. Day by day bodies were recovered from the harbor and

the wreck so it was some days before full statistics of the dead could be gathered. The sorrowful final result was 260 men killed, including two officers. Of the crew only sixteen men were wholly uninjured, while many were shockingly wounded. At first the dead were buried in the beautiful Colon Cemetery at Havana, but later bodies were sent to Key West. The first nineteen bodies were buried at Havana by the Spanish authorities, at their own request, as an expression of sympathy on their part. Many Spanish organizations, civil, military and naval, sent floral emblems. All bodies, as recovered thereafter, were examined for identification by Chaplain Chidwick, of the Maine, and by him attended at the grave with office for the dead. Few, if any, can have remained there.

"Twelve years have now passed since the loss of the Maine. In that time any undiscovered bodies must have dissolved in those warm tropical waters.

"Some embarrassing incidents arose. First, the Spanish Admiral, with remarkable misconception of his rights, undertook to dictate when I could or could not visit the wreck. It was also attempted to compel a joint American and Spanish investigation. Both contentions were argued away, but to the Spaniards was offered every opportunity for an independent inquiry. Separate courts of inquiry were convened accordingly. The investigation of the American court was incomparably the more searching and exhaustive. Especially was the responsibility of the Maine's people made the subject of inquiry in every direction. The records of the court, in full, are published in a public document of 293 pages.

"The Spanish report of their very hasty inquiry is largely argumentative and seemingly fails to entertain the possibility of Spanish responsibility of any nature. The American court gave its opinion that the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines. The Spanish report held, argumentatively, that the Maine must have been destroyed by an explosion that was initiated within the vessel.

"Congress and the American people withheld action until the report of the American court was made public, but thereafter

events moved rapidly. The enthusiasm of the country was boundless. Parties, sections and creeds came together in patriotic fervor and united for war with Spain and the independence of Cuba. By a resolution of Congress approved April 29, 1898, Spanish withdrawal from Cuba was demanded. On April 21st, the movement of our warships began, and war was on.

"On some sides, at present, we find the opinion that we owe Spain further investigation, to be made by ourselves, into the cause of the Maine's destruction. Such opinions lose sight of the weeks of perfectly ordered and searching investigation already made by ourselves and the volume of sworn testimony already published and available to all. During the entire war with Spain that country was in exclusive possession of the wreck of the Maine. A few experts and a few divers only were needed for a further Spanish inquiry. The port of Havana was blockaded, so time must have hung heavily on the many experts that were available. I should be glad to have Spain accorded any further opportunity for investigation on her own part, but I quite fail to see that we owe another investigation to be made by ourselves. Formerly many disputed the possibility of the Maine having been destroyed as stated in the opinion of the American court. Now, we can cite losses of Russian and Japanese ships under conditions that confirm the soundness of the American view, so we hear but little questioning of the court's opinion that the Maine was destroyed through an initial explosion exterior to the vessel."

This fragmentary sketch would be incomplete without reference to the remarkable experience of the Reverend John P. Chidwick, who, in his official capacity as chaplain of the Maine, was on duty at the moment the fatal explosion occurred. The reverend gentleman enjoys a widespread popularity among the Comrades of the Order, and often on occasions somewhat similar to this, he has in a spirit of benevolence retold the tragic story touched with slight variations, whence the audience would listen attentively with suppressed emotion and sympathetic hearts. It is known that he arose from a bed of sickness to keep his promise and speak upon this occasion, and in his own graphic language, published in the New York Sun, under date of February 21, 1910, I take pleasure in rehearsing his story:

"Father Chidwick, whom Mr. Choate spoke of as the man who 'did such noble service in helping the injured and soothing the dying,' told over again the story of the destruction of the battleship. He carried the story through from the night in the middle of January, 1898, when a despatch boat came riding out to the Atlantic fleet, sending up red and green rockets into the night, which the men took to mean that war was coming. In two hours the Maine was sent off to Havana on an errand of peace. Father Chidwick told of the quietness of the three weeks the battleship lay in the harbor, of the rumor on shore that trouble of a strange sort was coming, and of the way it came. It wanted twenty minutes of 10 o'clock on the 15th day of February, he said, when I finished the office of the day. I reached over to my bookshelf to take down a copy of 'Facts and Fakes about Cuba.' As my hand was about to grasp it, a great noise rang through the ship, and she lurched to one side. My first thought was that we had been taken unawares. We had talked of that in the wardroom, and some of the officers said that if they should fire on us and sink us, we would sink in shallow water, and that we might yet hold the city from the turrets. We thought that they had fired on us, and as I ran out into the night I thought that a stray bullet might pick me off. But amidships forward the ship was one mass of flames. Doing my duty as a Catholic priest, I gave the men absolution. The Captain I saw in his shirt sleeves walking up and down the poop deck coolly giving orders. Then, I think it must have been fifteen minutes after the explosion, some of us went out in a small boat to see if we could pick up some of the men. We found two.

"Father Chidwick said that the stories published four or five days later had it that most of the Maine's complement of officers were ashore at the moment of the disaster. I want to tell you now, he said, and I want you to carry it wherever you go, that only four out of all our officers were absent. The Maine's Chaplain passed over as quickly as he could the dreary things that he had to do on the following days. But he spoke of Jerry Shea in the hospital, who said he'd been thinking how it was that he got out of the wreck. 'I'm thinking, Father,' Jerry told him, that I'm more than a man. I'm an armor piercing shell.' And

of MacSomebody, whom the good sisters took such good care of with their cakes, lemonade and something else, that he said if he got well of his burns he'd die of gout."

Neglect of the Maine.

This feature of the unfortunate battleship's history covers a period of about thirteen years, and, as Admiral Sigsbee touches upon a few interesting incidents in his closing remarks, and assigns cogent reasons why Congress has been so dilatory in this matter, I will continue and conclude his story under this headline:

"In December, 1899, the battleship Texas, then under my command, was sent to Havana to recover the bodies of the Maine's men from Colon Cemetery, and bring them to the United States for final burial in the National Cemetery at Arlington, which is across the Potomac from Washington.

"In co-operation with Chaplain Chidwick the bodies were exhumed, prepared for transport and then embarked on board the Texas. With one hundred and fifty coffins stacked and lashed on her quarter deck, all covered with national ensigns and guarded by sentries, the Texas proceeded on her solemn way. Meeting no other disturbance than passing through a gale she arrived safely at Hampton Roads.

"On December 26th, the coffins were transferred to a special train of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, at Newport News, whence they were taken to Rosslyn, Va., and then by the wagon train to Arlington. On December 28th, the bodies were buried in a single circular plot in the National Cemetery, in which cemetery rest very many of the country's distinguished dead. The service of the dead was conducted by Chaplain Chidwick, the last of the many sad offices that had fallen to his lot in connection with the loss of the Maine. In addition to the usual ceremonies and honors the occasion was marked by the attendance of President McKinley, members of his cabinet and other distinguished citizens. The writer commanded on that occasion.

"The general result of the war with Spain was to increase our territory and commerce and to enormously enlarge our navy and our influence as a world power.

"In the rapid succession of events leading up to this result the destruction of the Maine stands as the exciting and dramatic pivotal incident. Many other occurrences of the war have passed quietly into the pages of general history. In a measure, the same might have been said of the Maine several years ago, but since then our people have shown a decided disposition to regard the loss of the Maine as a landmark of history to be kept in sight.

"Each year has shown the spread of a greater interest and the extension of commemorative movements on the anniversary of that great disaster. Especially are the Spanish War Veterans quick in their interest in everything that relates to the Maine. Although her loss was directly a naval event, I have found that in all activities relating to that event the army and the people of army affiliations, past and present, move even quicker than the navy itself.

"The cry, 'Remember the Maine' is still heard, but it comes now from more hallowed sentiment than formerly. Each year finds more individuals, organizations and publications demanding that the wreck of the Maine be 'raised' or removed. Last season a bill was introduced in Congress for that purpose, and this session we find another bill which has received the advance approval of President Taft. Various methods of dealing with the wreck have been proposed, not all of which are free of personal interest. Doubtless Congress will decide on the method only after careful inquiry into the mechanical conditions that exist. The Sons of Veterans, of whom there are about a quarter of a millior organized in the United States, have adopted a resolution calling for the removal of the wreck from Havana harbor. Finally we find that an association has been organized in the national capital with the single purpose of receiving subscriptions from all over the country to apply to a fund wherewith to erect a commemorative movement to the Maine in that city. Back of that organization are the heads of various patriotic and relief societies, all of whom have shown much interest and have pledged the interest of their organizations. All sections of the country are represented in the dead of the Maine, as in the dead of the Spanish war itself. But no better evidence can be afforded of the gathering interest in the commemoration of the Maine than the space given to her in the press on the anniversary of her destruction."

Raising of the Maine.

As time crept on apace, extending over a period of about eight years, agitation was in progress looking towards the "raising of the Maine"; an undercurrent, but unorganized, expression of popular sentiment was gradually gaining possession of the public mind; it only awaited some organized efforts to emphasize the popular will, and impress Congress with a necessity for undelayed action.

Congressman William Sulzer, who represented the 10th District of New York, at Washington City, had vainly endeavored through special efforts to advance legislation along these lines during these eight years, but for some reasons unknown to himself, and those who were interested in his noble efforts, such bills were retarded in committee, and the congressman, do what he could, was unable to have them reported out. Under such adverse conditions, it was plain that nothing but a public sentiment, thoroughly aroused to the point of efficiency, was essential to accomplish the desired result; hence, at the Sixth Annual Department Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, in session at Oswego, N. Y., August 2–4, 1909, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz;

Whereas, By his unselfish and patriotic devotion to the cause of the American soldier and sailor in war and peace, and by his undespairing sponsorship of legislation for the removal of the hulk of the U. S. S. Maine from Havana harbor, and the recovery of the wreck, the Honorable William Sulzer, member of the National House of Representatives has woven for himself the laurels of the affection and gratitude of all lovers of their country; now therefore be it

Resolved, By the United Spanish War Veterans, of the Department of New York, in encampment duly convened in the City of Oswego, in the State of New York, on the 4th day of August, 1909, that we give expression to the sincere appreciation in which his yeoman's services are held by the Comrades and Shipmates of the martyred dead, buried in the slime and pollution of Havana Harbor, and it is furthermore

Resolved, That the Adjutant of the Department of New York

The Last of the Maine, 5:23 P. M., March 16, 1912.

Photo by Bernhardt Wall.

be, and hereby is, directed to convey this resolution to our esteemed champion, the Honorable William Sulzer.

(Signed) MAURICE SIMMONS,
Department Commander.

Official:

(Signed) Ernest W. Larkin, *Department Adjutant.*

In addition to the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, the Encampment instructed delegates to the approaching National Encampment at Tacoma, Washington, to vote for the adoption of resolutions, to be formulated, requesting National Legislation for "The removal of the bodies of our martyred comrades from Havana Harbor," and that copies of the resolution be forwarded by the National Headquarters to the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Navy and members of the proper committees of Congress, Honorable William Sulzer, member of the House of Representatives, and leading publications of the press. The publication of these resolutions, which was generally taken up by the press of the country, began to show favorable results and the much desired and much sought for popular sentiment began to find itself, as is evidenced by the patriotic editorials published in the Cleveland Leader, two days later, which reads:

"Every now and then something happens to remind the American people that the Maine must be remembered with national doubt and discomfort until the twisted and battered wreck of that historic ship shall have been lifted out of the mud at the bottom of the harbor of Havana. This week, for instance, the New York State Department of Spanish War Veterans, in session at Oswego, adopted a resolution favoring the raising of the Maine by the federal government. The veterans of the war which freed Cuba evidently feel that their country cannot afford to rest passive under the charge repeatedly made in Europe, that America is afraid to settle, for all time, the question whether the Maine was blown up by an internal explosion or wrecked by a mine or torpedo. This dissatisfaction with the course of the national authorities will never cease until the Maine shall have been raised. The attitude of the government has been extremely difficult to justify, because there is a strong practical reason why the wreck

of the Maine should be cleared from the harbor of Havana and because the United States will not permit Cuba to dispose of the hulk which obstructs the chief port of that country. There is also the sentimental consideration that it is unworthy of a great power to let the bones of scores of its seamen lie, uncared for and unhonored, in the ooze at the bottom of a foreign harbor. In the light of such facts it is not surprising that European censors of things American say that this country is afraid to raise the Maine. It is high time that action should be taken, and whatever the cause of the destruction of the ill-fated warship the truth ought to be made plain."

Prior activities which eventually led up to an effective movement, was in progress at scattered points throughout the country, under the supervision of officials at the head of the National Organization of the United Spanish War Veterans.

In order to get down to the foundation of facts, and perfectly understand the various movements afoot to bring this matter strongly within the limelight, I find it necessary to quote from an interesting article recently written by Comrade Edward J. Gihon, Past Commander-in-Chief, United Spanish War Veterans, and published in the Spanish War Review, under date of February, 1912. Extracts from the article read:

"The past administrations of our Order, each of them, put forth every effort to bring about favorable legislation, but without success, owing to the lukewarmness of the National Congress. The first organized effort of our Order was at the 5th National Encampment held at Boston in 1908, when a resolution presented by the Department of New Jersey was adopted. Subsequently, Comrade Charles W. Newton, then Commander-in-Chief, took up the matter with the Washington authorities, and met with the same result as his predecessors. At the Tacoma Convention in 1909, a resolution based on a recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, calling for renewed efforts to bring about the desired legislation, was adopted.

"Following the Convention, several bills were introduced in Congress favoring an appropriation to raise the wreck, and that of Representative Loud, of Michigan, was approved by our Legislative Committee. Early in January, 1910, Past Com-

mander-in-Chief Hale, while on a trip to Havana, Cuba, organized a Camp of Spanish War Veterans; later the Commander-in-Chief (Gihon) and Past Commander-in-Chief Hale were the guests of Havana Camp at the first Memorial services by Spanish War Veterans at the wreck of the Maine. Following the ceremonies the Commander-in-Chief and party were escorted to the President's Palace and received in audience by President Gomez of the Cuban Republic. It is well remembered by those present on that occasion that one of the arguments used by certain American citizens against the raising of the Maine was that the Cuban Republic would not allow it. President Gomez, in his address to the delegation, stated emphatically that the Cuban people did want it raised, and that he hoped we would never again be called upon to pay tribute to the Maine dead in Havana harbor. At a dinner tendered to the guests at Hotel Plaza, and which was attended by American and Cuban officials, every speaker dwelt upon the importance of raising the wreck at once; it was at this dinner also that the idea of using the fighting mast as a monument to the Maine dead in Arlington Cemetery was first advocated by Comrades Clarence C. Marine and A. L. Conway, of Havana Camp.

"Enthusiasm ran so high that the Commander-in-Chief realized that the time was ripe for action, and on his return to the States so informed the Legislation Committee, Past-Commander-in-Chief Ward, Chairman.

"In the meantime Memorial services were held in many Departments, at which resolutions were adopted; among the most prominent of these meetings was that held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, February 13, 1910, under the auspices of the Municipal Council. This meeting was addressed by Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., now Ambassador to St. Petersburg. Resolutions were unanimously adopted calling for the raising of the wreck.

"On February 20th, a great meeting was held in Carnegie Hall, New York, which was addressed by Ex-Ambassador Choate. Strong resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to carry out the vote. On March 6–7–8–9th, the Legislation Committee, comprised of Past Commander-in-Chief Hamilton Ward, of New York, Past Department Commander John Lewis Smith,

of Washington, D. C., Senator Charles Dick and Representative J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio (both Comrades of the U. S. W. V.), with the Commander-in-Chief, met in Washington and interviewed as many of the members of Congress as possible, and became convinced that there would be no opposition to a bill asking for an appropriation to carry on the work of raising the Maine. Following this meeting circulars were sent to every Department in the Order, calling upon the Comrades to hold meetings, adopt resolutions and to use every honorable influence to gain the support of the bill. Later in the same month, the committee appointed at the New York meeting presented their resolutions to the President at Washington, and were assured that legislation would be forthcoming. How well the different Departments performed their obligations and also what can be accomplished by all pulling together is shown by the unanimous vote of Congress making the necessary appropriation to begin the work in Havana harbor." * * *

"In closing, let me say that no single Department, Camp or individual is responsible for the Maine legislation; the credit belongs to the entire organization. It may not be out of place, however, to mention a few facts which helped to bring the matter to a head in 1910. The muster of the Havana Camp by Past Commander-in-Chief Hale, assisted by Captain O'Donnell of Havana, composed of influential American citizens; the splendid ceremony arranged by Captain O'Donnell, held in Havana harbor; the great interest shown by President Gomez and Vice-President Zayas of Cuba; the great meetings held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, and Carnegie Hall, New York; the unselfish work of Past Commander-in-Chief Ward, and his Committee on Legislation; the hundreds of enthusiastic Comrades throughout the country who called meetings, adopted resolutions and interviewed their representatives, and last and probably the most important, the great battle waged unremittingly for several years by Congressman Sulzer of New York, who probably had more to do with the final and material result than any other single member of Congress."

This article of Past Commander-in-Chief Gihon, wherein he gives a retrospective view of the Organization's activities in con-

nection with this great national work; the methods employed to secure favorable legislation; names of prominent members of the Order identified with the movement, and his concluding remarks which consider the question of "credit" from almost every standpoint except the one that certainly did stir up the most enthusiasm and was a tremendous factor in bringing this grand piece of work to a head.

The New York contingent was well to the front in this work. Resolutions at the Oswego Encampment instructing delegates to the Tacoma National Encampment to vote for the adoption of resolutions, to be formulated, requesting national legislation for "The removal of the bodies of our martyred Comrades from Havana harbor," were passed August 4, 1909.

Resolutions of this character, introduced by Commander-in-Chief Charles W. Newton, were passed at the Tacoma Encampment in 1909, without effective results, however, as this organized action simply answered as the "entering wedge," preparing the way for a bill formulated by Representative Loud of Michigan (a Comrade of the Order) and chairman of the naval subcommittee, which was approved by our Legislative Committee, and unanimously decided should be presented in the House of Representatives, as its final passage was firmly assured. About this time Congress was bombarded with legislation of this character; there were five other measures besides the Loud and Sulzer bills before the House, and all were magnanimously withdrawn, including the Sulzer bill, to afford an unobstructed passage for the Loud bill, upon which all forces had been concentrated.

Both branches of Congress were equally stirred up on this great leading question of the day, and popular sentiment had so thoroughly been aroused, that the friends of the measure were as numerous as blackberries in August.

Among those opposed to the measure was Representative Douglas of Chilicothe, Ohio, who was attentively looked after by Comrades of the Order, as indicated in Department Commander Bernhardt Wall's report, as chairman of the Manhattan Borough Council. He says: "The only known opponent will be Congressman Douglas of Chilicothe, Ohio, and it will be put up to him good and strong by the Comrades of five counties composing his

district. A generous supply of letters are already coming his way. I shall correspond with National Headquarters immediately, also with the Department of Ohio."

In appreciation of Representative Loud's efforts in our behalf the following preamble and resolutions were adopted at the Seventh Annual Encampment, in session at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., August 1–3, 1910. (Prepared and introduced by Comrade Wall.)

Whereas, The Department of New York in 1909 in Encampment assembled, passed a resolution in favor of congressional action to raise the Maine, and inasmuch as a Comrade of this Order was instrumental in having a bill favorably reported and passed; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the United Spanish War Veterans of the Department of New York in annual Encampment assembled appreciating the efforts put forth by our Comrade, George Alvin Loud of Michigan in this behalf, hereby tender him our recognition of his devotion to a noble cause; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Comrade Loud, Au Sable, Michigan.

Likewise at the same time and place:

Whereas, The Department of New York in 1909 in Encampment assembled passed a resolution in favor of congressional action to raise the Maine, and inasmuch as a member of the United States Senate was instrumental in having the bill passed for that purpose; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the United Spanish War Veterans of the Department of New York, in annual Encampment assembled, deeply appreciate the efforts put forth in this behalf by Senator Charles Curtis, and his considerate treatment of the delegation from New York city on its visit to Washington, and in procuring for us an interview with the President of the United States, hereby offer to Senator Curtis our hearty thanks for his kindness; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Hon. Chas. Curtis, Topeka, Kan.

Your committee recommend that the following telegram be sent,

pursuant to the motion of Comrade W. L. Ingraham of Colonel Walter Scott Camp No. 42:

Hon. William Sulzer, 115 Broadway, New York:

The United Spanish War Veterans of the Department of New York, in annual Encampment assembled, recognizing the service you have rendered in procuring the raising of the wreck of the Maine, and the recovery of the bones of our martyred Comrades, offer you, with all their hearts, their cordial thanks and their sincere sentiments of lifelong respect and regard.

The foregoing telegram and resolutions were submitted by Comrade Hamilton, chairman of Committee on Special Resolutions. Such testimonials are certainly suggestive of a widespread activity and sleepless vigilance on the part of Comrades connected with the Department of New York.

Public Demonstration at Carnegie Hall.

During the seven months — from August, 1909, to February, 1910 — the patriotic organization of United Spanish War Veterans, Department of New York, had been in preparation for this remarkable event, which attracted the attendance of fully three thousand people, which included fifteen hundred Spanish War Veterans, to participate in the ceremonies announced on the published program as:

Carnegie Hall
Sunday Afternoon, February 20, 1910
At 2:30 O'clock
Maine Memorial Service
United Spanish War Veterans, Department of New York
Under the Auspices of
The Manhattan Borough Council
Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Presiding.

The program was an interesting one, which included an organ prelude from Mendelssohn (War March of the Priests), and from Handel (Largo), by Mr. Harrison R. Burdick.

Prayer — By Rev. John Wesley Hill, Metropolitan Temple.

Address — By Hon. Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Contralto solo, "Angus McDonald," Roeckel, by Mrs. Etta Burgess Nobbes.

Address — By Father John P. Chidwick (former Chaplain, U. S. S. Maine).

Cornet solo, from Massenet (prayer, from LeCid), and from Nevin (The Rosary)— By Mr. W. Paris Chambers.

Address — By Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee (former Captain of the U. S. S. Maine).

Tenor solo, from Macheroni (For all Eternity)— By Mr. Frank Malone.

Original poem — Written by Captain James Burke, F. G. Shaw Post No. 112, G. A. R., read by Comrade John T. Oates.

Address — By Hon. William Sulzer (Congressman 10th District, N. Y.).

"Star Spangled Banner"—Audience.

Mr. Harrison R. Burdick, organ; Mrs. W. Paris Chambers, piano; Mr. W. Paris Chambers, cornet.

Prayer — By Rev. Samuel Schulman, Temple Beth El.

Taps — By Sergeant H. Dardingkiller.

Organ postlude, from Sousa (Stars and Stripes Forever)— Mr. Burdick.

U. S. W. V. Establishment.

Commander-in-Chief, U. S. W. V., Col. Edward J. Gihon, Boston.

Commander, Department of New York, U. S. W. V., Maurice Simmons, N. Y.

Chairman, Manhattan Borough Council, U. S. W. V., Jas. F. Court.

Committee of Arrangements for Maine Memorial Service, Bernhardt Wall, Chairman; John S. Adair, Secretary-Treasurer; John P. Devane, Leon Greenbaum, August H. Aschemoor, Arthur Fairlamb, Thomas Regan and Axel J. Swenson.

Committee of Reception, Col. Walter B. Hotchkin, Chairman; Past Commander-in-Chief Chas W. Newton, Captain Rhinelander Waldo, Magistrate Frederick Kernochan, Major Louis L. Seaman, Department Commander of Massachusetts, R. R. Flynn, Major Daniel J. Murphy, Captain John T. Collins, Past Department Commander, New Jersey, Captain Edwin D. Graff; National

Aide John T. Oates, Comrade Chas. H. Stephens, Department Adjutant E. W. Larkin, Lieutenant Frederick Kuehnle, Past Department Adjutant W. J. S. Dineen, Past Commander Wm. H. Johnson, and Past Department Inspector Alfred J. Kennedy. Department U. S. W. V. bureau of information in lobby.

The resources or propelling force for this unique entertainment was made possible entirely through the patriotic endeavors of the Comrades, as is shown by the chairman's (committee of arrangements) itemized report, to wit:

Receipts in Detail from All Sources.

Manhattan Camp No. 1, U. S. W. V.	$40 00
Wilson Camp No. 59, U. S. W. V.	20 00
Guy V. Henry Camp No. 38, U. S. W. V.	20 00
Old Guard Camp No. 19, U. S. W. V.	18 00
H. W. Hubbell Camp No. 24, U. S. W. V.	17 00
M. A. Rafferty Camp No. 80, U. S. W. V.	15 00
Comrade C. H. Stephens, U. S. W. V.	12 00
Defendam Camp No. 36, U. S. W. V.	10 00
T. H. Barry Camp No. 73, U. S. W. V.	10 00
Comrade J. M. Cole, U. S. W. V.	5 00
Comrade W. V. McCoy, U. S. W. V.	5 00
Comrade J. F. Dowling, U. S. W. V.	5 00
Comrade Maurice Simmons, U. S. W. V.	5 00
W. H. Hubbell Camp No. 4, U. S. W. V.	5 00
Capron Camp No. 22, U. S. W. V.	5 00
New York City Camp No. 23, U. S. W. V.	5 00
Griffin Engineers Camp No. 31, U. S. W. V.	5 00
William McKinley Camp No. 62, U. S. W. V.	5 00
Major Frank Keck Camp No. 53, U. S. W. V.	5 00
Theodore Roosevelt Camp, U. S. W. V.	5 00
Naval Camp No. 49, U. S. W. V.	4 00
G. F. Elliott Camp No. 84, U. S. W. V.	4 00
Schley Squadron Camp No. 16, U. S. W. V.	4 00
Sampson Camp No. 48, U. S. W. V.	4 00
H. E. Kruse Camp No. 61, U. S. W. V.	4 00
George H. Tilley Camp No. 66, U. S. W. V.	4 00
Dr. Schneidenbach, U. S. W. V.	4 00

Hamilton Fish Camp No. 46, U. S. W. V.	$4 00
Gloucester Naval Camp No. 5, U. S. W. V.	4 00
J. S. Decker Camp No. 20, U. S. W. V.	4 00
H. J. Reilly Camp No. 34, U. S. W. V.	4 00
Department Historian Frazer, U. S. W. V.	2 00
Captain J. M. Thompson, U. S. W. V.	1 30
Commander Rowan, U. S. W. V.	1 00
Comrade Thorman, U. S. W. V.	1 00
Total	$266 30

Disbursements in Detail.

For rent of Carnegie Hall	$150 00
Paid out for engraving	17 00
Paid W. Paris Chambers	15 00
Paid for printing circulars, letterheads, etc	15 50
Paid out for postage (Bernhardt Wall)	14 72
Paid for services at Carnegie Hall	10 00
Paid out for hire of taxicabs (six times)	9 60
Paid for printing 500 resolutions and envelopes	6 50
Paid for advertising in program	5 00
Paid out for postcards, Pettijohn 1,000	5 00
Paid out for postage (John S. Adair)	2 00
Paid Mr. Newman for cartage of statue	2 00
Paid out for luncheons	2 00
Paid out for music	60
Paid out for express (Simmons address)	35
Total	$255 27

The unexpended balance of $11.03 was subsequently used in meeting small bills that followed.

Although this enthusiastic gathering had all the outward appearance of a public entertainment, it was strictly and exclusively patriotic, and much to the gratification of those who were deeply interested, it struck a responsive chord. The chief actors who volunteered their services were actuated by those generous

motives that invariably meet with a ready response when thoroughly understood.

A few random thoughts thrown together will convince the most confirmed skeptic that this was no ordinary spectacular gathering. Taken from the viewpoint of a disinterested citizen, who rarely permits himself to be swayed by so-called popular sentiment, the thought must surely strike home when he beholds such an ocular demonstration of organized effort. He cannot consistently deny that the spectacle arranged before his eyes is practical patriotism. He will find that it is difficult to reconcile his mind to the indubitable fact that forces organized under such conditions have surprised the world with wonder and amazement at such an achievement.

The raising of the battered hulk of the Maine and its removal as an obstruction to the harbor at Havana was a subordinate proposition to what was actually desired by these Veterans; of course it was practically impossible to gain access to the remains of their deceased Comrades whose lives were sacrificed, unless the wreck of the ill-fated battleship was removed.

Once a year — Decoration Day — these Veterans assemble at their Camps and march to the graves of their deceased Comrades, and bestow that attention which signifies respect for the dead; the custom has become so general that they now regard it as a sacred duty which all true Comrades acknowledge.

The victims that went down with the Maine, and whose remains rested in the foul waters of Havana harbor, an unbefitting sepulchre for men who had dedicated their lives in defense of their country, were nevertheless Comrades.

It was equally unbefitting that representative Comrades, who claimed to revere the memory of their dead, should remain inactive and make no special effort to correct this error of omission. A solitary congressman for eight long, weary years had manfully made a strenuous fight in Congress to accomplish these ends; the opposition or indifference, however, was too great and each time he renewed his efforts he was doomed to disappointment. But he persevered with undiminished determination, and with the memory of his two brothers, who in 1898 laid down their lives in honor of their country, Representative William Sulzer stood

bravely by his guns and continued the fight. Finally, the disagreeable facts began to dawn upon the minds of Spanish War Veterans that this matter was a "forlorn hope" unless they rallied to the support of their great champion. He was in the ridiculous position of a leader without an army, or an army that was supine and ineffective, and it did appear obvious that circumstances demanded a change.

Nothing of a practical nature could be expected without organized effort which was essential to arouse public opinion in favor of undelayed action.

With this idea in mind a handful of patriotic Veterans, in Encampment assembled two years ago, passed certain resolutions that eventually led to the "raising of the Maine" and a transfer of the neglected remains of deceased Comrades to an appropriate burial ground at Arlington National Cemetery. It is one of the most extraordinary and unexampled cases on record, and the importance and magnitude of the task is only equaled by the methods employed to obtain tangible results. It does seem strange that the motive power to put this grand piece of work in motion should have been the same that responded with enthusiasm to their country's call twelve years before, and exposed their lives on the "firing line" in defense of that flag which all true Americans love to honor and respect. Men who make such unselfish sacrifices are worthy of remembrance when dead; a distinction not usually allotted to mankind.

Among the multitude of active Comrades who were diligent in pushing this patriotic work I cannot refrain from noting the ingenuous activity of Comrade Bernhardt Wall, Department Commander, United Spanish War Veterans, State of New York. The records demonstrate that he was one of Congressman Sulzer's most faithful and enterprising allies; nothing in the line of duty was too arduous for his attention, and his wide range of experience in such matters enabled him to go forward with that assurance of success which is always a source of gratification to those Comrades who are interested in the progressive welfare of the order.

Encomiastic statements unsupported by facts are sometimes

detrimental, but in this instance it is my privilege to quote the substance of a letter which can substantiate what I have said.

This letter reads:

Washington D. C., *May* 9, 1910.

Mr. Bernhardt Wall, 1869 Bathgate Avenue, New York City.

My Dear Mr. Wall.—The President signed, this morning our bill to raise the wreck of the Maine, and presented me with the pen and holder which finally consummated this patriotic legislation into a law. The work will now proceed diligently. The Maine will be raised. The sixty-three bodies of the heroic sailors entombed in the hulk will be brought to Arlington and buried with naval honors and the world will soon know whether the Maine was destroyed from within or without.

I know you will be glad to hear the good news, and no one is entitled to more credit and commendation for the consummation of this patriotic undertaking than yourself.

With best wishes believe me

Sincerely your friend,

(Signed) WILLIAM SULZER.

The reproduction of this flattering testimonial of regard from one who stands so high in the estimation of the Spanish War Veteran on account of his distinguished services, leads me to quote a series of resolutions passed in his favor at the Seventh Annual Encampment, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., August 1–3, 1910. They read:

"The Honorable William Sulzer stands in closer relation to the Spanish War and to all who took part in it than any other citizen in the United States. He went to Congress in 1894 with the avowed purpose of making Cuba free. It was he who introduced the first resolution in Congress sympathizing with the Cuban patriots; the first resolution granting belligerent rights to the Cubans; the first resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba; and the first resolution declaring war against Spain. For years he battled for the Cuban patriots and did more than any other man in the country to bring about their freedom. In 1898,

Mr. Sulzer organized a regiment of infantry which was drilled and thoroughly equipped. Fourteen of its officers were graduates of the United States Military Academy of West Point. Mr. Sulzer was elected Colonel (by a unanimous vote) and received the assurance of the Governor that the regiment would be mustered into service. The Governor's plan was changed, however, and Mr. Sulzer consoled himself by rendering distinguished services during the war as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives. His services since the war are both too recent and too numerous to mention here. The passage of the pension bill relating to Spanish War Veterans, and of the bill for raising the Maine are only two of many things he has accomplished for our Comrades. But a tie even more tender and sacred,— the death of his two brothers, Captain Raymond Sulzer and Lieutenant Thomas E. Sulzer, who in 1898 laid down their lives for the honor of the flag — binds to our hearts the heart of William Sulzer.

Colonel Henry W. Hubbell Camp No. 24, having officially requested that steps be taken to bring about the election of the Hon. William Sulzer as an honorary member of our Order, your committee, recognizing the pre-eminent position occupied by him in all that relates to the Spanish War, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, By the United Spanish War Veterans of the State of New York, in annual Department Encampment assembled, that its representatives in the National Encampment be instructed to present the name of the Hon. William Sulzer for honorary membership and to use every proper means to secure his election. Inasmuch as Department Commander Bernhardt Wall was chairman of the Maine Memorial Committee, who formulated the plans and carried on the executive work that culminated in that enthusiastic meeting at Carnegie Hall, February 20, 1910, which speedily led to congressional action in favor of "raising the Maine," and making suitable provisions for a transfer of the remains of the heroic dead back to the United States for appropriate burial, it is proper that I append his final report in toto, as it contains much explanatory information germane to this patriotic project.

Report of Maine Memorial Committee.

Saratoga Springs, *August* 1, 1910.

Department Commander and Comrades:

Last year the Department Encampment held at Oswego adopted a resolution, in which Congress was asked to raise the Maine and give decent burial to those whose bones still were entombed in the hulk. This resolution was forwarded to Tacoma, where the National Encampment was held later, and it was adopted.

In accordance with the high principles of our patriotic Order in holding sacred and dear all that touches the sacrifices made during our war, revering the memory of the noble dead and enlivening the spirit of patriotism on occasion, Chairman Court of Manhattan Borough Council appointed a committee to make such arrangements as would be fitting to commemorate the awful event that brought the Maine into history forever.

The committee was as follows: Bernhardt Wall, chairman; John S. Adair, secretary-treasurer; John P. Devane, A. H. Aschemoor, Leon Greenbaum, Arthur Fairlamb, Thomas Regan and Axel J. Swenson. At annual Encampments the Maine would be remembered, and the committee at the outset decided to strike a keynote at this service by making it superior in every way, and bringing together the greatest lights connected with the Maine in 1898 and since. Everything was done to make the service preeminently popular, and make such a showing as to impress both press and public. After three months of strenuous endeavor, the Maine Memorial Services were held at Carnegie Hall, February 20th at 2:30 p. m. One thousand five hundred Comrades assembled at the 12th Regiment Armory, whence they paraded to the hall. The boxes were filled, and many notable personages were present therein, as well as on the platform.

The presiding chairman on this occasion was former Ambassador to Great Britain, Hon. Joseph H. Choate, whose remarks were mainly directed to the great growth of the country in every way as the outcome of the Spanish-American War. Father John

P. Chidwick, the late Chaplain of the Maine, told, as never before, the awful tale of that February night. Rear Admiral Sigsbee spoke on the work of the Maine Monument Association, the purpose of which was the collection of funds to rear a monument over the graves of the Maine dead at Arlington. Hon. William Sulzer in a speech went over the legislative features surrounding the disposition of the Maine. He had been fighting for eight years to have the Maine raised, which was to be left to this last Congress to enact into a law. Both it and the press of the country were sufficiently aroused to encompass the long desired result. Toward the end of the services, Department Commander Simmons read a resolution, calling for the raising of the Maine and the decent interment of her dead, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. The substance of this resolution was as follows:

Whereas, The destruction of the battleship Maine, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, twelve years ago, precipitated the Spanish War, and, breaking the shell of our provincialism, compelled us to grasp the burden of our heritage as a world power; and

Whereas, The spectacle of the rusted hulk of the ship and the rotting bones of its victims, abandoned without sepulture in alien waters, shames the conscience and stains the honor of our Republic, invites the obloquy and merits the derision of foreign nations, belies the traditions and mocks the ideals of American history; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the citizens of the city of New York, in mass meeting convened, at Carnegie Hall in said city, this 20th day of February, 1910, under the auspices of the United Spanish War Veterans, in order to pay tribute to the memory of these martyred dead, that the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby requested to enact legislation for the immediate removal of the wreck to our own shores and the recovery of the remains of its unreclaimed victims for interment in the National Cemetery at Arlington; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The committee had it printed, and a copy sent to each senator and congressman. The chairman went to Washington to personally present the copy of this resolution to President Taft, Vice-President Sherman and Secretary of Navy Von Meyer. All assured him that the Maine should be raised. Many senators and congressmen made like utterances, and the final result bore out the first hopes of the committee.

It may be of interest to the delegates to learn that the father of the bill which was passed by Congress is a Comrade of the Order, and is no other than Hon. George A. Loud, of Michigan. The bill passed the House by a vote of 115 to 4 on March 23d, the Senate passing it unanimously on May 4th. The President signed it on May 9th.

On June 17th Congress passed a bill appropriating an additional $200,000 to prosecute the work. This assures the raising of the Maine. I have tried to be brief. The correspondence entailing the work enunciated in the foregoing would fill volumes. I have given you a resume only of the activities of the committee up to date.

The Order can well ponder over the foregoing and profit thereby. The injection of the Order into affairs impersonal and of general interest to the country or community can always bring us the applause of the press and public. To prove that we can sacrifice in times of peace as well as in war will insure the same generous outburst of approval as when we went to the front. The Order should feel a sense of pride in being able to kindle a sentiment that compels congressional action. The Order should feel especially gratified at the stand of the press and the voicing of kindlier sentiments in its columns.

In short, we remembered the Maine in 1910 as well as in 1898.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) BERNHARDT WALL,

Chairman.

In the foregoing report of the chairman no mention is made of a significant circular circulated broadcast throughout the State and elsewhere, which was a preliminary step to bring this matter

before the attention of the public and awaken interest in this patriotic movement; the circular reads:

"MAINE" MEMORIAL SERVICE
Under the Auspices of
Manhattan Borough Council, United Spanish War Veterans,
Department of New York
To be Held at Carnegie Hall
Sunday, February 20, 1910, 2:30 P. M.
When musing on companions gone,
We doubly feel ourselves alone.— Scott.

It is fitting that we get together on anniversary occasions to reflect upon the deeds of the nation's dead, and draw therefrom such lessons as will inspire us to be better citizens, better patriots, better Americans. It is good to quit for a moment the toil and turmoil of our worldly activities, forgetting the sordid and mundane, to give expression to those sentiments and feelings which proclaim the better self.

Such an occasion is being prepared in the form of a public memorial service for those Shipmates and Comrades who lost their lives on that fateful February night in 1898. The service will be held on Sunday, February 20, 1910, at 2:30 p. m., at Carnegie Hall, 57th street and Seventh avenue, New York city. Speakers of national reputation will address the assemblage, the music will be such as is worthy of the metropolis and guests from various sections will be with us on the platform. The boxes only are reserved, being sold to individuals, Camps and regimental organizations to defray the great expense incurred. Any Camp or individual desiring boxes should correspond with the chairman or secretary immediately, as half the number of the sixty boxes have already been disposed of. The balance of the hall will be free, except that part of the orchestra reserved for the United Spanish War Veterans.

The Spanish-American War was a small one, but, where in the annals of history do we find such far-reaching consequences? Our country awoke with a start, and with a giant stride entered the arena of this world's affairs, not in a spirit of aggrandizement, but benevolence.

We, as United Spanish War Veterans, believing in Freedom, Patriotism and Humanity, revere the memories of those who fell, bled and died that our country might be triumphant. We love peace, and in its paths try to keep alive the spirit of civic pride, as de did in the time of war. We are proud to honor our dead, and feel that all Americans can rally together under that sentiment.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

This memorial service at Carnegie Hall, so complete in all its details, and so effective in its ultimate results, did not justify Spanish War Veterans to discontinue these patriotic meetings; it rather encouraged them to extend their activities in the public eye and endeavor to hold that esteem which had been won by a united and special effort.

Upon a return of the next anniversary (1911) we find them astir, and putting forth their best efforts to commemorate this renowned historical event with all the eclat mustered on former occasions. A public announcement of this prospective patriotic gathering was promulgated in a general circular issued by the Committee of Arrangements, under date of January 23, 1911, viz.:

"Maine Memorial Service
Under the Auspices of
United Spanish War Veterans of Greater New York
Circular No. 1.

Comrades, Shipmates, Citizens.— The thirteenth anniversary of the destruction of the U. S. S. Maine, with the loss of so many of our brave sailor boys, is close at hand, and it is more fitting this year than ever before, that a solemn memorial service be held in honor of the momentous event in our country's history.

We now have undisputed evidence that there still are remains of brave soldiers in the waters of Havana harbor.

Our duty as Comrades, soldiers, sailors and citizens is plain. The committee has arranged for a memorial service to be held on Sunday, February 12, 1911, 2:30 p. m., at Kismet Temple, 92 Herkimer street, Brooklyn. Speakers of national reputation are on the program, and it is confidently expected to equal the

Carnegie Hall meeting of last year. All Comrades, soldiers and sailors are invited to assist in making this occasion a memorable one in the annals of patriotic services.

Comrades will appear in uniform at 2 p. m., and formation will be made on Herkimer street, before proceeding to the hall. Camps are requested to bring their colors.

This circular was signed by: Past Commander William H. Johnson, chairman; Past Commander John S. Adair, secretary; Senior Vice Department Commander Bernhardt Wall, treasurer; Past Commander Harry A. F. Young, chairman, Reception Committee; Past Junior Vice Department Commander John T. Oates; Past Commander Morris J. Mendelsohn; Commander Joseph F. Simpson.

No better idea of a public entertainment of this character can be acquired than through an inspection of the program arranged for the occasion. I therefore quote it in toto.

Program, Maine Memorial Service, under the Auspices of Greater New York Committee, General Horatio C. King presiding.

Organ prelude — From Dubois (Toccata in "F"), Lawrence G. Nilson.

Colors.

Opening prayer — Rabbi Alexander Lyons, Ph.D.

Baritone solo — From "Faust," Gounod ("Dio Possente"); from Schumann (The Two Grenadiers), by Mr. Felix Gregory.

Address — Charles W. Newton, Past Commander-in-Chief, United Spanish War Veterans.

Address — Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., Commander of the U. S. S. Maine in 1898.

Soprano Solo — From Mascheroni ("For All Eternity"), by Mrs. H. E. Smith.

Violin obligato — By Mr. Albert Hilmer.

Address — "The Spirit of 1898," by Rev. Madison C. Peters.

Benediction — By Rev. William Bayard Craig, LL.D., Lenox Avenue Union Disciples' church.

Taps — Sergeant Dardingkiller.

Postlude — From Guilmant ("Grand Chœur"), Lawrence G. Nilson.

A glance at the Treasurer's report indicates that this public

demonstration was largely sustained by voluntary contributions derived from local camps of the United Spanish War Veterans, as follows:

Honorable H. A. Metz	$20 00
Manhattan Camp No. 1	10 00
Roosevelt Camp No. 10	10 00
Hamilton Fish Camp No. 46	10 00
Schley Squadron Camp No. 16	10 00
Coghlan Camp No. 82	10 00
Wm. H. Hubbell Camp No. 4	10 00
14th Regiment Camp No. 14	8 00
Frank Keck Camp No. 53	5 00
Sampson Camp No. 48	5 00
William McKinley Camp No. 62	5 00
David Wilson Camp No. 59	5 00
Defendam Camp No. 36	5 00
O. R. Wheeler Camp No. 35	5 00
H. W. Lawton Camp No. 21	5 00
Thos. H. Barry Camp No. 73	5 00
Phillips Camp No. 18	5 00
H. W. Hubbell Camp No. 24	5 00
N. Y. City Camp No. 23	5 00
Guy V. Henry Camp No. 38	5 00
Naval Camp No. 49	5 00
Griffin Engineers Camp No. 31	3 50
H. J. Reilly Camp No. 34	2 00
Neptune Naval Camp No. 30	5 00
Capron Camp No. 22	2 00
Old Guard Camp No. 19	2 00
Comrade Fairlamb	50
Door receipts	50
Total receipts	$168 00

These receipts were counterbalanced by expenditures as follows:

Paid out for rent of Kismet Temple	$125 00
Paid out for music, Professor Fuhge	15 00

Paid out for printing expenses	$10 50
Postage, telegrams, phones, etc., Treasurer	8 49
Paid out by Secretary (J. S. Adair)	5 50
Paid out by Chairman (Wm. H. Johnson)	3 50
Total expenditures	$157 99

After this affair had gone on record, all outstanding contributions collected and expenses duly paid, there was this satisfaction that Comrades of the United Spanish War Veterans were not forgetful of the memory of their fellow Comrades who had gloriously sacrificed their lives in the cause of their country; all who witnessed these ceremonies were undoubtedly impressed with these facts, and veterans of the war of 1898 were advanced a few notches in their estimation.

The Practical Side of the Question.

After Congress had taken necessary action to provide "ways and means" to undertake the work of "raising the wreck of the Maine" the question of how the work should be done was a fertile subject of discourse by the press and scientific journals throughout the country; all sorts of ideas, theories and suggestions were put in circulation, and many wild schemes were entertained only to provoke ridicule and merited sarcasm.

How will the Maine be raised, once Congress has given its consent? A vast and intricate problem awaits scientific solution. Such a gigantic enterprise never was undertaken before.

An article here quoted goes on to say:

"After the thirteen years of quarrelling and bickering for the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine, the work of uncovering the wreck and recovering the bodies of the sailors who sank with her, and whose bodies the divers could not find in the hurried examination made just after the explosion approaches its end. The work, in spite of demands from the American public and the sneers of Spaniards that the government did not dare raise the wreck for fear of showing that the blame was not upon the Spanish, but upon the inefficiency of the American Navy,

was begun by an appropriation made at the last session of Congress. The appropriation is nearly exhausted, and there is no money for raising the wreck after the sunken hull is uncovered by drawing off the water from the inside of the cofferdam built in the harbor mud all around the vessel. (Note — Congress subsequently made an appropriation of $200,000 for this purpose — Bailey). The top works of the Maine, with a metal wreath of memorial for her dead swinging between her military masts over the one turret which remained above the water, has been a gruesome memorial of the Spanish war and a menace as well to navigation in the harbor of Havana. The Cuban government has often proposed blowing the wreck to pieces, but the unwillingness of Congress either to appropriate money for a complete lifting of the remains of the ship, or to assume the responsibility for letting the international mystery pass without an effort at solution, induced the Cubans to let the unsightly thing lie off the wharves of their capital since 1898."

Sea Burial of the Maine.

Our only resources for authentic data pertaining to the sea burial of the Maine is gleaned from the columns of the Spanish War Review; these extracts will convey an intelligent idea of plans, and such arrangements as were carried out to effectually complete the executive work in the hands of committees and others who were responsible for the success of this arduous enterprise.

Under Special Orders No. 4, on January 29, 1912, the Commander-in-Chief detailed Comrade Bernhardt Wall, Commander of the Department of New York, as a special representative of National Headquarters at the ceremonies attending the removal of the Maine dead from Havana, Cuba.

"Both the 'burial of the Maine' and the embarkation of the Maine dead were accomplished as planned, on Saturday, March 16th. On Friday, March 15, the bodies were taken, under guard of honor composed of Cuban troops, from Cabanas Fortress, in a funeral barge, across the harbor to Havana. The caskets were carried on the shoulders of Cuban soldiers and sailors to the Municipal Council Chamber in the City Hall, adjoining the President's Palace, converted into an imposing mortuary chapel. The walls

of the chamber and the caskets were covered with black and the caskets were draped with Cuban and American colors. The floral offerings laid upon the caskets included wreaths from Havana Camp No. 1, U. S. W. V., the city of Havana, President Gomez and every member of the Cuban Cabinet. The guard of honor was composed of Cuban artillerymen and members of Havana Camp. The latter claimed and were granted precedence by the Cuban authorities. The decorations of the City Hall were very elaborate. The entrance was draped with large Cuban and American flags. Between 2 o'clock Friday afternoon and 10 o'clock Saturday morning, the hours the bodies lay in state, thirty thousand people filed reverently past the caskets. Rev. Father John P. Chidwick, in the presence of a vast assemblage that filled the Plaza in front of the Palace, delivered an eloquent funeral oration. The custody of the bodies was then formally transferred by the Mayor of Havana, Julio de Cardenas to Brigadier General W. H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., as the representative of the United States. To the strains of a martial dirge, the caskets were borne on the shoulders of Cuban soldiers and sailors, between lines of Cuban troops presenting arms, to Caballeria wharf and placed on board the armored cruiser North Carolina, where they were completely covered by a mound of floral tributes. The escorting procession was headed by President Gomez and members of his Cabinet. Comrades of Havana Camp were a part of the guard of honor. Comrade Captain Ramon G. Mendoza, as Officer of the Day, was in command.

"Shortly before 3 o'clock, in tow of the naval tug Osceola, the dismantled and ghostly hulk of the once famous battleship, scraped clean of the barnacles that had encrusted her for fourteen years and exhibiting only the skeleton lines of the historic and splendid U. S. S. Maine, was started on her final voyage, at the head of a naval cortege. Her decks were covered deep with tropical flowers and palms and a great American ensign floated from the jurymast where the mainmast formerly stood. On her deck, as the Maine's last pilot, was Capt. "Johnny" O'Brien, who, as "Dynamite Johnny," made a famous record as a filibuster in the days of Cuba's revolution. On board the Osceola were Arthur M. Beaupre, the United States Minister to Cuba, Brigadier Gen-

eral Bixby, U. S. A., Major Harley B. Ferguson and other Cuban officials and American officers. The escorting vessels included the cruisers North Carolina and Birmingham and the Cuban gunboat Hatuey, the latter having on board President Gomez, other high Cuban officials, many distinguished guests and members of Havana Camp. The tug especially chartered to bear United Spanish War Veterans followed in procession out to sea close behind the Maine; next came the North Carolina and the Birmingham with other vessels comprising the funeral flotilla. Though not a holiday, the business activities of Havana were suspended. The Cuban flags on Government buildings and vessels in port were at half-mast and, in obedience to the decree issued by President Gomez, in recognition of the importance to Cuba of the disaster to the Maine, and ensuing events, a national salute of twenty-one guns was given as the outgoing ships passed in front of the forts, and all the garrison stood at attention on the parapet.

"The course of the flotilla was due north and at 4:35 o'clock a three-whistle blast from the North Carolina announced that the three-mile limit had been crossed. Precisely at 5 o'clock another whistle was sounded by the North Carolina and a gun was fired as a signal to the wrecking crew on board to open the seacocks of the Maine. Captain "Johnny" O'Brien and his crew, within the last moment of safety almost, jumped from the sinking, spectre ship. All eyes in the fleet were fixed on the wreck and, save only for the wash of the seas, all was silence. Ten minutes passed and under lowering skies and in a tumbling sea, the battered wreck pitched and wallowed and then began to settle and sink, and soon no trace was left of the Maine but the flowers that had brightened her deck, left tossing on the surface. The season of impressive silence that ensued was broken by whistle blasts from every vessel in the fleet. This was the only and final salute, excepting that a few minutes later the Cuban flagship Hatuey fired as a farewell, the National salute, to the squadron. The ceremonies were ended and the North Carolina shaped her course towards Norfolk, accompanied by her consort, the Birmingham, to which, at Hampton Roads, the bodies will be transferred to be finally delivered at Washington where, marked by fitting National honors, the bodies will be interred at Arlington. During the hours of em-

barkation of the Maine dead at Havana and the burial of the old battleship, solemn tribute was paid to the memory of both the Maine and her ill-fated crew in nearly all the cities of the land, and from noon until sunset throughout the United States, flags were at half-mast. Steamships at sea, having been notified by wireless of the time of the battleship's burial, also paid their respects.

The sinking of the Maine was in many cities observed by the stopping of business and all wheel traffic. Church bells tolled and in many churches services were held in honor of the dead seamen. Exactly at 3 o'clock, elevated and subway trains in New York City were halted for five minutes. The St. Patrick's Day paraders — 30,000 of them — stopped and stood in silent respect while the bells of the Catherdal, those in the Metropolitan Tower and the Chimes of Trinity tolled a requiem. The response of the metropolis — the birth and building place of the Maine — had known similar moments of the cessation of its countless and varied activities only once before — when they were in like manner halted in the burial hour of President McKinley."

In another article derived from the same source we note the following:

"Out of the harbor she sought long ago,
Harbor that welcomed, but served not to save,
Under the clouds, bending piteous and low,
Crept the great ship to her grave.
Not from the battle's tumultuous breath,
Not from the glory of victory's morn —
But from her travail of flame and of death
Lo! a republic was born.

The final curtain has fallen on the last act of the tragic drama that began with the destruction of the U. S. S. Maine in Havana Harbor on February 15, 1898.

The dismantled remnant of the ill-fated battleship now lies entombed in a wave-washed grave more than 500 fathoms deep and the bodies of more than three score of the martyred seamen recovered from the wreck are now sepulchred under the oaks of Arlington.

The exact recorded time of the sinking of the wreck, was 5:23 P. M. Havana time, March 16. The fateful moment was marked by the firing of three volleys and the sounding of 'taps' on both the American cruisers North Carolina and Birmingham. These final tributes were well-nigh drowned in the deafening chorus of whistles that sounded from the attending flotilla of tugs and ocean-going steamers of every class.

Comrade Captain Osgood Smith, Chairman of the Maine Committee of Havana Camp No. 1, and a member of the guard of honor that accompanied the Maine dead to Washington, reports that the last few moments while the old ship was sinking, the silence on board the North Carolina was profound — not a sound or a murmur was heard — and after 'taps' had been sounded the silence continued for a respectful period until the necessary orders were given to 'carry on.' The launches that had acted as patrol-boats were then recalled and at 6:30 the two American war vessels started on their cruise.

The warships after some delay by fog reached Hampton Roads about 5:30 P. M., on March 19. During the voyage the remains of the Maine dead were placed on the after-bridge of the North Carolina and the floral emblems were put under lock and key below decks.

On arrival at Newport News the remains were transferred to the Birmingham, on which they were conveyed to Washington. The guard of honor from Havana Camp with Rev. Father Chidwick, the late Chaplain of the Maine, also transferred to the Birmingham and continued to the National Capitol."

Obsequies of the Martyred Dead.

No description in print can convey an adequate idea of the impressiveness and solemnity of these ceremonies. In addition to the unusually large visiting contingent, Washingtonians turned out en masse to assist in this solemn reception extended to the martyred dead.

In noting events that passed upon record and are now history, the Spanish War Review contains the following:

On the morning of March 23d, the escort which was to act until the final ceremonies at Arlington were ended, assembled under

command of Commander Hughes of the Birmingham on the Esplanade at the Washington Navy Yard.

The escort comprised the Band of the 15th U. S. Cavalry; squadron of the 15th U. S. Cavalry; 1st Batallion of Engineers; Marine Band; battalion of marines; battalion of seamen; Naval Band; battalion of seamen apprentices and naval battalion. The caskets — thirty-four of them — were each placed on a caisson and covered by a Union Jack and floral emblems. Headed by the band from the Mayflower, the caissons, drawn by six horses each, filed out of the Navy Yard gate, moved along Pennsylvania Avenue, and at 2 o'clock reached the south plaza of the State, War and Navy Department, where the formal services were held.

The streets of the Capitol were thronged as only on inauguration days and despite March winds and the menace of rain, thousands assembled and waited in silence for the beginning of the ceremonies. President Taft occupied a place in the center of the esplanade. On his right sat the Cuban Minister. On his left was Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, who was captain of the Maine, and Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, who was executive officer of the ill-fated ship. Besides the President and the Vice-President, members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, there were present Chief Justice White and his associates on the bench of the Supreme Court, all the officers of both branches of the military arm of the Government, and members of the Diplomatic Corps. Supplementing this splendid array of men high in the official life of the nation, appropriate place had been given to survivors of the Maine and a score or more of the mourning relatives of the Maine dead. Survivors present were Lieut. Carl Jungen; Frank Rusch; Arthus Rau; Joseph Lutz; Charles P. Galpin and Michael Flynn. No more distinguished assemblage had ever met to pay tribute to a nation's patriotic dead. No more imposing ceremonial has ever been witnessed than that enacted as the tribute of a grateful nation to her martyred sons. It had never been surpassed in dignity or solemn pomp in the burial of heroes of any war. The vast assemblage was a significant lesson in patriotism. It typified the spirit of universal respect throughout the length and breadth of the land for the martyred dead. Government employees were relieved from duty

during the day that they might attend the ceremonies, and everywhere throughout the Capital City flags hung at half-mast.

The services were opened by Chaplain G. L. Bayard, U. S. N., who offered prayer, after which Rev. John P. Chidwick, the late Chaplain of the Maine, delivered an eloquent eulogy, speaking from a full heart as he looked out upon the cortege that was to bear to final rest all that was mortal of the seamen of the Maine, to whom he had administered spiritually more than fourteen years before. Speaking of the quality of their service, he said: "For the aid of a new people and the advancement and glory of our own country, these heroes gave up their lives and made this sacrifice. We thank God we sent forth our soldiers, not with vengeance in their hearts, but with the feeling of humanity and justice to right the wrong. We have placed no responsibility for the tragedy and thank God for that. We wish every good thing for the nation with which we are now at peace and whose prosperity we desire. Nevertheless the ship was an altar and the men who perished a sacrifice."

Though rain began to fall, President Taft, bareheaded and putting aside profferred shelter from the storm, advanced to the center of the assemblage and made his address, saying: "We meet to pay appropriate honor to the memory of the first of the country's sons who gave up their lives in our war with Spain. These, our honored dead, were hurled into eternity without the inspiration of anticipated battle or hoped-for victory. But they were on duty when they went down; they wore the uniform of their beloved country and they are to be classed well to the fore in that long list of naval heroes whose steadfastness and courage have given the American Navy the high position it occupies in history among the navies of the world. It is well that we should halt the wheels of government and stay the hum of industry to take time to note by appropriate ceremony the debt we owe to those who gave up their lives for the nation."

Right Rev. W. F. Anderson, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, pronounced the benediction. This ended the ceremonies in Washington, and in a rain that increased in intensity and through a sea of mud, the cortege made its way to Arlington.

The long line of cavalry, artillery, infantry, seamen and ma-

rines, together with loyal members of the United Spanish War Veterans, unmindful of the downpour of rain, traversed the six miles from Washington to the Virginia burying ground, to the strains of dirges and slow-time funeral marches.

On each caisson besides six "blue jackets" were two members of the United Spanish War Veterans, as honorary pall-bearers, and when Arlington was reached they assisted with reverent hands in lowering the caskets into the waiting graves. In the center of the group of graves stood the old anchor of the Maine. Here on December 28, 1899, had been interred the remains of 63 known and 102 unknown members of the crew of the Maine; now there was made an additional consignment to Mother Earth of the remains of 65 unknown dead, making a total interment in Arlington of 230 of the dead of the Maine. As each casket was lowered one of the "jackies" remained at the head of the grave with the Union Jack in his hand, its trailing end covering the casket below. It was at this point that the ceremonies under the auspices of the United Spanish War Veterans began.

The privilege granted by the War Department was at the last moment approved by those in charge of the naval portion of the program. Despite the understanding that the final ceremonies at Arlington would be conducted by the United Spanish War Veterans, the Navy Chaplain was insistent until the day before the ceremonies took place that the distinctive service of the Episcopal church should be observed, and if this program had prevailed Rev. Father Chidwick would of right have insisted upon conducting special services under the ritual of the Catholic church and the service under the auspices of the United Spanish War Veterans would have been set aside. To obviate this issue of the matter, a conference was held at the temporary headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief at the New Willard Hotel in which Comrade Chidwick, Chaplain Bayard, Comrade Knapp, Commander of the Department of the District of Columbia, and Comrade S. Clifford Cox participated. After much discussion the determination was reached that the only services would be those of the U. S. W. V., in which the two Chaplains would each have a part. The form of ceremonies — an adaptation of the ritual of the Order — arranged by Assistant Adjutant General Wilson I.

Davenny, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, was accordingly observed.

During the observance of this ceremonial by members of the U. S. W. V., the President of the United States, surrounded by his constitutional advisers and the heads of all the great departments of the government, stood a silent, sympathetic witness, and when Comrade Chidwick had spoken the final word of commital over the graves of his late Comrades, at the appropriate word of command, a "firing squad" stepped out from the massed wall of soldiery and aimed high above the graves.. The order "fire" was given and a rattle of musketry broke upon the solemn silence. Three volleys were fired. A single figure wearing the uniform of a "jackie" then stepped out and sounded that saddest requiem, "taps." The last participant in the impressive ceremonial was J. E. Ivy, bugler of the Mayflower.

The final bugle note was dying away when the field artillery shook the earth with the national salute — twenty-one guns — in honor of the dead of the Maine. This was the end, and while the rain continued to fall as if Nature wept in sympathy with the scenes enacted, the civic and military throng dissolved in the twilight hour of the dying day.

The Legislative and Executive Features.

Whatever action Congress took in regard to this matter prior to the Carnegie Hall public demonstration in 1910 can be gleaned from two speeches delivered by the Hon. William Sulzer in the House of Representatives. The first was delivered May 12, 1908, and reads:

The House having under consideration the conference report on the bill (H. R. 20471) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and for other purposes, Mr. Sulzer said:

"Mr. Speaker.— More than ten years have now come and gone since the U. S. battleship Maine was destroyed in Habana harbor. That deplorable tragedy wrote a memorable page in our history and a chapter of much moment in the annals of America. The records in the Navy Department show that 231 men were killed when the Maine was blown up; that 24 bodies were immediately

recovered and buried in Key West, Florida; that later 144 bodies were removed and buried in Habana; that these bodies were subsequently brought home and buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington; that at least 63 bodies were never recovered or accounted for and are now entombed with the wreck of the Maine in the mud and muck of Habana harbor.

For some inexplicable reason the wreck of the Maine has never been raised and these bodies of the nation's dead recovered and brought home for burial. Our dereliction in this matter is little less than a national disgrace. Public sentiment has demanded for years that the wreck of the Maine be raised; that the truth of her destruction be told; that the bodies of those heroic dead be recovered and brought home for burial in Arlington Cemetery. But little or nothing to accomplish this purpose seems to have been done thus far in the matter by our government. Sir, in response to what I believe is the ever-increasing public sentiment of this country, I introduced, on the 15th day of February, 1908, just ten years after the Maine was blown up, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to send to the House of Representatives, as early as may be practicable, all letters and data as to the cost and legal status under which the Congress may exercise immediate or future action for the removal of the wreck of the U. S. battleship Maine and provide burial for the dead now lying with the hulk in the harbor of Habana, Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution was favorably reported by the Naval Committee and unanimously passed the House of Representatives on the 10th day of March, 1908, and on the 25th day of March, 1908, the Secretary of the Navy, in compliance with the resolution, sent some of the data called for to the House of Representatives and it is printed as H. R. Document No. 812. In that document the Secretary of the Navy makes the following statement:

'The best information at the command of the Navy Department respecting the probable cost of the removal of the wreck of the Maine and the burial of the dead now lying in the hulk of that

vessel with regard to which inquiry is made in the resolution of the 10th instant, is afforded by an examination of the expenditures actually incurred in the attempt to accomplish those objects and in their partial achievement under the appropriations above cited.'

It is a matter of record and tradition that when in February, 1898, this work was undertaken, representatives of the wrecking companies visited the Department and suggested that on account of the peculiar circumstances under which the vessel was sunk, the nature of the work, and the conditions existing in the harbor at the time, it would be extremely difficult to name in advance any reasonable lump sum at which the task could be undertaken, or to give assurance that the vessel itself could be raised; and after full conferences it was determined that the work of recovering the bodies entombed in the ship and saving such portions of the armament and equipment as could be reached should be immediately entered upon, provision being at the time made for the raising of the vessel if found practicable.

I now read a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of State concerning the matter. It is as follows:

'Navy Department, Washington, *March* 4, 1908.

Sir.— Your letter of the 27th ultimo, inclosing a translation of a note from the Cuban minister inquiring "whether the decision reached by this Government recognizing Cuba's rights in the matter of the wrecks of the Alfonso XII and Maine also applies to the wrecks of all the Spanish warships destroyed during the war of 1898 in Cuban waters," was duly received.

In reply I have the honor to state that the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Shaw, in a letter dated January 9, 1903, said that the Treasury Department did not desire to take further action regarding wrecks in Cuban waters and "was inclined to the opinion that any authority or rights it may have had formerly may properly be considered as having lapsed in favor of the Government of Cuba." (Section 3755, R. S.)

On the contrary, however, the Navy Department (letter of July 1, 1902, to George Richardson, copy herewith, and in other correspondence) has taken the attitude that the disposal of the wreck of the Maine rests with the Congress, and that no executive

department could give assurance of its abandonment by the United States. With respect to the wreck of the Maine and those of the Spanish warships destroyed during the war of 1898 in Cuban waters, however, it may be added that the Navy Department is not now engaged in, and has not in contemplation, any work thereupon. After correspondence on the subject, the Department of State, October 27, 1904, expressed the view that "in order to obtain a valid and effective disposition of the Maine wreck" the matter should appropriately "be settled by a convention with Cuba." The Navy Department expressed its concurrence in this view; but it is understood that the action thus suggested has not been taken.

Very respectfully,

V. H. METCALF,

The Secretary of State. Secretary.'

That letter and the report of the Secretary of the Navy made it clear to me that legislation was necessary to accomplish the object desired. Hence, on the 20th day of April, 1908, I introduced a bill which I now send to the clerk's desk and ask to have read. The clerk read as follows:

'A bill (H. R. 21176) to raise the wreck of the U. S. battleship Maine in Habana Harbor, and remove the bodies therein to Arlington Cemetery for interment.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to forthwith prepare and publish proposals requesting bids for the removal of the wreck of the U. S. battleship Maine, now sunk in Habana Harbor, and have the bodies therein brought to Washington for interment in the National Cemetery at Arlington; and that the contract or contracts for the purposes herein specified shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder.

Sec. 2. That the President be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to make the necessary arrangements, if any be necessary for the purposes herein designated, with the Republic of Cuba.

Sec. 3. That any money now at the disposal of the Navy Department is hereby made applicable for the purposes herein specified, and if the same be not sufficient to carry out the purposes herein specified, then such sum of money as may be neces-

sary to meet all the requirements of this act is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. That this act shall take effect immediately.'

Mr. Sulzer: That bill, sir, speaks for itself. It is now pending in the Committee on Naval Affairs. I have done everything in my power to get it reported, but thus far without success. It should be speedily reported and passed ere this session of Congress adjourns. It will accomplish the object desired, and it meets with the patriotic approval of the people of this country. The delay has been disappointing to the friends of the Maine's heroic dead. But I am not disheartened. I shall keep working in this matter until the Maine is raised and the bodies of our dead sailors are brought home for interment. These brave men died for their country.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this naval conference report is before the House, but I have only had time to read it in a very brief way. We can take action now regarding the Maine if we want to do so. I had indulged the hope that there would be in this conference report a provision to raise the battleship Maine. I tried to do this, but so far without results. The whole matter is now pending before the committee, and I have been urging action for months. I have tried to get an amendment on the naval appropriation bill, but could not; but I thought something would be done regarding the matter in the Senate, but nothing has been done. The Veterans of the Spanish-American War, from one end of the country to the other, are very much in favor of action along the lines of my bill, and nearly every Camp has passed resolutions favoring its speedy enactment into law.

The neglect of the dead sailors buried in the wreck of the Maine is a shame and a disgrace to the government.

The wreck of the Maine must be raised. The bodies of our gallant seamen must be brought home and interred with military honors in the National Cemetery. Let us do our duty to-day. Let the truth be known. No American is afraid of the truth. The raising of the Maine will forever dissipate doubt — forever clear the sky of history.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know just why the Committee on Naval Affairs refuses to take action in this matter. I have done my best to get my bill reported. I would like to have some reason for this delay. The patriotic press of the country rings with commendable editorials day in and day out in favor of this legislation. The government has been derelict in its duty to these brave and gallant men. The Congress must act. The wreck of the Maine must be raised. The bodies of her heroic dead must be brought home. Gratitude commands it. Patriotism demands it. Let us meet the occasion now and put in this naval conference report a provision to accomplish what the people so urgently request.

Is there any one here opposed to it? If so, let the member stand up and say so. Now is the time to act. Let us do our duty to the patriotic dead that sleep in the wreck of the Maine in the mud and slime of Habana harbor."

Mr. Driscoll: Have these conferees jurisdiction to do that?

Mr. Sulzer: Certainly they have. They have legislated matters in this conference report of much less moment.

Mr. Driscoll: Would they not be subject to the same criticism if they did that as they are for what they have now done?

Mr. Sulzer: If the conferees are going to legislate on a conference report, I want them to do something in which the people of the country take a deep and abiding interest — to respond to a great patriotic sentiment. I want action in this way or some way and I want action as quickly as I can get it. We must raise the Maine! We must bring home the heroic dead and bury the bodies with military honors in the National Cemetery at Arlington! That is the duty of the hour.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print, in connection with my remarks, a few letters and newspaper comments regarding this matter.

The Speaker: Is there objection? (After a pause.) The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(These letters and press extracts will be considered under a separate head, as it is desired to note Mr. Sulzer's connection with the case at the present time.—B.)

His second speech was delivered in the House of Representatives Tuesday, February 16, 1909, and reads as follows:

The House being in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and having under consideration the bill (H. R. 26916) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, Mr. Sulzer said:

"Mr. Chairman.— Yesterday was the eleventh anniversary of the destruction of the Maine in the harbor of Habana. That event made history, wrote a glorious chapter in our annals, and changed the map of the world. More than a decade has now come and gone since that tragic event occurred, and as yet nothing has been done by the government of the United States to raise the wreck of the Maine, and to bring home and bury with military honors, in Arlington Cemetery, the remains of the sixty odd brave and gallant sailors entombed in that hulk in the mud and slime of Habana harbor.

The records in the Navy Department show that 231 men were killed when the Maine was blown up; that 24 bodies were immediately recovered and buried in Key West, Fla.; that later 144 bodies were recovered and buried in Habana; that these bodies were subsequently brought home and buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington; that at least 63 bodies were never recovered or accounted for, and are now entombed in the wreck of the Maine. For some inexplicable reason the Maine has never been raised and these bodies of the nation's heroic dead recovered and brought home for burial. Our dereliction in this matter is little less than a national disgrace. It is becoming a big black blot on our boasted patriotism. Public sentiment has demanded for years that the wreck of the Maine be raised; that the truth of her destruction be told; that the derelict be removed from the channels of commerce; that the bodies of these brave sailors who sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country be recovered and brought home and decently interred in the National Cemetery.

Sir, for several years past I have endeavored in every way in my power to have something done about this deplorable matter,

but thus far without success. Long ago I introduced a resolution which passed the House unanimously, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the cause of delay. The Secretary of the Navy sent to the House of Representatives, in compliance with that resolution, some data which was printed as a House document and is now before the Congress. In that document the Secretary of the Navy makes the following statement.

(The two letters referred to by Mr. Sulzer in this speech, and a verbatim extract of the enactment clause of the bill, are noted in detail on page 33 of this treatise.— B.)

Mr. Sulzer: Mr. Chairman, that bill speaks for itself. It is now slumbering in the Committee on Naval Affairs, where it has been pigeon-holed ever since I introduced it. I have done everything in my power to get it reported, but thus far without success. I say now it should be speedily reported and passed ere this session of Congress adjourns. It will accomplish the object desired, and it meets with the approval of the patriotic people of this country. The delay has been disappointing to the friends of the Maine's heroic dead. I proclaim that the government has been recreant in this matter. But I am not disheartened. I shall keep working for this legislation until the Maine is raised and the bodies of our dead sailors are brought home for interment. The fault is not mine. I have done, and I am trying to do, my duty. The fault is with the Naval Affairs Committee of this House. The members of this committee are to blame for the disgraceful neglect and delay. Yesterday being the eleventh anniversary of this tragical calamity, I tried to get the Speaker to recognize me, it being suspension day in the House, to make a motion to suspend the rules, discharge the Committee on Naval Affairs from further consideration of my bill, and pass the same. The Speaker refused to grant me recognition, although the Speaker recognized other members on the floor for the purpose of calling up and passing bills far less commendable than my bill to raise the Maine, the enactment of which is demanded by our liberty-loving people from one end of the land to the other. On the 28th day of January this year the President sent to the House of Representatives a special message in which he urged the Congress to take action in regard to the removal of the Maine from

the harbor of Habana. The President says in his special message:

'Governor Magoon, on the eve of leaving Cuba, has expressed the hope that the wreck of the battleship Maine may be removed from the harbor of Habana. I trust the Congress will see the wisdom of this suggestion and will provide for the removal of the Maine. We should not allow the wreck of this historic ship to remain as a possible danger to navigation in the Habana harbor, for this is wise from no standpoint. An appropriation should be made for the removal.'

But, sir, nothing is done. The Speaker and the Committee on Naval Affairs,, for some inexplicable reason that I cannot fathom, refuse to respond to the request of the President based on the statement of Governor Magoon, and neglect to report or act on my bill to remove the wreck of the Maine from the harbor of Habana and bring the remains of our sailors home to the land they loved and died for. What a shame! What a disgrace to America! What an object lesson of our neglect to every man in the navy of which we feel so proud! Let me read you a part of the statement of Governor Magoon made to the Cubans just before he left Habana. Governor Magoon said:

'The wreck of the Maine continues to lie in the mud and waters of Habana harbor. The sunken battleship is a serious menace to the shipping of the harbor, as it occupies a portion of the best anchorage. The obstruction has increased annually during the last ten years by causing a shoal. The moderate tides prevailing in the harbor are hardly sufficient to prevent a gradual filling up, and this shoal seriously interferes with the action of the tides, and therefore the entire harbor is rapidly filling. It will be necessary in a short time to begin dredging in order to provide proper anchorage for the large amount of shipping now entering the harbor unless the wreck is removed. The anchorage is also restricted by the wreck and the shoal, for ships are obliged to anchor at sufficient distance to prevent grounding in case they strain on their cables. Even more important than this obstruction to navigation is the fact that this wreck, although it contains the bodies of sixty-three American seamen, or what is left of them, is apparently abandoned and forgotten by the government and

people of the United States. Thousands of Americans and other thousands of other nationalities annually enter the harbor of Habana, and probably not one omits to express regret and censure for the deplorable spectacle. It has become a national reproach and an international scandal.

'The neglect to remove the wreck is attributed by many, especially the large Spanish contingent in Cuba, to the fear that its removal will disclose the fallacy of the popular belief that the Maine was destroyed by a torpedo or mine instead of an interior explosion. So generally does this opinion prevail that I believe the Cuban government was deterred thereby from dealing with the wreck as an obstruction to navigation of its coastal waters and destroying it; however, it should be added that the Cuban authorities were also restrained by a belief that the United States would sometime desire to attempt to remove it and preserve the wreck as a whole instead of breaking it up and removing it in the more expensive manner.

'The correspondence on file in the Department of State and the Navy Department at Washington shows that a belief prevails in those departments that it is necessary to secure, by a treaty or otherwise, the consent of the Republic of Cuba to the authorities of the United States entering the harbor of Habana and proceeding with the work of removal. This permission, if necessary, can easily be secured, and the Cuban government would gladly afford assistance in its power to accomplish the desired result, not only because of the injury to the harbor facilities, but also because of the prompting of patriotism and sentiment. I earnestly recommend that the United States government take immediate steps to accomplish the removal without further delay.'

Mr. Sulzer: Mr. Chairman, I do not know just why the Committee on Naval Affairs refuses to take action in this matter. I have done my best to get my bill reported. I would like to have some reason for this delay. The patriotic press of the country rings with commendable editorials day in and day out in favor of this legislation. The government has been derelict in its duty to these brave and gallant men. The Congress must act. The wreck of the Maine must be raised. The bodies of her heroic dead must

be brought home. Gratitude commands it. Patriotism demands it. The Maine must be raised. Let us do our plain duty now. Let us be grateful. Let us be patriotic. Let us enact this legislation — lest we forget —

Mr. Cox of Indiana: Has the gentleman from New York any data as to what it will cost the United States government to raise the wreck of the Maine?

Mr. Sulzer: I have.

Mr. Cox of Indiana: How much do you estimate it will cost?

Mr. Sulzer: Less than $50,000, according to competent experts, and I think the Navy Department has available now all the money that is necessary for the purpose — money that was heretofore appropriated. All that is necessary to do now is to pass my bill directing it to be done.

Mr. Cox of Indiana: Has the gentlemen any data as to the physical value of the Maine after it is raised?

Mr. Sulzer: Possibly the old hulk will have no great monetary value save for scrap; but that is not the question. This matter is one of gratitude to those who died for their country — of patriotism — of sentiment — of all that makes a nation grand and great. It rises above the sordid question of dollars and cents. I say there are entombed in the hulk of the Maine the bodies of sixty-three brave and loyal sailors who died for their country, and the greatest value is in the gratitude of the government for which they offered up their lives; and if we do not do our plain duty in the premises we will be false to ourselves; false to our boasted patriotism; false to the demands of public sentiment now sweeping over the land, which insists that the Congress now legislate to remove the wreck of the Maine and bring these bodies home and bury them with their Comrades in Arlington Cemetery. That is the duty of the hour — raise the Maine — lest we forget —

Mr. Cox of Indiana: Can these bodies be recovered by diving?

Mr. Sulzer: No, they cannot. They are buried in the hulk of what is left of the Maine, and the wreck must be removed — raised — to get the bodies; and the old hulk should be removed because it is a menace to navigation, and the Cubans want it out of the way.

Mr. Cox of Indiana: And the gentleman says there are still sixty-three bodies in the wreck of the Maine?

Mr. Sulzer: Yes, at least that many, according to official reports.

Now, sir, during the Spanish-American War our battle cry was 'Remember the Maine!' Have we forgotten that? Have we, forsooth, so soon forgotten the Maine? Should not every prompting of patriotism impel us not only to remember the Maine, but to raise the Maine? The Veterans of the Spanish-American War, from one end of the country to the other, are very much in favor of action along the lines of my bill, and nearly every Camp has passed resolutions favoring its speedy enactment into law. Our neglect of the dead sailors buried in the wreck of the Maine is a shame and a disgrace. The wreck of the Maine must be raised. The bodies of our gallant seamen must be brought home and interred with their ill-fated Comrades in the National Cemetery. Let us do our duty. Let us enact this law. Let us raise the Maine. Let us find out for all time if the Maine was destroyed by an explosion from within or without. Let the truth be known to all the world. I am not afraid of the truth. No true American is afraid of the truth. The raising of the Maine will forever dissipate doubt — forever clear the sky of history — forever be a credit to our heart, and our courage, and our manhood, and our patriotism and our gratitude to our heroic dead." (Loud applause.)

The Chairman: The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE OF THE PRESS.

Inasmuch as Mr. Sulzer had requested unanimous consent to print in connection with his remarks a few letters and newspaper comments regarding this matter, which was granted, I will therefore quote the text of only a few of these, as their contents do not develop any new facts, and were simply used to strengthen his arguments when he was urging the passage of his bill.

(From the Newark Evening News, April 28, 1908.)

Praise for Mr. Sulzer — Veterans Interested in His Bill to Raise the Maine — Senator Colby's Letter.

To the Editor of the News:

Sir.— Patriotic organizations, together with survivors of the Civil and Spanish Wars in this State, numbering something over one hundred thousand, are deeply interested in association and individual efforts to remove the wreck of the battleship Maine and her dead to a final resting place under the flag which was honored by "the Maine and her men." Keenly recognizing the conspicuous national indifference and neglect of a decade in the matter of the sunken Maine, a deep sense of national pride and local patriotism have steadily worked together through the public press, and fraternal organizations, to initiate and support congressional action, which has now taken encouraging shape and promise, in a bill just introduced by Congressman Sulzer. Thousands of survivors of the Civil War, both Union and Confederates, congratulate Mr. Sulzer for the introduction of this bill, and they stand ready, with a soldier's welcome, for the success of its purposes and provisions. The drift of sentiment, outside of this, may be seen in a letter from a distinguished State senator. It was written by Senator Everette Colby on April 18th last, and sent to Congressman Sulzer. The letter follows:

"My Dear Sir.— I want to add a word to the many you are receiving in favor of the movement to raise the battleship Maine. Your efforts are endorsed by the Veterans of our State, for whom I am glad to speak."

Thanking you in advance for giving space to this, I remain,

Yours truly,

Arlington, April 27, 1908. Veteran.

(From the Newark News, March 31, 1908.)

Would Raise the Maine — Neglect of Ship and the Nation's Dead Unparalleled in History of Navy.

To the Editor of the News:

Sir.— Your valued editorial comment on the recent action of the Secretary of the Navy, in sending to Congress all information

in the possession of his Department concerning the wreck of the battleship Maine and the men who went down with her, is read with interest and appreciation in this State by the majority of those who are identified with patriotic and veteran organizations that was ever moved by an appeal to Congress and national honor in behalf of a famous ship and the nation's dead.

The national indifference to and neglect of the Maine since her "terrible taking off" is unparalleled in the history of our Army and Navy, and the repeated charges that the United States feared to face the facts, such as the wounds of the Maine would disclose, have been publicly charged and reiterated to such an extent that popular sentiment has almost surrendered to feelings akin to the humiliation of an apology to the perpetrator (?) of the crime that shocked the civilized world.

In this connection it is recalled that after the Cuban War was over and the details of peace were settled in Paris, the Spanish commission said to our representative that "the United States had put a stigma on Spain in charging that Spaniards had wrecked the Maine, and they asked the privilege of raising the battleship and proving that she was blown up from the inside." However, great credit is due to Congressman William Sulzer for his untiring efforts, up to and including the passage of his resolution in behalf of the Maine and its dead on the tenth anniversary of her destruction.

Survivors of the Civil and Cuban Wars, together with the membership of a patriotic organization numbering over 47,000 in New Jersey alone, are enthusiastic supporters of the movement to float the Maine and give proper sepulcher to her honored dead — to have them "brought home to sleep under the Stars and Stripes."

A. KING (Veteran 1862–1865).

Newark, March 29, 1908.

(Editorial from the Albany Argus, March 14, 1908.)

The Wreck of the Maine.

Speaking of the resolution offered by Representative William Sulzer of this State, asking the Secretary of the Navy to give his opinion to the Congress on the right of the government of the

United States to raise the wreck of the battleship Maine and clear the harbor of Havana of the obstruction, the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, in an interesting editorial comment, says:

"It is altogether probable that Congressman Sulzer, with his colleagues of the House, is fully advised of the rights of the United States in the premises. The raising of the wreck might revive the old question of its destruction by connivance or by direct instructions from the Spanish government, or by an explosion which came from within the Maine and from cause over which the Spanish government did not and could not control. That the wrecking of the Maine precipitated hostilities between the two countries were inevitable and would have come about even if the Maine had steamed safely out of the harbor where she should never have been sent. That the explosion was due to connivance or to direct instructions of the Spanish government is not believed to-day. If the explosion came from the outside, it was the work of Spanish scoundrels determined to bring on the war or the work of hot-headed Cubans who saw in the certainty of war their certainty of independence. But apart from all questions of that nature, the wreck of the Maine should be cleared from Habana harbor and the causes of the explosion determined if they are possible of determination. It is not altogether creditable that the gallant ship should find burial in foreign waters, and history will not be satisfied without the knowledge of the cause of the explosion. The revival of the question of the cause might be acute for a time, but with all other questions of the war settled the acuteness would neither hurt nor become chronic."

Mr. Sulzer's activity in this matter is very generally commended. It is nothing short of a national disgrace that to-day (more than ten long years after the destruction of the Maine) the hulk of that ill-fated battleship should still be obstructing the harbor of a friendly city — or an unfriendly one, for that matter — and the bones of those who perished in her be left without decent interment. Nor does it give a creditable — nor, in our opinion, an accurate — impression of American sentiment to have it said abroad that we as a nation are afraid to raise the Maine for fear it will be proved that the explosion was from within.

The American people are never afraid to do the right thing and

to stand for truth, right and injustice. If it was an accidental explosion from inside which destroyed the Maine, all the world is entitled to the knowledge of the fact, and it would set at rest many ugly rumors and hints made at the time of the explosion and since."

(Editorial from the New York World, March 26, 1908.)

The Project to Raise the Maine.

Secretary Metcalf, in accordance with the Sulzer resolution, has furnished the House of Representatives with a statement of the work done in recovering the bodies of the officers and men lost with the battleship Maine, and in saving equipment and machinery, together with a report on the present status of the project. The total number of bodies recovered was 188, leaving 63 unaccounted for. A balance of $145,000 remains of the $200,000 appropriated by Congress for the purpose in February 1898, and $3,000 from the additional appropriation of $10,000 for the removal of the bodies to Arlington Cemetery.

Some pieces of armament were saved and the loose wreckage dumped at sea. What is left is a worthless hulk. But sentiment attaches to it as the tomb of American sailors, and considerations of patriotism urge the raising and removal of the wreck, if only to settle finally the causes of the Maine's destruction. If a convention with Cuba is necessary, it can readily be arranged.

Letter from Rear Admiral Chadwick.

TWIN OAKS, NEWPORT, R. I., *May* 5, 1908.

DEAR SIR.—Admiral Luce has sent me your letter to him regarding the raising of the Maine. He suggests that as a member of the board of inquiry upon the cause of her loss, that I give you my views in the matter. I have always held that the ship should be raised and the work be done in a way to allow a thorough examination of her condition as she lies. This would, of course, require the building of a cofferdam which could be pumped out. It should have been done at once after the war.

While absolutely sure that the conditions will be found such as described in our report, the question of result should have no

bearing in the matter. The board did its duty according to its lights, and I am sure that I can answer for the surviving members as well as for myself, in saying that we should welcome any new light which exposing the wreck might bring.

Our failure to raise the wreck has undoubtedly given an impression to many of a want of openness and straightforwardness on the part of the government. It is our duty to remove this. We can afford to say we were mistaken; we cannot afford the imputation of fearing the truth. I am,

Very truly yours,

F. E. Chadwick,

Rear Admiral, Retired.

Letter from Alfred King.

Arlington, N. J., *May* 9, 1908.

Hon. William Sulzer, M. C., Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Sir.— I have mentioned the fact that you have decided to speak for the "Maine and her men" in the House to several of my friends who have expressed an interest along the lines of our effort in behalf of the famous wreck and its dead. This information is gratefully accepted by all, many of whom think it most commendable as means to record just what was done from a purely patriotic impulse and sense of honor due the nation and its dead.

If you have not already gotten all the data as to the facts of the Maine when she rode at anchor in Habana harbor, allow me to say that the ship as she stood before the explosion represented an outlay of $5,000,000, according to Captain Sigsbee, her Commander. Her machinery cost $735,000. The hull represents tons of steel. The turrets were steel, eight inches thick, of which there were two, equipped with ten-inch guns. She was protected for a length of 180 feet amidships with Harveyized steel armor twelve inches thick, worth $500 a ton. Her entire equipment was all that is represented by a first-class battleship of her class at the time. We shall look with interest for all that you may say of the Maine.

Yours,

Alfred King.

Headquarters of the Department of New Jersey, United Spanish War Veterans.

Rutherford, N. J., *December* 26, 1907.

Mr. Alfred King, Arlington, N. J.:

My Dear Sir.— I have just learned of your correspondence with Q. M. Gen. Charles Burrows, Grand Army of the Republic, in regard to bringing the question of floating the old battleship Maine now lying in the harbor of Habana, to the attention of Congress during its present session. The greatest indifference and neglect seems to be the rule in connection with this famous wreck, and it is certainly commendable on the part of the survivors of the Union armies to ask for national legislation in behalf of the Maine. In this connection I desire to say in our own behalf that the Spanish War Veterans are deeply interested, and peculiarly so, in the fate or removal of the wreck of the U. S. battleship Maine from Cuban waters, and also that we are in hearty accord with this movement or any other that your efforts may adopt to give the hulk, with its honored dead, an appropriate and final resting place under the flag of our country.

Fraternally yours,

John T. Collins,

Department Commander.

Letter of Mrs. Margaret Kean.

Chicago, Ill., May 5, 1908.

Hon. William Sulzer:

Sir.— It was a source of pleasure to me to read of your bill in Congress to have raised the battleship Maine, now lying in Habana bay. This has been my hope and desire since the destruction of the battleship on February 15, 1898, and I am sure in that bill you voiced the sentiments of the whole American people. My son, Edward F. Kean, was on duty as a marine guard that night, as I understand, in the lower cabins, and is still among the missing, as also another Chicago boy named Shillington. I trust you will keep the matter of the raising of the battleship before this honorable session so the work will not be delayed more than is necessary,

and, thanking you for your kindly and true American spirit, I remain,

Respectfully,

Mrs. Margaret Kean.

1006 North Talman avenue, Chicago, Ill.

(Editorial from the New York Sun, April 8, 1908.)

The Wreck of the Maine.

If we do not err about the temper of the House of Representatives, an appropriation will soon be made to raise the unsightly and melancholy wreck of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Habana after almost ten years of neglect and vacillation.

Mr. Sulzer's amended resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to send to the House "all letters and data as to the cost and legal status under which the Congress may exercise immediate or future action for the removal of the wreck," and provide burial for the unrecovered dead, was adopted on March 10th, and on March 25th Mr. Metcalf complied.

His report was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs the following day. There was at first no disposition to disregard an obvious duty. Eight days after the blowing up of the Maine, which occurred on the evening of February 15, 1898, Congress appropriated $200,000 to recover the remains of the dead, raise the ship, and save any parts of the machinery and equipment that might be used again. On March 30th, the sum of $10,000 was appropriated "for the removal of remains of officers and men who perished by the destruction of the U. S. S. Maine."

A wrecking and towing company contracted to do the work. It was abandoned on April 2, 1898, after a report had been made by a naval board recommending that because the contractors were "disinclined to work during the rainy season" and it would take from six to eight months to raise the shattered hull, it was advisable to suspend operations. Meanwhile the court of inquiry had taken evidence and reported, on March 21st, that the Maine had been wrecked by the explosion of a mine "under the bottom of the ship at about frame 18 and somewhat on the shore side of the ship." On April 20th, President McKinley signed the joint resolution of Congress declaring war upon Spain.

Of the original appropriation of $200,000 the sum of $54,043.94 was expended in stripping the wreck above water and recovering four six-inch guns, the paymaster's safe, two six-pounder guns, two searchlights, a steam cutter, the breech mechanism of the after ten-inch guns, and 100 shells. The naval board estimated the value of the material which could be recovered if the ship were raised "in good order" at $670,600. It was the judgment of the board that "the machinery would not suffer from being submerged several months." It went on record (March 28, 1898), with the opinion that it had "no doubt of the ability of a good company to do such work." Of the appropriation of $10,000 for the transfer of dead to the United States and their burial at Arlington, $6,968.72 was expended. One hundred and eighty-eight bodies were recovered and buried and sixty-three were "not found."

Among the documents in the case sent by Secretary Metcalf to the House is a statement of the date of May 16, 1902, by Charles E. Magoon, who is now the Provisional Governor of Cuba, and at that time was acting chief in the division of insular affairs, War Department. Mr. Magoon wrote in response to an inquiry:

"The military government of Cuba will take no further steps in regard to the Maine, and after the withdrawal of our military forces from Cuba, unless Congress should otherwise provide, any attempt made by this government to raise the Maine will come within the jurisdiction of the Navy Department."

The Navy Department has steadily maintained (to quote Mr. Metcalf) "that no executive department of the government has authority to dispose of or to abandon the wreck, but that such power rests solely, so far as this government is concerned, in the Congress." In one instance, when the Hon. William H. Moody was Secretary of the Navy, the Department (December 3, 1902) disapproved emphatically of Senate bill 5806 "for raising the wreck of the battleship Maine."

"The Department does not regard with favor the raising of the Maine for the purpose of photographing her with the view of entering upon another investigation as to the cause of her destruction. No reason is perceived why the former investigation is not sufficient. The material of the vessel would not be of

value to the Navy Department. The sentimental consideration attached to the raising of the Maine appeals to all, but the Department does not recommend the passage of the bill."

Early in 1902 Representative Roberts of Massachusetts had introduced a bill "for raising the wreck of the battleship Maine," and acting Secretary Darling, on behalf of the Department, wrote to Chairman Foss of the House Naval Committee that "no objection is perceived to the passage of the measure." Six months later, when Chairman Hale of the Senate Naval Committee consulted Mr. Moody about a Senate bill, the Secretary overruled his assistant. In view of the fact that Cuba is now ruled by a provisional governor, with army officers governing the provinces and an advisory law commission, presided over by Col. E. H. Crowder, U. S. A., making the laws, the meetings of Congress having been suspended by decree of Secretary Taft — in view of these conditions an opinion given by Secretary of State Hay to the Secretary of the Navy on October 8, 1904, is interesting:

"It might be advisable, in order to obtain a valid and effective disposition of the Maine wreck, that the matter be settled by a convention with Cuba, which could be submitted to the Senate of the United States for its concurrence."

Mr. Paul Morton, then Secretary of the Navy, concurred.

Cuba is no longer in a position to enter into a subvention on the subject. Her right to do so has been suspended. It is renewable at the pleasure of the United States, and the time of the renewal has not been definitely determined.

There can be no doubt that the Cuban people would like to have the wreck of the Maine removed, for the reason, if for no other, that it is an obstruction to navigation.

To the American people it is an eyesore when they see it and a heartache when they think about it. Their government now has the power, if it has the will, to remove the wreck of the Maine without having to ask the permission of Cuba, which would not be withheld if Cuba were articulate politically.

There is no longer any excuse for not raising the Maine. The American people desire that it be done. Let Congress make the appropriation and direct the President to execute the will of the people.

(From the Newark News, September 19, 1908.)

"Remember the Maine."

Alfred King Commends a News Editorial on Nation's Neglect.

To the Editor of the News:

Sir.— Your excellent editorial on "The Maine" deserves all that popular recognition can give as an appeal, in cold logic, from the American people for humane consistency. Every survivor, North and South, of both armies of the Civil War is keenly sensible to the fact that hostilities with Spain were urged and recognized by the civilized world in response to the pathetic demands of humanity for the cessation of shocking cruelties in the name of war on the island of Cuba.

As a nation we went to the rescue, affording relief and protection forever under our flag, and the humiliation for a decade of unparalleled national neglect of scores of those who died to save a people from extermination, and that Cuba might be free. It seems to me that in this connection the following poem, "Remember the Maine," written by W. J. Lampton, is worth reprinting:

Down in that tropic, torpid bay,
In the slime and filth of the Spanish way,
Shall the hulk of the Maine forever stay?
Shall the ship that stood for Freedom rot
In the stench of that unhallowed spot?

No, No! Let the people rise as one
With a firm demand that right be done,
And the dead be honored — the dead who died
That Liberty should be satisfied.
Take the old ship out of her filthy grave
To the clear, blue sea and the whitecapped wave,
And there in the depths, serene and pure,
Give her a glory sepulchre,
And moor above her the flag that waves
Forever above all our heroes' graves.

Arlington, September 18, 1907. Alfred King.

(Editorial from the Times, January 27, 1909.)

Mr. Sulzer's Triumph.

At last Congress is thinking about raising the wreck of the Maine in Habana harbor. That the sunken vessel was not raised years ago is a disgrace, and the only public official who can truthfully say that he has a clear conscience in the matter is William Sulzer, who introduced bill after bill in one session after another to bring the Maine to the surface and take out the bodies of the brave Americans who went down with her. Mr. Sulzer fought vainly for years, and his reward will come, for the American people will always remember that he led the small force of Congressmen who sought to have the wrong righted, and who are now on the verge of seeing their efforts crowned with success.

(Editorial from the North American, Philadelphia, January 29, 1909.)

The Forgotten Maine.

Down in the harbor of Habana on Wednesday morning there was a ceremony which did honor to some of the poorly paid servants of this nation, but which made darker this nation's black shame. The common seamen of the United States battleship Maine scraped their pennies together and, with the $150 so collected from the forecastle they bought wreaths and garlands and clustered flowers and a new American flag.

And with launches laden with these purchases, accompanied by Captain Caperton and other officers who wished thus to show their approval of the enlisted men's sentiment, the sailors crossed the harbor from the new Maine's anchorage to the spot where a tangled, twisted rusted mass of metal, not yet sunken into the mud, that is the coffin of sixty-three Americans who gave their lives for the flag, marks the spot where the old Maine anchored eleven years ago.

It was a silent trip, and the work that followed was done in silence. Half-masted and reversed — the signal of distress — the stars and stripes were hoisted on the military mast which still protrudes above the water, reminding every foreigner who sees the

coast of Cuba that we have not remembered the Maine. There was no silly speech making. The oratory of those hard-bitten, hard-handed, hard-living, and hard-fighting sailors is of deeds, not spoken words.

All that they did was to hide with blossoms and green garlands every vestige of that rusted, neglected sepulcher of our forgotten dead and, after a silent salute to the wreck and the flag, to journey back in silence from the Maine of 1898 to the Maine of 1908. Of course, a subscription of $150 is not a thing to make a stir about, even when it comes from men whose pay ranges from $16 to $70 a month. But those men on the Maine can hardly be considered cheap men. That sum happened to be all they had left. Because when they heard of the death and suffering in Sicily and Calabria they "chipped in" all they could spare to swell their officers' contribution to the relief fund for Italy and so made possible a wireless message that one American battleship alone had added $1,000 to the life-saving work on the other side of the world.

So the sailors had not much money left to buy flowers with. They could buy only enough to cover that wreckage in Habana harbor. Yet we do not think they were cheap men, even though all the hundreds of them could put into the cap passed around only a pitiful $150. Our sorrow is that we cannot disclaim cheapness as a stigma which any foreign critic is entitled to put upon this rich nation. "Remember the Maine." Do not all of us remember how the signal that Dewey flew when, like Farragut, he said: "Damn the torpedoes," and sped into Manila bay, first made us storm, then settle into fixed wrath, and finally indulge in stern exultation? "Remember the Maine!" And for eleven years sixty-three of our dead have been settling slowly with their ship deeper and ever deeper into the mud of that harbor bed.

In the hour of our highest pride and strength and boasting there never will be need for a poet to write a "Recessional" for America. In bitterness and sadness let us confess that the message for our self-study is not "Lest we forget" but "We have forgotten." Certain material truths we consider of comparative unimportance. We have freed Cuba, and have done our best to uplift her to independence. Yet we leave her with "the sunken

battleship a serious menace to the shipping of her harbor, as it occupies a portion of the best anchorage. The obstruction has increased annually during the last ten years by causing a shoal.

It will be necessary in a short time to begin dredging in order to provide proper anchorage for the large amount of shipping now entering the harbor unless the wreck is removed."

We leave that wreckage not only an obstacle at Cuba's doorway, but a standing scandal upon this nation and a slander upon the American navy. For it is only too true that "the neglect to remove the wreck is attributed by many, especially the large Spanish contingent in Cuba, to fear that its removal will disclose the fallacy of the popular belief that the Maine was destroyed by a torpedo or mine instead of an interior explosion. So generally does this opinion prevail that the Cuban government was deterred thereby from dealing with the wreck as an obstruction to navigation of its coastal waters and destroying it." These reasons recited by Charles E. Magoon, provisional governor of Cuba, in his annual report, forwarded to the War Department, are forceful and sufficient. Emphasized by a special message of the President, pleading with Congress to "see the wisdom" of Governor Magoon's suggestion for the removal of the wreck should bring even from this Congress the small appropriation needed for the work. But it is in the following passage of the Magoon report that we find the stinging indictment of American patriotism and national decency that should stir the country to self-respect and elict a mandate to Congress jarring the unspeakable pettiness of its ruffled "dignity" to realization of what the nation's dignity demands:

"Even more important than this obstruction to navigation is the fact that this wreck, although it contains the bodies of 63 American seamen, or what is left of them, is apparently abandoned and forgotten by the Government and people of the United States. Thousand of Americans and other thousands of other nationalities annually enter the harbor of Habana, and probably not one omits to express regret and censure for the deplorable spectacle. It has become a national reproach and an international scandal."

Fair men did not quarrel with the greatest living poet when he

called the American spirit "uncouth, illogical, elate." But the sense of injustice was keen when he proclaimed us "carless 'mid his dead, the scandal of the elder earth." How can we declare that taunt untrue, how can we cleanse our honor as a people, while the skeletons that were our heroes only eleven years ago lie in their rotting uniforms in that harbor slime, unremembered and unhonored save by those poor wreaths hung on the wreckage by grace of the pennies of a few sailors ready to face the same death any day for the sake of the same reward from the country that is the richest of all on earth — save in remembrance and self-respect?

Recapitulation.

The story of the Maine has now been unfolded from the date of its destruction in 1898, to the final and impressive burial scenes in 1912 — a period of fourteen years — which marks a mysterious episode in the history of this tragical event of our war with Spain.

The available evidence we have introduced to substantiate facts, is not grounded upon that patient research which would develop diversified phases of the subject, but it is obvious that the main historical features are assembled to make the subject fairly understood in its multiform bearings.

The "mission" of the Maine in Cuban waters was, at the time, a subject for much outspoken speculation and conjecture, and no unrestrained criticism on the part of the newspaper press failed to induce department officials to issue the necessary orders which ultimately resulted in the doom of the battleship. Subsequently, a press critic claimed that the act was an official error, as there was no practical necessity for the presence of an American warship in those waters at the time.

This statement may be based upon sound logic, but Admiral Sigsbee controverts the criticism with a counter-statement that the battleship was there to afford a safe shelter and asylum for American citizens whose lives were in jeopardy.

That sounds reasonable and logical enough and ought to be accepted as conclusive to an unprejudiced mind. There is much unwritten history in connection with this affair, as it was a period of great activity in national events, and many of the secret

"MAINE" MEMORIAL.

Erected under auspices of Newell Rising Camp No. 68, at Port Chester.

manoeuvres were never exposed by an enterprising press; nevertheless, filibuster expeditions were frequent, and there is ground for the assumption that the promoters of these enterprises did not hesitate to employ every facility at hand to involve our country in their schemes and force recognition, which, under existing conditions, could not be withheld. The warship was there to "protect American interests," which is justifiable, and sufficient ground for a naval commander in the discharge of his duty, but circumstances point to other and more cogent reasons for the presence of an American warship in those troublesome waters.

Historians, some day, will ascertain and develop these facts, and the exact cause of the explosion will be brought to light, for investigators with inquiring minds and facilities for research will never allow such matters to remain dormant without special effort, reinforced by persistent application, and a vigilant watchfulness for any accident that may contribute to a final solution of the mysterious problem.

The wreck of the Maine is admirably told in the graphic words of Admiral Sigsbee and Chaplain Chidwick. Their distressing experience, so often told and retold on the lecture platform, and at public ceremonial gatherings, where these talented survivors were induced to relate their experience, in support of a movement, like the Carnegie Hall Memorial Service, or a public meeting to raise contribution funds for the "Maine Monument" to be erected at Arlington Cemetery on the burial site of the martyred dead who sacrificed their lives in Havana harbor. The opportunity to get the story "first hand" from the lips of those who passed through one of the most tragical events known to modern history was greatly appreciated by fifteen hundred United Spanish War Veterans, a class renowned for their patriotic activities, and culminated not only in generous contributions to the Maine Monument Fund, but aroused public opinion — which was waiting for some organized effort of this kind — to demand undelayed congressional action in favor of "raising the battleship Maine, and bring home for burial the remains of the heroic dead." It was a well-planned, effective and substantial movement on the part of United Spanish War Veterans, Department of

New York, worked up to the point of efficiency to induce a rally to the support of Congressman William Sulzer, whose renewed, energetic and futile attempts along these lines had heretofore met with nothing but discouragement, indifference or opposition.

It was *vox populi* enlisted in a sacred cause; fully aroused and urgent in its demands, and its voice was heard in Congress. Reverting to the words of Congressman Sulzer, expressed at this patriotic gathering, he said:

"This meeting comes in a very good time. It will stir up the dry bones of some of the Bourbons in Congress; especially some on the Naval Affairs Committee."

It was not a great while thereafter when the Congressman's complete triumph was assured, and he was in possession of the pen and holder as a gift — from President William H. Taft, after signing the bill which legalized the raising of the Maine — as a testimonial and reminder of his meritorious efforts in the cause of Freedom, Patriotism and Humanity, the enduring motto of the United Spanish War Veterans, which is the essence of high-minded principles, and equally as expressive as Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic in 1866, when that famous organization began its patriotic work, which has continued with far-reaching benefits for nearly half a century. This noble sentiment, Freedom, Patriotism and Humanity, which has always been nourished in the hearts of the American people, and which to-day is accepted and recognized as a standing countersign among Comrades of the United Spanish War Veterans, was indirectly the cause of the Maine disaster.

On February 15, 1898, this magnificent battleship would not have been anchored in those treacherous waters of Havana harbor, when 266 of her gallant crew were instantly hurled into eternity by the explosion of a deadly submarine mine, had this sentiment not aroused the sympathy of the American nation. Those whose memory carries them back to those days of uncertainty, dread, and popular excitement can recall the sentiment that was worked up in favor of a down-trodden race struggling for release from the thraldom of slavery.

Were it not for this sentiment, so generally recognized among American people, Cuba would have appealed in vain, and there

would have been no war; the martyred dead of the Maine would never have been sacrificed, and this agitation to remind Congress of a neglected duty would have been uncalled for. It goes to demonstrate in what manner history is shaped simply through the influence of a sentiment. If this sentiment had not prevailed, old world traditions would have governed events, and the unprogressive policy would have run its course; just as it is witnessed in Persia, Russia, Spain and Turkey to-day. Many of those with dyed-in-the-wool conservative ways of thinking, with unresponsive sentiments of patriotism, regarded the approaching conflict with indifference, and ascribed much of the feeling to an outgrowth of agitation. It would be a downright perversion of facts to claim that this outburst of exuberant patriotism was the direct cause of Congress putting machinery in motion to satisfy a popular demand; per interim from 1898 to 1910, Congress was assailed from all quarters by a wide-awake press, and a fair sample of these editorials are noted in connection with Congressman Sulzer's speeches which have been duly quoted.

The press was not alone in this missionary work, but the public was frequently heard from in the form of resolutions, memorials and appeals from divers sections of the country; but the people were not thrilled with that patriotic fervor which invariably turns its back upon defeat; they were not prepared to take the initiative and go forward with every assurance of success. Subsequent to the Carnegie Hall meeting, in the limelight of publicity of modern newspapers, such matters naturally gravitated into prominence, and the people finding that others were very much in earnest, began to "sit up and take notice." It was then that they began to settle down to a working basis, which resulted in a veritable "storm center" of activity, and Congress caught the spirit of the movement, and spurred on by the newspapers, who vied with each other in their patriotic editorials, which clearly put the question up to Congress, "now or never," acquiesced to the inevitable.

The indictment plainly stated, muster a majority of votes in favor of this bill, and redeem your reputation, or the verdict of the world will stand against you. Congress, with a wise precaution, understood the full meaning of this spontaneous warning,

pruned its wings, and like a flock of blackbirds fluttered in the right direction, and the results authorized the enactment of a law which favored the "raising of the Maine, and provisions for bringing home the martyred dead for burial in Arlington Cemetery."

In this instance sociological signs of the times are not delusive, nor can they be misconstrued.

The "Ninth Symphony" of Beethoven — the acknowledged masterpiece of its order — is a grand musical production, and never fails to inspire a responsive enthusiasm and stir emotions whenever and wherever heard by those who appreciate harmony. Rouget de Lisle's "Marseillaise" when given to the world practically voiced, almost instantaneously, a spirit of revolution, leading to the overthrow of the French monarchy in 1793. Such outbursts of popular expression are rare, and seldom noted except upon extraordinary occasions and under unusual conditions.

There must be some deep-seated emotion at work to take hold of the popular mind and awaken a spontaneous sentiment, when a just claim merits and demands unreserved attention. Such a revelation of the popular will was greatly in evidence at Carnegie Hall on the occasion of the memorial services, when the patriotic speakers, brought together by the united efforts of the United Spanish War Veterans, appealed to the populace, in the name of patriotism, to urge undelayed action on the part of Congress; the question was put forward as a duty; the argument was sounded that procrastination had already gone too far, and that the stigma of disgrace must be obliterated. It was the echo and re-echo of 1898 transformed by patriotic endeavor. The speakers had hardly finished, when a popular uprising strengthened these reasonable demands, and made assurance doubly sure by the temper of their righteous wrath.

A comparison of dates will demonstrate the alacrity of Congress to find itself and stand ready to act.

This public meeting was held February 20, 1910, and the President signed the enabling act passed by Congress early in May, 1910, on the 9th of said month, and measures were promptly taken to put the work of "raising the Maine" in practical operation. This work was prosecuted vigorously, under the super-

vision of Major Ferguson, for about a month when the old appropriation was exhausted and further progress threatened with delay. June 17, 1910, Congress appropriated $200,000 additional for this purpose and the work was then carried on to completion.

There are many names prominently connected with this affair which have been mentioned, and possibly many equally as prominent which have inadvertently been overlooked, in which case it may be proper to state that credit may be diversified, and rightfully attributed to a combination of forces distributed throughout the country, but the most potential working force that brought the issue to a climax, and introduced the only practical method whereby tangible results could be obtained, was the organization that was conspicuously active in every step taken to advance progress of the work. The United Spanish War Veterans, Department of New York, can therefore proudly rest on their laurels, with the distinct understanding that the "raising of the Maine, and the burial of her martyred dead," would not to-day be an accomplished fact, had they not contributed their patriotic and indispensable support.

WM. O. BAILEY,
Department Historian,
United Spanish War Veterans, New York.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 24, 1912.

Referred.

Comrade Woodhull: I move we adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, sharp.

Comrade Nelson: I second the motion.

Department Commander: It is moved and seconded that we now adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, so that we can get away on the 2 o'clock train.

The Encampment accordingly at five minutes after 6 p. m. adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, July 10, 1912.

MORNING SESSION

JULY 10th

MORNING SESSION.

JULY 10, 1912, 9 A. M.

Department Commander Wall in the chair.

Past Commander John H. Ehmann appointed Secretary for this session.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: The Secretary will read the report of the Judge-Advocate.

Secretary reads:

REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE.

JULY 5, 1912.

To the Department Commander, United Spanish War Veterans:

SIR.— I have the honor to report that the work of the Judge-Advocate's office, having been carried on under your supervision, is approximately covered by your own report. The most of my opinions were rendered in the early part of your administration, before the Rules and Regulations had been generally distributed and thoroughly studied by the officers who received them.

I decided the following:

1. That a member of the militia who reported at camp for muster-in to the United States service, and fell ill while there, and so failed to be mustered in, is eligible to honorary membership in the United Spanish War Veterans.

2. That section 1 of article 12 of part 5, Rules and Regulations, is mandatory upon Camps.

3. That a Comrade owing six months' dues who has been a year in suspension must be reinstated on payment of one year's dues only.

4. That a Past Junior Vice Department Commander is not, as such, entitled to membership in a Department Encampment.

5. That sections 12 and 13 of chapter 288 of the Laws of 1909

are repealed so far as they affect the city of New Rochelle by section 451 of chapter 559 of the Laws of 1910.

6. That the term "various veteran organizations" in section 68 of the charter of New Rochelle refers to all the Posts of the G. A. R. and all the Camps of the U. S. W. V. in that city.

7. That one who enlisted at the age of nineteen without his parents' consent, and who was discharged from the service pursuant to the order of a civil court, is not eligible to be mustered into the U. S. W. V.

Respectfully,

HENRY DE WITT HAMILTON,
Department Judge-Advocate.

Referred.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: I would like at this time to ask the consent of the Encampment to print the resolutions and bills that were presented by this administration to the Legislature. I anticipated the Judge-Advocate doing this in his report, and as he has not done so, and I have not done so, I desire to make it a matter of record in the proceedings.

COMRADE WOODHULL: I move that the Department Commander be given authority to print his report and the Judge-Advocate's report in the records.

COMRADE WHISTLER: I second the motion.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: It is regularly moved and seconded that the Department Commander be given the privilege to print the bills and resolutions that were presented to the Legislature in 1911–1912.

Motion carried.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: While you are here I wish to state it is the desire of the great majority of us, that we expedite our business and endeavor to make an early afternoon train to our homes. If you all assist the Presiding Officer, we can be assured of being home before to-morrow morning.

Now, to business. The chairman of the Resolutions Committee will proceed when ready.

Commander-in-Chief Simmons: I move you, Sir, that the Special Committee on Resolutions be directed to send a letter to the Hon. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., and to the Hon. Oscar Underwood, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., in the following language.

"The Ninth Annual Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, State of New York, in Convention duly assembled at the City of Binghamton, New York, this day, representing the 40,000 citizens of this State who followed the colors in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer Uprising, urgently memorialize your services in bringing about a vote on H. R. 17470 by the House before the Session closes. (Signed) Bernhardt Wall, Department Commander."

I move you that.

Comrade Davenny: I second the motion.

Department Commander: It is regularly moved and seconded that the resolution you have just heard be telegraphed to the Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader in the House. Are you ready for the question?

Motion carried.

Department Commander: Is the chairman of the Finance Committee ready to make a report?

Comrade Morgan, Camp No. 39, Chairman: Yes, sir.

Chairman of the Finance Committee reads his report, from the platform.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Binghamton, N. Y., *July* 10, 1912.

Report of Finance Committee.

Quartermaster.

Your Committee have examined all books, papers and accounts of the Department Quartermaster and find them to be correct with the exception of an error in addition amounting to $1.12, which increases his balance that amount. We also find that he

has included in his expenditures an item of $338.68 for per capita tax due National Headquarters, which has not actually been paid, and has included in his report of receipts an item amounting to $114.70, which has been collected during this Encampment and is now in the hands of the Department Adjutant.

Your Committee recommends that the following property, which is obsolete and worthless, be condemned and ordered destroyed: Ten sets of collars letters, twelve rank straps, five officer's ribbons, eight membership ribbons.

Your Committee also recommends that the incoming Department Quartermaster be instructed to communicate with National Headquarters to ascertain if it is not possible to secure for the Department the regular discount on all goods which are purchased from them of whatsoever character.

The Committee finds an item of $36.40 paid by the Department Quartermaster for expenses of the courts-martial of William Vance of Admiral Coghlan Camp, which it was our understanding was to be paid by the Admiral Coghlan Camp to the Department. We recommend that such action be taken by the Department Headquarters as may be necessary to secure this amount.

We find among stock examined twelve sets of nickel letters which are obsolete, and we recommend that the incoming Quartermaster communicate with the National Headquarters to see if they will not take them back and allow their value of an equal amount to the present regulation letters.

The Committee wishes to express its approval of the loose leaf system of bookkeeping established by the Department Quartermaster and recommend its continuance by the incoming Department Quartermaster.

Adjutant.

Your Committee also examined the accounts of the Department Adjutant and found his accounts correct in as far as they were able to check them. The system of books now maintained by the Department Adjutant is the same as has been used for the past eight years, and is not as up to date as it should be. We recommend that the incoming Adjutant be directed to install a system of bookkeeping on the lines of the loose leaf ledgers now used by the Department Quartermaster.

We find that the Department Adjutant has on hand $114.70 which was included in the receipts of the Department Quartermaster. We find that check for $175 was received from previous administration. This was deposited by the Department Commander and his personal check issued until the bank account was opened September 5, 1911, and vouchers for $190.67 expenses paid by the Department Commander are on file with the Adjutant.

The accounts of both the Department Adjutant and Quartermaster have been examined up to the present time, but do not include necessary expenses of the Encampment which will have to be paid after the Encampment is closed.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. Morgan, No. 39, *Chairman,*
William Dunney, No. 4,
Peter P. Linneen, No. 3,
Wm. A. Flett, No. 12,
W. E. Kingsbury, No. 43,
Finance Committee.

Adjutant-General Larkin: I want to ask for a moment of your time with reference to the recommendation of the Committee relative to supplies. I want to say that if every Department Quartermaster of our Organization was as diligent in his duties as the Quartermaster of New York has been in his demands for reductions on the return of supplies, every Department would have a good surplus in its treasury and National Headquarters would be bankrupt. The price of supplies, as you know, is fixed by the Finance Committee, but they have by blanket resolution authorized the Adjutant-General to order whatsoever is needed. During the year it has been necessary to add several items of supplies to conform to the requirements of the Rules and Regulations; these consist of hat ornaments, cap ornaments, sleeve and collar devices and half a dozen other items. The price has been made as low as possible. I find when we go to a manufacturer and ask him to make up certain things, unless you talk in thousands he is not interested. We have been only able to order three, four or five hundred, and the consequence is we have been compelled to pay

higher prices on these things, and National Headquarters cannot make any reduction. There are many articles on which Headquarters lose money. Only last week a manufacturer of Buffalo raised the price of certain bronze articles. So that when you talk about a reduction, I want to tell you, Comrades, as a matter of fact that if it were not for the profit on supplies the revenue would not be sufficient to pay the running expenses of the Organization — the per capita tax alone is not sufficient for that purpose. That is why I hope the Encampment will not take any action in passing resolutions demanding reduction in cost of supplies. As regards the redemption of supplies that are obsolete, I don't think we can do anything about that at all. The value is less than $5. It is hardly worth while bringing it up here.

Department Quartermaster: I want to speak on the matter of my recommendations which the Committee on Finance saw fit to bring in, for your consideration regarding the reduction on the price of certain supplies (an allowance), to this Department of the usual percentage. I pointed out to the Committee the injustice in asking this Department to carry, for example, copies of the Rules and Regulations. When the requisition was made on the Department for a copy of the Rules and Regulations the cost to the Department was exactly nine cents for each copy. I pointed out to the Committee that unless National Headquarters saw its way clear to give us a reduction or make some allowance to this Department, that it was within our province every time we received an order to forward a requisition to National Headquarters at a cost to us of two cents, and ask the National Headquarters to send the Rules direct to the Camp in question, and save to the Department at least seven cents. Now, this is only one item. We cannot hide the fact that there is no amount too small to be sent by Headquarters, and if we send a requisition for an order the National Headquarters will have to forward that order wherever we ask them to send it. I don't think we should be called upon to take such drastic steps. I feel that the finances of the Department are paramount to the National Headquarters. When we have secured all the profits we can get to this Department, then we can look around and see how we can serve the interests of the National Headquarters. I hope you will see that

the Finance Committe duly considered this matter, and that you will adopt their recommendation.

Comrade Florea, Camp No. 19: I second the motion.

Department Commander: Are you ready for the question, that the report of the Finance Committee be accepted?

Motion is carried.

Department Commander: I desire to add two extra members to the Committee on Resolutions. Comrade Johnson is already chairman. I appoint Comrade Stobbe, Manhattan Camp, No. 1, and Past Commander Morgan, Capron Camp No. 22, to serve on this Committee.

Comrade Whistler, Chairman of the Greetings Committee: Commander and Comrades: Your Greetings Committee sent off the regular telegrams to the usual persons. I presume it is not necessary to take up the time to read them as the official reporter will no doubt embody them in the report of these proceedings. We have three resolutions to offer. Before I offer them, will anyone in the meeting be able to inform me the name of the Comrade who was lost on the "Titanic?"

Department Commander: We will get that later.

Comrade Whistler, reads: Whereas, in the sinking of the "Titanic," three comrades of the Spanish War, Colonel John Jacob Astor, Major Archibald Butt, U. S. A., and Comrade Wm. Windt, yielded their lives in notably heroic manner, now therefore, be it

Resolved, That by this memorial this Ninth Annual Encampment of the Spanish War Veterans, Department of New York, in convention assembled would permanently record their appreciation of this splendid example of American manhood and deeply regret the loss to the country.

G. N. Whistler, Chairman.
C. A. Simmons,
Wilson I. Davenny,
Committee.

Comrade Larkin, Camp No. 48: I move its adoption.

Comrade Woodhull: I second the motion.

It is carried.

Comrade Whistler reads:

Whereas, The Delegates to and the Comrades attending the Ninth Annual Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, Department of New York must always cherish pleasant memories of the splendid hospitality of the city of Binghamton, now therefore, be it

Resolved, That a cordial vote of thanks be and is hereby extended to the members of Thomas H. Barber Camp, No. 3, for their unsurpassed provision for the entertainment of the Encampment and for their uniform attention and courtesy; to the common council, chamber of commerce and business men generally for their material co-operation and substantial support; to the mayor for his earnest words of welcome, and to the Honorable Jeremiah M. Gross, ex-President of the Grand Army of the Republic for his elegant, patriotic and and fraternal address; and to the clubs, military authorities, the press and all others who have in any way contributed to the comfort and pleasure of the Spanish War Veterans while in Binghamton.

G. N. Whistler, Chairman.
C. A. Simmons,
Wilson I. Davenny,
Committee.

Motion put and carried unanimously.

Comrade Whistler reads:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Ninth Annual Encampment are due, and are hereby tendered to the Officers of the Department of New York, individually and collectively, for their respective reports which comprehensively attest the zeal with which they have performed their duties of their several offices, and for the patience and earnestness manifested in the administration of the affairs of the Encampment.

G. N. Whistler, Chairman.
C. A. Simmons,
Wilson I. Davenny,
Committee.

Motion put and carried.

The telegrams which the chairman of the Greetings Committee referred to upon rising, are as follows:

(Telegram.)

Binghamton, N. Y., July 9, 1912.

To Hon. Wm. H. Taft, President of the United States, Beverly, Mass.:

The Ninth Annual Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, Department of New York, in convention assembled, send this message of respect to the President of the United States.

G. N. Whistler, Chairman.
C. A. Simmons,
Wilson I. Davenny,
Committee.

The five following telegrams were signed by the same Committee:

(Telegram.)

Binghamton, N. Y., July 8, 1912.

Hon. John A. Dix, Governor of State of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

The Ninth Annual Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, Department of New York, in convention assembled, send this message of respect to the Governor of the State.

(Telegram.)

Binghamton, N. Y., July 9, 1912.

To the Adjutant-General, Albany, N. Y.:

Telegram received. Encampment heartily appreciates your assurance of co-operation.

(Telegram.)

Binghamton, N. Y., July 9, 1912.

Commander, Department of Michigan, United Spanish War Veterans, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan:

The Department of New York in convention assembled sends cordial fraternal greetings.

(Telegram.)

Binghamton, N. Y., July 9, 1912.

Comrade S. Clifford Cox, Chairman, National Legislative Committee, Washington:

Encampment heartily appreciates your fraternal greetings.

(Telegram.)

Binghamton, N. Y., July 9, 1912.

Wm. H. Klein, Division Commander, Sons of Veterans, Syracuse, N. Y.:

Encampment heartily appreciates your fraternal greetings.

(Telegram.)

White House, Washington, D. C., July 10, 1912.

Garland N. Whistler, Binghamton, N. Y.:

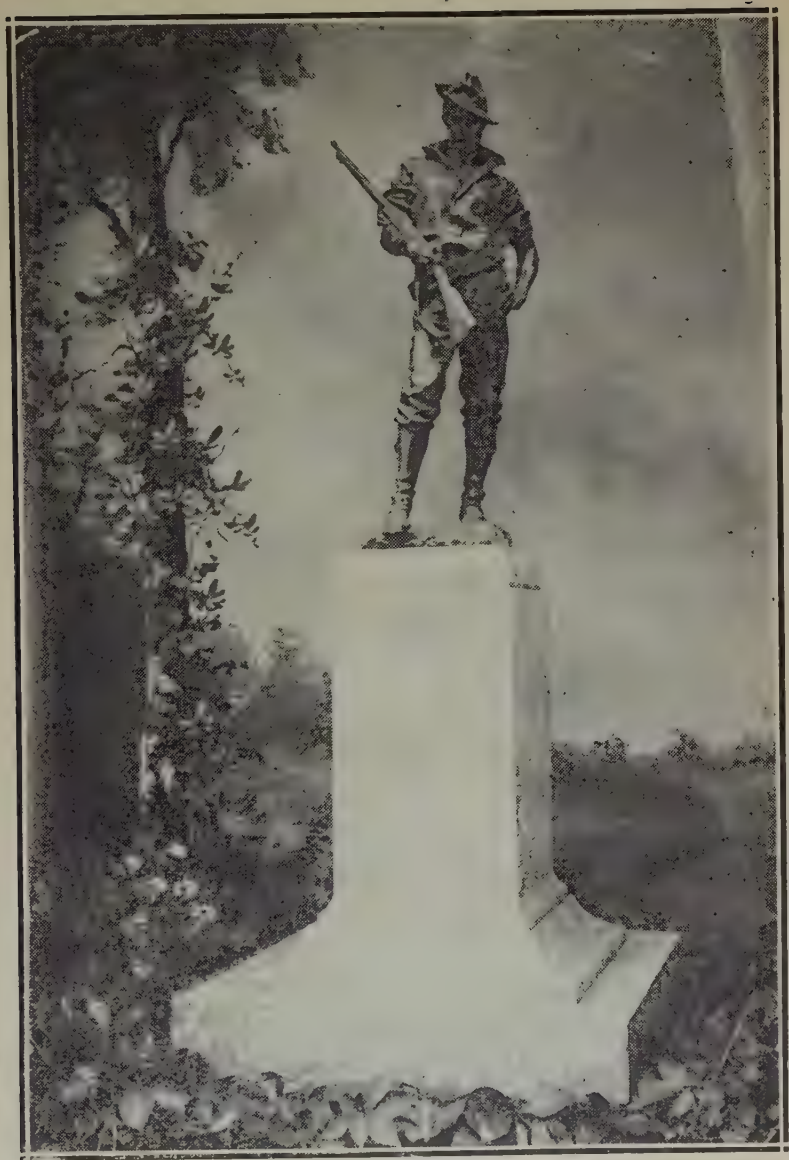
Please accept for yourself and committee my warm thanks for your telegram and convey to the Convention of the United Spanish War Veterans my cordial greetings and my best wishes for a thoroughly enjoyable reunion.

WM. H. TAFT.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: Comrades, the privileges of the floor will be given to Comrade Whistler for five minutes.

COMRADE WHISTLER, Commander and Comrades: As I have expressed myself before, I think our Order should make itself known more popularly to the world, and one thing was done by the Grand Army of the Republic right after the Civil War, was to erect monuments to the soldiers and sailors. Joseph S. Decker Camp of Staten Island, with the assistance of the citizens of that island, have undertaken the erection of a monument to the soldiers and sailors in Richmond county who served in the Spanish-American War, and especially dedicated it to the memory of Joseph S. Decker, the one man who was killed in battle in the most gallant manner. He was ordered to proceed to a position where men were dropping down, and where he had hardly reached the place before he was shot dead.

Your Committee have obtained the final consent of all the



"THE HIKER."

Being erected under the auspices of Decker Camp No. 20, at Stapleton, Staten Island.

authorities of the city of New York to place that monument in the park at Staten Island. I will read you a letter on the subject:

"West New Brighton, July 6, 1912.

Commander Joseph Lanzon, Decker Camp, U. S. W. V., Fort Wadsworth, S. I.:

Esteemed Companion: I send you this hastily written note to tell you that I have received a telephonic message from Mr. J. Q. Adams, Secretary of the Art Commission, informing me that the Art Commission has unanimously endorsed the plans and profile of our "Hiker" statue and in the course of a day or so the document will be forwarded authorizing us to proceed with the work.

I know that you and the boys of Decker Camp will be pleased to learn that the members of the Art Commission are enthusiastic in their praise of our proposed memorial, saying that it will be one of the finest park ornaments in the city of New York.

I will call a meeting of the Joint Committee as soon as you return from Binghamton, and we will then settle down to business. Rest assured that I will do everything in my power to complete the enterprise.

With kindest regards to yourself and the Comrades, believe me,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

Ira K. Morris.

Comrade Whistler (continuing his remarks): I hope, and I am going to try when I go to the National Encampment, to have this figure, the "Hiker," as representing our Order; that every monument erected to the soldiers and the sailors of the United Spanish War Veterans will be marked with a statue of this kind, so that every man that sees it will know that it stands for the soldiers and sailors of the Spanish-American War. I want as chairman of the Committee of Decker Camp to invite every member of the Order (I suppose some of you cannot do so), to be present and join with us in the ceremonies of dedication. I will now pass you this picture indicating what the statue will look like, and the members can pass it along to each other, and hand it back to me before the Encampment breaks up. I want to say that the statue will be seven feet six inches high, and it is based

upon a pedestal which is made from the granite which was taken from the platform of a fifteen-inch gun at Fort Wadsworth, which is a magnificent piece of granite, was given to Decker Camp; and a contribution amounting to something like $400 or $500, and in addition to this beautiful monument we placed a fine stone over the grave of Joseph S. Decker on last Memorial Day. (Applause.)

Department Commander: Comrades, we shall have the ceremony of taps after reading of the names of those Comrades who have passed to the Great Beyond in the past year.

There is one thing that I would like to bring to your attention during this lull, and that is that the Comrade who has been declared a leper by the United States government and who is now located in the State of Washington, city of Tacoma. The Camp there has solicited subscriptions from the Camps of the country — Camps of the world, that they may be able to buy a home for Comrade Early and his family. I have received to date about eleven dollars. We have had a pleasant time, it seems to me, at this Encampment, and we will go back with pleasant memories. We may go back with more money than we expected to, and if there is any loose change that you will not need before landing in your separate home cities, why not pass along a little bit towards this grand and noble project.

Comrade Whistler: I know Comrade Early, and I know his brother; he served under my command in the United States Army. He was one of the finest soldiers that I ever had in my service; I highly appreciated him and he was recommended for a number of highly important positions. He is to-day in the Artillery Service on the Pacific coast. His brother is out there. I have had special opportunity for knowing his brother; and by recent communications concerning Comrade Early, I know what he has suffered; and the fact of the matter is that Comrade Early has a form of leprosy which has been declared by some doctors to be noncontagious, and some others have said it is contagious; but the city and State authorities have found him out; they have hounded him from place to place, and I am sorry to say that one of the members who actually hounded him was one Comrade of the United Spanish War Veterans. They hounded him out of every town and every State, and after they got him where a State

is willing to let him live, they are anxious to raise some money to get him a home, and I anxiously hope the Comrades will meet this subscription. It is something we cannot meet in any other way. There is no provision for the man who has just simply been hounded since he came back from the Philippines. This disease came from the consequences of having been ordered to go, and where it was known there was leprosy, and there he contracted this disease.

Comrade Doane, Camp No. 43: I move you, that in view of this fact the case stands clearly laid down to us, and it appears to be a worthy case; and that we collect such subscriptions as we can by passing the hat around, and in due time we can get further consideration.

Comrade Lynt, Camp No. 68: I second the motion.

Department Commander: It is moved and seconded that we allow sufficient time to gather subscriptions.

Comrade Cullinane, Camp No. 46: On General Order No. 12, Department of New York, we were instructed in that order that a certain number of tickets were sent to the Department office, and for lack of time they were not sent out; therefore, we were instructed to take up a voluntary contribution. My Camp has taken up a voluntary contribution throughout the Camp and we intend to send the proceeds to the Department as soon as we get back from this Encampment.

Comrade Joel, Camp No. 8: At our meeting on June 14th our Camp donated $5.

Department Commander: This will be sent to-day.

Comrade Woodhull: I appreciate that Order, and I also appreciate the fact that one-half the time there is a lot of our members who do not show up at the Camps. I don't think there is any better time than the present.

Motion to take up subscriptions was carried.

Comrade Simmons, Camp No. 25: Commander, there has evidently been a very generous contribution on the part of individual Comrades here toward the raising of a fund for Comrade Early.

This is the first intimation that I have had that this poor, unfortunate man was a Comrade of the United Spanish War Veterans. I move you, Sir, that the delegates from this Encampment to the National Encampment be instructed to have the influence of the National Body brought to bear upon the officials of the United States government, which is primarily responsible for his keeping, calling upon them to support this man as he should be supported. (Applause.)

COMRADE HIGGINS, Camp No. 44: I second the motion.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: It is regularly moved and seconded that this matter be brought to the attention of the National Encampment, with the recommendation that proper resolutions be drawn up requesting the United States government to take care of this Comrade.

Motion carried.

Chairman of Greetings Committee presents the following:

(Telegram.)

S.S. Marc, Michigan, July 10, 1912.

Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, Binghamton, N. Y.:

The Department of Michigan extends greetings to Department of New York.

FRED R. SCHINAZINEDT,
ROBERT J. BATES,
JOHN CONSIDINE,
Committee.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: Is the chairman of the Resolutions Committee ready to make a report?

COMRADE JOEL, Camp No. 8: While we are waiting for the Resolutions Committee, I move that we proceed with the selection of the city for our next Encampment.

COMRADE KUHN, Camp No. 12: I second the motion.

COMRADE KEEFE, Camp No. 78: I rise to place in nomination the next city for the Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans. The name of the town and the history of the place are

well known up to the present time. Where the Continental Army was disbanded and the beacon fires shone forth as a token that the United States was an independent nation. This city has in its immediate surroundings more pleasant places for side trips than any city of its size in the United States. A city that was represented in 1898 by a company and regiment of State troops; a city that was honored this year by receiving the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment; a city which wishes to invite the United Spanish War Veterans in 1913 to accept their hospitality, which is offered by the mayor, the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and the priests of the parish of that city. I wish to present for the consideration of this Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans the city of Newburgh, New York. (Applause.)

Reads:

City of Newburgh, Mayor's Office, Newburgh, July 5, 1912.

Dear Sir.— In behalf of the city of Newburgh, I wish to extend through your Camp, a cordial invitation to the United Spanish War Veterans to hold their next convention in Newburgh. The transportation facilities here are such as to render it a most convenient meeting place, and the historical associations combined with the beauty of the natural scenery surrounding Newburgh will, I am sure, appeal to members of your Organization.

Assuring the United Spanish War Veterans that the citizens of Newburgh will greet them with a warm welcome and unstinted hospitality, and trusting that you may be successful in obtaining an acceptance of this invitation, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John B. Corwin,

Mayor.

George F. Chapman, Esq., Commander Hudson B. Moore Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, 55 Liberty Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

Newburgh Chamber of Commerce, Newburgh, July 6, 1912.

George F. Chapman, Commander Hudson B. Moore Camp No. 78, Newburgh, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR.— The Chamber of Commerce extends an invitation to the United Spanish War Veterans, Department of New York, to hold their 1913 Encampment at our city, Newburgh, N. Y.

As Newburgh is a city of conventions this year by holding the G. A. R. State Encampment here fully demonstrates that our decorations and hospitality extended far exceeded any Encampment the G. A. R. ever had, and if Newburgh is selected for your Encampment for 1913, the Chamber of Commerce will do all in her power to make it a success and will co-operate with Camp No. 78 in bringing about the most successful one ever held.

Wishing you success in your efforts, I remain,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN H. QUINLAN,
Secretary.

Newburgh, N. Y., July 6, 1912.

Department Encampment, U. S. W. V., N. Y. State:

GENTLEMEN.— We, the merchants of Newburgh would be pleased if you would select Newburgh as the place of your Encampment for 1913. This city offers many attractions and we feel confident that no disappointments would follow a visit to Newburgh.

Yours truly,

(Signed) FRANCIS J. GORMAN,
President of the Merchants' Association.

St. Patrick's Church, 55 Grand Street, Newburgh, N. Y.,
Newburgh, N. Y., July 1, 1912.

To the New York State Encampment, United Spanish War Veterans, Binghamton, N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN.— With a large number of the people of the city of Newburgh I would express the wish that your Encampment would honor our city by coming here in the summer of 1913. I would be pleased if you would consider favorably this proposi-

tion, and I can give you every assurance that the people of Newburgh will entertain the Spanish War Veterans right royally.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) M. Selby,
Rector.

Comrade Keefe (in conclusion): Comrades, I would like to put this matter before you for your consideration. If we lose, we are good losers. (Applause.)

Department Commander: The city of Newburgh has been presented as the place of our next Encampment. Are there any other cities to be presented?

Comrade Guilfoyle, Camp No. 86: Comrade Department Commander and Comrades. I was not present just now and did not know this was being taken up. I want to say, Comrades, that at Poughkeepsie last year at the Encampment that I seconded the nomination for Binghamton, and made the vow then and pledge that Syracuse would contest any one for this next Encampment. (Applause.) And I am here to make no contest but a friendly one regardless of where the convention or the Encampment may go; and the delegation from Syracuse will gather to help to build up the United Spanish War Veterans' Organization in a friendly spirit, and meet the wishes of the majority in anything that it thinks best. (Applause.) In the city where I was born the members of the Chamber of Commerce gave me these credentials to your city and asked for the Encampment. If you wish me to read them or if you wish me to pass them up I will do whichever you wish. (Cries of "Read them.")

Reads:

Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, May 20, 1912.

To the New York State Department of United Spanish War Veterans:

Gentlemen.— The Syracuse Convention Bureau respectfully invites the New York State Department of the United Spanish War Veterans to hold its Encampment for 1913 in Syracuse. This city is the most central and convenient place for holding a State convention, and the Convention Bureau will do all in its power to make the Encampment for 1913 pleasant and profitable.

Organizations which hold their conventions here are always ready to come again, and we are confident that if you decide to come to Syracuse next year, you will not regret it.

Yours very truly,

Frederic V. Burns,
Secretary Convention Bureau.

City of Syracuse,
Office of the Mayor, May 21, 1912.

New York State Department, United Spanish War Veterans:

Gentlemen: On behalf of the people of Syracuse, and mindful that your annual encampment will be held in Binghamton in July, I wish to urge that you consider Syracuse as the city for your Encampment of 1913. I take this means of extending an invitation to your organization to visit the city, satisfied that it will be brought to the attention of your members.

Syracuse, the central city of New York, is admirably suited for the purposes of your Encampment. Besides the excellent railroad facilities which make the city easily accessible from all parts of the State, the Spanish War Veterans will find hotel accommodations adequate and pleasing, and a large, new convention hall for the business sessions of your organization. Visitors, I am satisfied will find Syracuse a delightful city with many points of interest.

If Syracuse is selected for the Encampment of 1913, I can promise the Veterans a cordial welcome from our citizens.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) Edward Schoeneck,
Mayor.

Whereas, Colonel John G. Butler, Camp No. 86, U. S. W. V., the Mayor of the city and the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce have joined in extending to the United Spanish War Veterans of the State of New York an invitation to hold its 1913 Encampment in Syracuse; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Common Council of the city of Syracuse endorse and approve such action and will take pleasure in co-operating officially and personally with the local Camp and others in entertaining the former soldiers of the Spanish-American War, if the invitation of Syracuse for 1913 is accepted, and be it further

Resolved, That P. J. Guilfoyle be and hereby is appointed a committee of one to present this resolution before the New York State Encampment of the Spanish War Veterans at Binghamton, July 8th, 9th and 10th next.

WILLIAM J. APPS,
Pres. Pro Tem.

Alderman P. J. PAWLEY,
" M. A. MILLER,
" CHARLES A. WOLFARTH,
" JOHN DARROW,
" MATTHEW H. HINKLEY,
" J. P. MURPHY,
" ISAAC O. DAWES,
" WILLIAM H. UNEHART,
" CHARLES P. GRUMAN,
" CHARLES LUDWIG,
" J. C. KUNZBERGER,
" JOHN H. BEDFORD,
" MICHAEL COYNE,
" GEORGE R. FERON,
" F. E. ALLEN,
" N. A. CARPENTER.

General Sniper Camp No. 166, Sons of Veterans.
Syracuse, N. Y.

To the United Spanish War Veterans:

We have in Syracuse an organization called " The Allied Memorial Day Committee." This committee consists of fourteen organizations besides " The United Spanish War Veterans." The two G. A. R. Posts, two Women's Relief Corps, two Auxiliaries of the Sons of Veterans, Auxiliary of the U. S. W. Veterans, Ladies

of the G. A. R., Monument Association, two Camps Sons of Veterans, Foreign Service Veterans, Army and Navy Union. In fact all bodies whose object is the propagation and dissemination of the feeling of patriotism, and the proper observance of holidays made by such events in our National history.

We desire to extend an invitation to you to hold your next Encampment in Syracuse. We will do all in our power to make your stay pleasant and your encampment a success.

M. ALBERT W. FRANK,
Acting Secretary.

COMRADE GUILFOYLE (continuing): We have in Syracuse not only the credentials that we have presented to the Commander of the Department of New York, but I have also credentials which I will verbally state to you that have been delegated to me by the citizens of my native city. We have within a short distance of the city of Syracuse in the county of Onondaga upwards of two thousand members who are entitled to membership in the United Spanish War Veterans. We have in that city three young Veterans' Organizations, all equally and all well entitled to the respect of all good Americans; the Philippine Veterans who fought across the Pacific; the Veterans of Foreign Service who fought at every point of the compass for the Flag; the Army and Navy Union; and honorably discharged soliders of the Army and Navy. Comrades, I want to say to you that I have had the honor of being a Past Commander of a Camp in that city. (Applause.) And that coming here to-day to this Encampment I have the assurance and the pledge of the Veterans of Foreign Service that if we come back to Syracuse with the Encampment that they will take out a charter under the United Spanish War Veterans. (Applause.) Syracuse is the center of the Empire State, situated in the very heart of it. Reached by the great New York Central Railroad running directly through its city. It is the city chosen in the early days by the Great Tribe of Redmen, the famous Tribe of Onondaga to lead the tribe of American Indians and from the city of Syracuse the entire Western Hemisphere was ruled by the Tribe of Onondaga. I say it has been chosen by them in the early days of American history, it is chosen now by the State

of New York as the place of meeting for the State fair of the great State of New York. Its railroad facilities are the best in the country. It is connected by trolley lines like a spider-web from all parts of Central New York. Its hotel accommodation is as good as any that can be got in a city of its size. It takes, according to the State fair officials, a daily attendance of 50,000 to 55,000 people. Its stadium at the university can seat 20,000 people. It is situated on the beautiful shore of Lake Oneida and on a hot day like to-day the Comrades may reach it by paying the small sum of five cents each. The Camp will pay for it, or the citizens for you, if you will come and you want to reach a shady nook on the shore of this lake. We have all the necessities for taking care of the Encampment, and I therefore place before you the name of the city of Syracuse for the place of the Encampment of 1913. (Applause.)

Comrade Simmons, Camp No. 25: Comrades, it is certainly a fine tribute to our Organization when all of the combined civic and business bodies of two thriving cities invite our Encampment to go there for the next year. It is a tribute to you men. You have heard the eloquent words of Comrade Guilfoyle of Syracuse inviting the Indians of the Spanish-American War to meet the Onondaga Indians of Syracuse. (Laughter.) I have no doubt at all about it — having had a room on his floor at one of the hotels, where all the sounds came to me directly, that the Onondaga Indians he referred to, decreased when the Indians of the Spanish-American War met them.

Comrades, you are choosing for your Encampment one of two places apparently (since two places only have been put in nomination). Last year you were down on the Hudson very near the city of New York. Some of the camps up State need your presence and assistance and I think I can speak for Buffalo on the west end, clear up to Syracuse and to Albany in saying that the Comrades want to see you up State. The rate is very little different and the hospitality that will be extended to you will be so great that you will be pleased, I know, with the city of Syracuse. After Comrade Gilfoyle took his seat he remembered that he had forgotten one point and that was that if you settle upon the city of Syracuse as the place for next year's Encampment, that

he is now prepared to say here that all of the finances are arranged at the present moment. Everything taken care of. I believe you will make no mistake if you can come up into Central New York and help the Camps up that way, and I move you, sir, that the city of Syracuse be decided upon as the place for the Tenth Annual Encampment. (Applause.)

Comrade ———, Camp No. 20: I second the motion.

Department Commander: It is regularly moved and seconded that Syracuse be the scene of the next Encampment.

Motion carried.

Comrade Clare, Camp No. 19: Department Commander, I call for a division by a rising vote.

Motion seconded.

Department Commander: The question has arisen as to the eligibility of the Comrades who are sitting here to vote on the question. In that event there will have to be a roll-call.

Comrade McCoy: I move you, sir, that the roll calls be by Camps.

Comrade Bourke: I second the motion.

Department Commander: It is regularly moved and seconded that there be a roll-call by Camps on the matter of the place for the next Encampment.

Comrade Woodhull: I object to that on the ground that the delegates from some camps are greater in number than the delegations from some other camps. Call it by a rising vote.

Comrade Smith, Camp No. 4: I move to amend the motion by adding thereto, that when the name and number of the camp for the vote of that camp to be given, that the delegates of that camp rise in their places. My object in offering that amendment is this: In order that no question may be raised afterward that the camp commander or person representing a camp has voted twelve or fifteen votes when he may only have four or five men in the camp.

Department Commander: Just a minute: If Syracuse and Newburgh are satisfied, we will have a rising vote.

Syracuse is willing. Newburgh is willing.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: We will revert to the original motion. We will have a standing vote by camps.

It is carried. The roll will be called.

COMRADE WHISTLER: There is only one motion before the House, Syracuse. Yes, or no, on Syracuse.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: Roll will be called on the motion for Syracuse as the Encampment city, either *pro* or *con*.

DEPARTMENT ADJUTANT ADAIR calls the roll.

COMRADE HERRICK: I would suggest that you state that motion.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: The motion is, shall Syracuse be the next Encampment city. Now, are you going to decide for or against?

Roll was called and resulted in a vote for Syracuse of 126, and Newburgh 91.

COMRADE KEEFE, who presented Newburgh: I move that the vote be made unanimous on Syracuse, as the place for the next Encampment. This was duly seconded.

Motion carried.

COMRADE BEILMAN: Department Commander, I bring along an invitation to have the Department Encampment held at Buffalo in the year 1913. I advised the Chamber of Commerce that the hour was almost too late. I wish to make a motion, comrades, that in view of receiving this invitation Buffalo be supported by this delegation as the next convention city for the National Encampment.

COMRADE ————, Camp No. 16: I second the motion.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: It is regularly moved and seconded that this Encampment endorse the city of Buffalo for the National Encampment in 1913. Are you ready for the question?

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SIMMONS: I amend thus: That it be referred for consideration to the New York delegation at Atlantic City.

COMRADE CUNNINGHAM, Camp No. 2: Second the motion.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: Amendment has been made that it be referred to the New York delegation that will be present at

Atlantic City in September. All in favor signifying by saying "Aye."

The amendment is carried.

COMRADE SWARTWOOD: Your Committee composed of Comrades Bourke, Woodhull and Doane, have the honor to report that the collection taken up for Comrade Early has amounted to $57.46. Two separate guarantees of $5 are also made, in addition to the above named sum. (The amount of collection in hall was handed up to Department Commander.)

COMRADE KING: I would like to say, several Comrades came in since that vote was taken.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: We will call attention to that during the meeting.

The Secretary will read the resolutions that have been set down by the Committee. Kindly give close attention.

Secretary reads:

Resolution recommended by Department Historian Wm. O. Bailey and introduced by Comrades H. C. H. Stewart, Major Frank Keck, Camp No. 53.

As a testimonial of appreciation and recognition of the debt of gratitude due to Commander S. H. Mildenberg, of John E. Bendix Post No. 402, and Past Commander of Wadsworth Post No. 4, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, by the United Spanish War Veterans, assembled in encampment at Binghamton, N. Y., July 8, 9 and 10, 1912.

Whereas, Commander S. H. Mildenberg, of John E. Bendix Post No. 402, Brooklyn, and Past Commander of Wadsworth Post No. 4, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, was an electrical engineer connected with the New York Board of Trade, at the time when U. S. Volunteers, mustered out of service, passed through the city of New York, en route homeward from convalescent camps at Chickamauga, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, and other points in the south, and

Whereas, This patriotic and noble veteran of the Civil War, sacrificed his business interests, his personal time, and his means to befriend and alleviate the sufferings of those unfortunates who

were struggling in their weak and semi-helpless condition to reach their homes, and

Whereas, This timely assistance and encouragement, with the co-operation and succor of others, who through his influence, energy and perseverance cheerfully responded to the call for aid at an opportune moment, which culminated in the restoration to life and health of many unfortunate comrades, who otherwise would have dropped by the wayside, be is therefore

Resolved, That this organization in encampment, duly assembled at Binghamton, N. Y., July 8, 9 and 10, 1912, does hereby and hereon bear testimony to the valuable services rendered, and desires to go on record in recognition of this debt of gratitude, and furthermore be it

Resolved, That we, the United Spanish War Veterans, extend a rising vote of thanks to Commander S. H. Mildenberg; that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this encampment, and that a copy thereof be furnished our most excellent friend, Commander S. H. Mildenberg.

Department Commander: If there is no objection, this resolution which the Committee recommends be adopted, stands approved.

Resolution offered by Comrade W. C. Snyder, Defendam Camp No. 36:

Resolved, That this Encampment indorse the candidacy of Past Department Surgeon Arthur J. Schneidenbach for the office of Surgeon-General, and that the delegates to the National Encampment be requested to use all honorable means in their power to insure his election.

The Committee recommends its adoption.

Approved.

Resolution offered by Major-General George F. Elliott Camp, No. 84, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Whereas. The Navy of our country is commanded by Rear Admirals who owing to the laws of our country are the ranking officers of our Navy, and whereas our Navy often comes in contact with the Navies of foreign powers, wherein our Rear Ad-

mirals are junior to the Admirals of foreign navies, to the detriment of the Navy and the interests of our country; be it

Resolved, By the Comrades of the United Spanish War Veterans here assembled in Department Encampment, that we will earnestly support and assist in the passage of the Naval Personnel Bill to revive the rank of Admiral and Vice-Admiral, United States Navy; and assist and support the Graded Retirement Bill for Petty Officers, United States Navy, and Non-Commissioned Officers, United States Marine Corps; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates to the National Encampment be requested to present this resolution and support the same at the National Encampment, to be held at Atlantic City, September 9, 10 and 11, 1912.

Committee recommends that it be disapproved as being contrary to rules and regulations.

Recommendation of the Committee approved.

A motion to go into the election of officers made.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: The motion has been withdrawn. I wish to assure you, Comrades, that, judging by the experience at past encampments, if you now elect officers you will not have a corporal's guard left in the hall to do business.

COMRADE SIMMONS, Camp No. 25: Evidently the heat of the morning and the close proximity to the winding up of the Encampment, means that in a little while there will be fewer delegates in their seats than is now the case. Yesterday, in the temporary absence of the Department Commander this Encampment took upon itself the privilege of appointing a Committee, and you know that that Committee has been somewhat active in the past few hours. Representing the chairman of that Committee, I desire to call upon the Commander-in-Chief to proceed with that which has been selected by the Committee on your behalf.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Department Commander, at the conclusion of your reading of your annual report yesterday, I expressed the sentiment of this Encampment towards you as the Chief Executive of the Department of New York. Your Comrades who have labored with you and who know you, have determined to crystallize that verbal expression of appreciation

in some concrete and tangible form; and on behalf of these Comrades, voicing their admiration and giving expression to the loyalty for you which thrills every fibre of their heart, I present this token to you. You will note that as its center piece it has the emblem of our Order, which has been the guiding star of your maturer years. Surrounding it are three jewels, red, white and blue. The red symbolizes the fact that you poured every drop of blood in your veins into enthusiastic labor and the upbuilding of the Department. The blue typifies the steadfastness with which you have held to your pre-conceived plan for the furtherance of the Order. The white, picturing the purity of your purpose at all times. The symbol itself is of gold, and round — the roundness of the token symbolizes the fact that you have completely and perfectly rounded out the year of labor. (Applause.)

Department Commander (in reply): Comrades, it is indeed with deep feeling that I accept this beautiful gift at your hands. I thank you from the bottom of my heart. (Applause.)

Comrade Clare: My attention has been called to the fact that there is one delegate to this Encampment who is very anxious to work, and to work for the Order. He is very anxious to secure the laborious position of Inspector-General; and I think that as long as we have somebody who is anxious to work that his candidacy for Inspector-General be indorsed; I therefore move that our delegates be requested to work to secure the election of Comrade H. C. H. Stewart for this position.

Comrade Cunningham: I second the motion.

Department Commander: It is regularly moved and seconded that this Encampment indorse the candidacy of Comrade H. C. H. Stewart of Camp No. 53 for the position of Inspector-General of the United Spanish War Veterans at the Encampment to be assembled at Atlantic City in September.

Comrade Smith: I have been seriously accused since I have been in the city of Binghamton of failing to create any disturbance in this Encampment. I wish to amend the motion. My reason for wishing to amend the motion is that this Encampment has already indorsed a candidate for national office. I even regret that that was done, although it was barely an indorsement. I am glad at all times to see a body of men indorsing a candidate like

this, but in an organization of this kind I do not believe that the delegates should be pledged to him. I believe that that should be an asset in the hands of the delegation from the Department of New York to work with in that Encampment, when they get there, at Atlantic City. It might be possible, if not a wise judgment, by a large majority, or even by a small majority, the conditions might arise whereby it might be greatly to their advantage to make such a sacrifice for the purposes of the welfare, the interests of the order, and in the interests of harmony; and on the other hand they should be a body of men free to act on their own best judgment in a crucial moment, and they should be just as loyal, just as true, just as dignified without being pledged to indorsement as they would be tied down with chains; and I therefore move to amend by striking out the words, "that the delegates be instructed."

COMRADE CLARE: I said that the delegates be "*requested*" to use their best endeavors.

COMRADE SMITH: I thank you for your indulgence at my "attempt to create this disturbance at this Encampment."

Motion is carried, using the word "requested."

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: Comrades, if there are any of you who have not yet been allowed to contribute to the "Early Fund," the Comrade in Washington State, there is still time for you to take advantage of that privilege and pleasure.

COMRADE SIMMONS, Camp No. 25: Comrades will remember that at Washington there was a name presented on behalf of the Department of New York for the past rank of Commander-in-Chief. The situation, it would tire you to go into details concerning, but briefly it was this, that one of our Comrades in the Department of New York, Wilson I. Davenny, the editor of the Spanish War Review, had been one of the organizers of the service men of the Spanish-American War. When at Washington the amalgamation took place, Colonel Milthorpe, representing the service men of the Spanish-American War, was a candidate for election, but in his usual broad way Comrade Davenny chose to stand with the Department of New York for a Comrade who was at that time recommended, and the result was the influence of

Illinois was used to defeat the purpose of the individual resolution that was made to give the past rank of Cammander-in-Chief to Comrade Davenny for the work that he had done in the interests of the service men of the Spanish-American War. I move you, Sir, that the delegates from the Department of New York to the Coming National Encampment take up this matter and endeavor to bring to Comrade Davenny that which is his due.

Comrade Swartwood: I second the motion. Having been present at that Encampment and knowing the conditions well, I take pleasure in seconding the motion.

Department Commander: It is regularly moved and seconded that a resolution be presented, recommending the rank of Past Commander-in-Chief for the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Spanish-American War Veterans, the editor of the Spanish War Review.

Comrade Davenny: In this connection I would be most happy if the Presiding Officer, who was also a delegate in 1906, would give the Encampment the benefit of his recollection.

Department Commander: Sir, if I were on the floor I would second the motion. That was my first Encampment in Washington, in 1906; and I understand all the circumstances in this matter, and I voiced my sentiments at the reception to the Commander-in-Chief at Reisenweber's in Manhattan.

The motion was put and carried.

Department Commander: The chairman of the Resolutions Committee will now render a further report.

Comrade Johnson reads:

Resolution presented by Commander P. J. Lauby:

Whereas, Section 10, article 8, of part 5, Rules and Regulations reads, in part: "An election to fill a vacancy shall be conducted as prescribed for annual elections," and section 2, article 9, part 5, Rules and Regulations which reads, in part: "Should the officer of Commander become vacant, the Senior Vice Commander shall succeed to the same for the balance of the unexpired term, etc.," are conflicting, each using a method of its own to fill existing vacancies;

Be it resolved, That section 2, article 9, part 5, in so far as it relates to the filling of vacancies, be stricken from the book of Rules and Regulations.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to the National Encapment to be held at Atlantic City, N. J., September 9, 10, 11, 1912, and

Be it further resolved, That the delegates from the Department of New York to the National Encampment be and are hereby instructed to use all legitimate means to bring about the adoption of this resolution.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) P. J. LAUBY,

Commander, General H. W. Lawton Camp No. 21.

Committee recommends that it be disapproved.

COMRADE LAUBY, Camp No. 21: Relative to the above resolution, I want to say that if you read the Rules and Regulations you will find two ways —

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: Please, Comrade Lauby, make a motion and bring it before the House.

COMRADE LAUBY, (continuing): I move the non-concurrence with the recommendation of this Committee. Comrade Commander, I am sorry that I have not got the lung power of Comrade Rankin, but I will do the best I can. If you will read over the Rules and Regulations you will find there that we have two methods of filling vacancies: First is by ballot; the second is by line of succession. Now, I don't know whether conditions exist all over as they do in some of the Camps that I know of. At times we go into an election of officers, we choose a comrade for the office of Senior Vice Commander, who promises to fulfill the duties of such position under his obligation; he may make another personal statement that he shall help the Commander in the furthering the interests of the Camp, and I know it has been so in my Camp. He makes good for the night of the installation — he makes good probably for the meeting following the night of the installation; after that, Comrades, he goes into a sleep, and goes into a trance, and forgets to wake up for the balance of the year! Now, should the office of Commander become vacant, it is very

doubtful if a man like that is efficient enough to fill the Commander's chair. Now, I think if you have a good Senior Vice Commander and a vacancy should occur in the office of Commander, I don't see any reason why a new Commander should not be elected by ballot. There is no good reason for us having two ways of filling one vacancy.

Comrade Clare: I move that this resolution be referred to the National Encampment inasmuch as it takes the National Encampment to change the Rules and Regulations.

Motion seconded.

Department Commander: As an amendment, it is moved and seconded that this resolution be referred to the National Encampment. All in favor signify by saying "Aye."

Motion is carried.

Comrade Johnson reads:

Resolution presented by Comrade Joseph Roemhild, Jr., of Seyburn-Liscum Camp No. 12:

Whereas, There has been a refusal on the part of some of the county clerks within this State to issue a license, in accordance with chapter 162, Laws of 1905, being section 32 of the General Business Law in the Consolidated Laws, to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines upon their presenting a certificate of discharge, on the ground that such certificate does not show on its face that the holder served during the Spanish War or beyond the sea.

Resolved, That this Encampment favor an amendment to said law, striking out the words, "which discharge shall show" and add in place thereof, "showing," and also add after the words, "beyond the sea," the words, "or shall furnish proof by affidavit of such fact;" and be it further

Resolved, That this Encampment endeavor to bring about such an amendment.

The Committee recommends that it be approved and referred to the Legislative Committee. So ordered.

Comrade Johnson reads:

Resolution presented by Comrade I. Joel, Camp No. 8:

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of three to draw up a resolution to be presented to the National Encampment at Atlantic City this September, putting all Auxiliaries under the supervision of their respective Camps.

Committee disapproves; no jurisdiction.

COMRADE JOEL: Department Commander and Comrades, in presenting that resolution to you, I ask you for the right to have my Camp exist. Under the circumstances it is either a case of our Encampment here taking action, or that our Camp is wiped out.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: We have no jurisdiction over the Auxiliary, nor more than we have over the Military Order of the Serpent, as it is a separate Order entirely, and it is hardly a wise thing to speak upon it any longer.

Comrade Johnson reads:

Recommendations from the Department Commander's Report (all of which may be recognized by single space writing in these typewritten proceedings hereafter):

That subsection c, section 12, article 1, part 6, Rules and Regulations, be amended, to permit National and Department Headquarters with the consent of a majority of the members of the Council of Administration, and municipal and vicinity councils, to prefer charges against Comrades who violate any of the articles of the Code of Discipline, providing for a trial by a body of superior jurisdiction than that in which the charges are brought, when not in conflict with other sections of the Rules and Regulations. (Amendment.)

Disapproved by Committee and by Encampment.

That the officer ordering a court martial, designate counsel for the defendant, if he has none. (Amendment.)

Approved and referred to National Encampment.

That the bill known as the Compensation Bill, Senate No. 489, amending section 23 of the Civil Service Law, be re-introduced at the coming session of the Legislature. This bill was vetoed by the Governor in 1910 because it only included the veterans of the two wars. This year we opened it up to all, veterans and civilians,

and passed both houses. The Governor vetoed it again on April 19th. The bill was numbered 706 in the Assembly.

Committee recommends its approval and that it be referred to the Legislative Committee. So ordered.

That the Department Commander, either through legislation, or persuasion by force of argument, request the appointment of a member of our Order to the first vacancy in the Board of Trustees of the State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath. The increased number of occupants in time will make such a request not unreasonable.

Approved.

That the Nelson Badge Bill be reintroduced at the coming session of the Legislature. This sign of a State's appreciation of her sons' sacrifices would aid the Order immensely. The ingratitude of the State and Nation is a byword, and this bill with its small amount of money involved, should be pressed again.

Approved and referred to Legislative Committee.

That an office of records and relics be established in Albany, under the supervision of an Assistant Department Adjutant, whose compensation will be fixed at $25 per annum. Desk room should be requested from the superintendent of the Capitol, and space to place a cabinet. It is quite possible that arrangements might be made with the Grand Army of the Republic for a corner in their quarters. Already are placed in a cabinet articles especially pertaining to 1898. The Maine relic must be placed somewhere.

Approved.

Department Commander: I wish to make an explanation about this recommendation, on account of not reading my full report, especially on the matter of the Maine. I was unable on that account to state that the relic of the Maine has been exhibited in a public store window, together with a copy of the original draft of the telegram by Admiral Sigsbee on the night of the explosion of the Maine, which will be framed; and for this reason this resolution has been drawn, as a beginning for these quarters at Albany.

That a registration fee be exacted from each recruit as provided

for in section 4, article IX, part 3, the same to be placed in a savings bank, and to be expended in an extraordinary way, when an occasion demands, and by a majority vote of the Department Encampment.

Approved by the Committee.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: I believe there ought to be a little explanation. The rules and regulations provide that the Department may pass a regulation whereby they can assess each recruit twenty-five cents. I think every Camp ought to be glad to pay twenty-five cents when getting a recruit added to the roster. This resolution is entirely in accord with the rules and regulations. It has been approved by the Committee. Are there any objections? Hearing none, it stands approved.

That, ten days after the election of a Department Commander, all properties and monies must be turned over by his predecessor.

Disapproved by Committee, as to time.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: If I might be permitted to make a statement. That the administration going out of office recommends this resolution, and finding the Committee turned it down — knowing more than the administration which is going out of office, and that is ready to turn over the office in ten days; make it fifteen days, and make it possible for the New Administration to do business at the very start.

COMRADE SMITH: I move the noncurrence of the Encampment with the report of the Resolutions Committee.

COMRADE WOODHULL: I second the motion.

It is carried.

COMRADE SMITH: I now move the adoption of the recommendation of the Department Commander, in that the time allowed in which to turn over all monies and properties to the new administration shall be fifteen days. Duly seconded.

Adopted.

That a Civil Service Association formed for a tentative program, under the direction of the Department Commander 1910, be caused to assemble in order to report on the progress of the work and the monies expended.

Department Commander: I assure you that if this resolution goes through I shall assist the new administration in winding up the plans of this Committee.

Approved.

That a general financial statement be printed in general orders, on or before the first day of February of each year, together with the numerical strength of the Department gathered from the semi-annual reports ending December 31st, the year previous.

Approved by Committee.

Comrade Smith: I move to amend the resolution by striking out the word "general" and inserting in lieu of same the word "detailed." As it is, we won't know what any particular items of our expenses are if we are going to print the report. We have a summary of it, but if we are going to print it as it ought to be, we want a detailed report. I don't mean detailed to the minute item of two cents for a postage stamp, but a detailed statement showing what our funds have been expended for.

Comrade Larkin: I second the amendment.

Department Commander: The chairman is willing to accept the amendment, and hearing no objection, it stands approved.

That any expenditure of $100 or more, shall have the consent of the majority of the members of the Council of Administration, and same must be requested by the Department Commander, before such a sum can be expended.

Approved.

That the duties of one of the Assistant Department Adjutants, other than the one designated to preserve the records and relics, shall consist of compiling the card index and mailing the general orders and circulars. His compensation shall be $25 per annum.

Approved.

That municipal and vicinity councils be inspected simultaneously with the Camps, and their officers installed upon election, or thereafter, in the same manner as those of Camps.

Approved.

That all expenses of courts martial be borne by the Camps, Councils or Departments from which the charges emanated. Fur-

thermore, that with the approval of the charges a deposit of $5 be forwarded to the office of the appointing officer to defray the preliminary expenses. All unused monies after the trial to be returned.

Committee recommends that it be disapproved.

COMRADE HERRICK: I move that the report of the Committee be nonconcurred in. Duly seconded.

COMRADE JOHNSON: May I be allowed to explain our reasons for disapproval? We understand that it is provided for in the rules and regulations that the expenses shall be borne by the organization, or the camp, or the council, or wherever it emanates from, but the part we disapprove of is the preliminary fee of $5. If they are to pay the expenses they should pay all the expenses; but we see no reason why $5 should be sent on, and then additional expenses afterwards.

COMRADE SMITH: It seems to me that this could be remedied by striking out the $5. It is surely up to the camp that prefers charges to be ready to stand by the expense.

COMRADE JOHNSON: We will ask permission to withdraw this recommendation for further consideration. Granted.

That the salary of the Department Adjutant be fixed at $125 per annum.

COMRADE JOHNSON: Our reason for so doing is, we have established two Assistant Department Adjutants, one of these with a salary of $25, taking off certain work from the Department Adjutant, especially the work establishing an Assistant Department Adjutant in the office to compile the card index and mail all general orders and circulars; and we make his compensation $25, and the salary of the Department Adjutant $125, which makes up the $150, which has been the usual compensation.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: I simply want to make an explanation as to the reason for allowing the $150 for the year, but the Chairman has done it for me.

Approved.

That the salary of the Department Quartermaster be hereafter fixed at $100.

Approved.

That in view of the continuous waste of energy without tangible results, no preferential legislation be projected until the Constitutional Convention, when there is every reason to believe our desires will be effected. A consistent laboring in the perfecting of the resolution and machinery for its presentation to the convention in the few years intervening, will be far better employed, than futilely pampering legislators to no purpose. Each defeat weakens the cause. Let us make the grand effort in a constitutional convention.

Approved by the Committee.

Commander-in-Chief Simmons: I move that we nonconcur in that recommendation.

Comrade Clare: I second the motion.

Comrade Simmons (continuing): I don't know how many years it will be before this Constitutional Convention will be held. I know we have been holding over preferential legislation, but I don't think we ought to be waiting for this Constitutional Convention at all. I know that in Massachusetts they have been beaten year after year, our Comrades have, but they are not discouraged; and each year they are nearer to the goal. This last year they came within a few votes of putting their bill through. I believe we ought to leave the administration to consult its judgment next year, and consult with Past Commanders. This administration tried to put that legislation through, and my administration did. I believe the administration ought to be foot-loose. I don't think we ought to wait, and tie our hands up until the Constitutional Convention.

Department Commander: Any further discussion on this? If I may be allowed to have the privilege of explaining. I think that there might be a way of getting this legislation through finally without the waste of this energy. I feel it ought to be brought before the Encampment. Are you ready for the question?

Motion carried.

That a special bar be manufactured to be attached to a badge given an honorary member, by way of distinction from a Comrade's badge.

Approved.

That a resolution be drawn by national headquarters providing for employment of those veterans who are partially incapitated by accidents caused while in the performance of duties in the Government service, or pensioning same on the same plan as soldiers and sailors. The losing of a finger by a comrade in the Brooklyn navy yard, while at work on the dreadnaught Florida, and his inability to get labor, when a preference should be given him, compels this recommendation.

Referred to National Encampment.

Resolution offered by Comrade Hamilton, Camp 24:

Resolved, That the Department Encampment, State of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, urge the passage of legislation including nurses who served in all wars under the Poor Relief Law of the State.

Referred to the Legislative Committee.

Comrade Johnson reads:

Resolution presented by Commander P. J. Lauby, General Lawton, Camp No. 21.

Whereas, The formation of a municipal council in the city of New York is not conducive to the best interests of our organization in said city of New York, and

Whereas, The actual requirements of such municipal council are solely to act as a central committee, entailing the calling together for a meeting 130 delegates from the various camps, making it entirely too large a committee for the actual requirements of a central body; therefore

Be it resolved, That section 1, article 1, part 4 of the rules and regulations be amended to exempt the city of New York from its provisions, and

Be it further resolved, A central committee be organized each year, consisting of the Chairmen of the Memorial and Executive Committees of the five (5) boroughs situated in the city of New York, this central committee to have all the power delegated to the municipal council, and

Be it further resolved, That this central committee elect annually, at its first meeting, its own chairman, secretary and treasurer, such officers to serve for one year, and

Be it further resolved, The delegates from the Department of New York to the National Encampment to be held at Atlantic City, N. J., September 9th, 10th and 11th, 1912, be and are instructed to use every legitimate means to bring about the adoption of the resolution.

Respectfully submitted,

P. J. LAUBY.

Disapproved by Committee.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: Are there any objections?

COMRADE CUNNINGHAM: I ask for information.

COMRADE SMITH: As the Committee has recommended that it be disapproved as special legislation, and not in accordance with the national rules and regulations; I move the nonconcurrence with the report.

COMRADE HAMILTON: Second the motion.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: It is moved and seconded that we nonconcur with the Committee on its report.

COMRADE SMITH: Department Commander and Comrades: My purpose of moving for the nonconcurrence of this report and the change of our regulations in regard to municipal councils be concurred in, is as follows: My position is concurred in by your Department Judge Advocate. I believe that the conditions in New York city are very, very different from conditions in other parts of the country, and no harm to the organization can be done and a great deal of good can be done by the abolition of that enormous, unwieldy committee consisting of in the neighborhood of 100 men, being organized to perform a task, the whole duty of which is to disburse, and take care of, and make preparation for the Memorial Day work. In the past it has been taken care of very nicely by the Committee of Five, as suggested, one from each borough in the city. It was done that way this year, practically; and was handled very nicely, and without any trouble; and in the great city of New York, where we have our vicinity councils, if they see fit to permit them to amend the rules and regulations, we can call them together for the purpose of Memorial and Executive Committees. We have these Committees to attend to, and we are on the go in the city of New York continuously if we wish to be active in United Spanish War Veterans' matters.

Many of the men in New York are required to go out four and five nights a week to be active and energetic in United Spanish War Veterans' affairs; and we wish to avoid this and keep this Committee small, because we have all we can do in our Camps and the Committees' work.

COMRADE CUNNINGHAM, Camp No. 2: I desire, not being familiar with the workings of the municipal councils of the city of New York, to be enlightened as to their powers. The resolution, as I understand it, authorizes, or seeks to amend, the national rules and regulations, vesting in the presidents of the five borough councils the powers of the present municipal council.

COMRADE SMITH: I beg to state that he is mistaken on that.

COMRADE CUNNINGHAM (continuing): What I was going to get at was this: The national regulations organizing the municipal council does not specify what the delegates attending these councils shall be bound to in the formation of their own rules and regulations. Now, if the representative of the city of New York assembled at a municipal council, desire to transfer their entire duty to a committee of five borough presidents, why can't they do it without coming to the Department Encampment? The Comrades here will know nothing about the workings of the municipal council in the city of New York, and why it is seeking to amend the national rules and regulations.

COMRADE HAMILTON: If Past Commander Cunningham had been with me on a few strenuous evenings in the city of New York, he would probably realize that this course is the best; and it simply amounts to a recommendation on the part of our Department to the National Encampment that the rules and regulations shall be revised to meet peculiar conditions affecting the only city in our country which has four or four and a half counties within its boundaries. Changes might be made affecting the Legislature in the city of New York. Unless some change like this is effected in the National Encampment we shall be in a worse condition than we are to-day. If you will just leave it to the judgment of the delegates from New York city as to what is best I feel that would be wise. Department Commander, I sincerely hope the resolution will be adopted. I believe the resolution of the Committee will be nonconcurred in.

Comrade Cunningham: I thank Judge-Advocate Hamilton for enlightening me on the subject.

Department Commander: All in favor of the nonconcurrence of the Committee on this resolution will signify by saying "Aye."

It is carried.

Comrade Myers: I move the resolution be adopted.

Comrade Simmons, Camp No. 19: At Atlantic City we can take this question up among ourselves.

Comrade Smith: I believe the suggestion is — the Judge-Advocate's resolution is —

Comrade Hamilton: It simply means this. If we adopt the resolution now we will end the discussion as far as the New York delegates are concerned. If we refer the subject, however, and the question of the authority of the Committee's resolution to our delegation from New York, it will imply a power on their part to modify or reject the proposition, whereas, I think it is the sense of this Encampment that the resolution be accepted at this time. Let the delegates do the best they can, but let us determine to accomplish that result.

Comrade Simmons, Camp No. 19: This proposition is a very complex one. We have not got time to go into all the details of somehow simplifying the unique situation that exists in the city of New York; but I don't want to be committed as a delegate from New York to the details of that particular resolution. We might want to modify it, and that is why I wish the whole matter to be referred for consideration to our delegation at Atlantic City, and we will all be together in one hotel, and can then easily consider it.

Comrade Hamilton: Will not Commander-in-Chief Simmons accept this? That the details of effecting this resolution be left to the New York Delegates in the National Encampment?

Commander-in-Chief: I accept that amendment.

Department Commander: It is moved and seconded that it be referred as to details, to this delegation at Atlantic City.

Comrade Johnson: I don't want the Comrades to mistake our position here. On the very first day of the Encampment we received this resolution. I considered it, and called for a hearing

by the Comrades from Greater New York who understood the situation there, and requested them to give enlightenment to your Committee. As the result of that hearing we felt that we should disapprove it as being special legislation and not in accordance with the rules and regulations.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: The question is, that it be referred to the Department Delegation at Atlantic City for details.

Carried.

Comrade Johnson reads:

The Committee has reconsidered the recommendation in Department Commander's report in regard to the deposit of $5 for preliminary expenses in connection with courts martial, and the return of all unused monies after the trial. We now recommend that said recommendation be approved.

Adopted.

Comrade Johnson reads:

That the thanks of this Encampment be extended to the Commandant of the State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Colonel Commandant Ewell, for his kindly consideration of our Comrades.

Adopted.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: We will now listen to the report of the chairman of the Committee on the revision of the by-laws.

Comrade Johnson reads:

Report of the Committee on the revision of the by-laws.

Amend section 4, article 7, part 3, by adding subdivision Q, to read as follows:

"The Department Adjutant shall maintain a Card Index of the membership of the Camps in his Department."

Referred to the National Encampment.

Add to section 8, article 7, part 3, subdivision E, which is to read as follows:

"He shall keep a record of the deaths occurring in the Department, the cause of the same, and if the disease from which the Comrade died originated while in the Service; and shall exact

from the Adjutant or Surgeon of each Camp a monthly report of the health of the membership of the Camps, which shall state if the illness reported occurred while in Service."

Referred to National Encampment.

Amend section 6, article 7, part 3, subdivision B, by adding after the word "Camps" and before the word "in," the following:

"Municipal and Vicinity Councils"

so that the subdivision shall read as follows:

"He shall personally make all inspections of Camps, Municipal and Vicinity Councils in the Department required by the Inspector-General or the Department Commander to be made by him in person."

Referred to National Encampment.

Amend section 2, article 6, part 3, by inserting after the words "District Inspectors," the words:

"and no such District Inspector shall be appointed below the grade of Past Commander."

Referred to National Encampment.

Amend section 12, article 7, part 3, by adding subdivision A, which shall read as follows:

"One of the Assistant Department Adjutants shall be selected from the members of the Department residing in Albany, who shall have charge of the archives, records and relics of the Department."

Referred to the National Encampment.

Add to section 4, article 7, part 3, subdivision R:

"The compensation of the Department Adjutant shall be one hundred and fifty dollars per annum."

It is disapproved, as being taken care of by regular resolution, and the same is true in regard to the Department Quartermaster (next item), it being taken care of by special resolution.

"The compensation of the Department Quartermaster shall be one hundred dollars per annum."

Disapproved (as above).

Amend section —, article 9, part 5, by adding a subdivision to be known as subdivision A, to read as follows:

Duties of Surgeon.

"He shall forward monthly a report as to the health of the members of his Camp, to the Department Surgeon."

Recommend its adoption and to be forwarded to the National Encampment. So ordered.

Amend section 4, article 9, part 5; add subdivision M:

"He shall forward to Department Headquarters for approval, the application for membership of each recruit to his Camp."

Adopted.

Resolution offered by Commander P. J. Lauby.

Whereas, The insignia of Chaplain, as now prescribed by the Rules and Regulations, does not conform to that worn and prescribed for the Army and Navy of the United States; be is

Resolved, That section 6, article 1 of part 7, Rules and Regulations, be amended to strike out the words, "pastoral staff or shepherd's crook" and the word "cross" be substituted therefor; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to the National Encampment to be held at Atlantic City on September 9, 10 and 11, 1912; be it further

Resolved, That the delegates from the Department of New York to the National Encampment at Atlantic City, New Jersey, be and are hereby instructed to use every legitimate means to bring about the adoption of this resolution.

Respectfully submitted,

P. J. LAUBY,

Commander, General H. W. Lawton Camp No. 21.

Committee recommends its adoption. Approved.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: That finishes the report of the Resolutions Committee.

COMRADE WHISTLER: I don't know whether I am in order or not, but the Department Commander will correct me if I am out of order. In view of the facts which are well known to the mem-

bers of the Encampment, that some of the men here have been seen on the streets of this city, acting in a disgraceful manner; and that they bring discredit upon our Order by their unseemly conduct, the Order being judged by the acts of its individual members, and these members are a very, very small minority, and they do a great injustice to the well-behaved members who are in the great majority. I therefore move you, Sir, that this Encampment recommend that the Rules and Regulations be amended so that if such a condition should arise again during a Department Encampment, the Department Commander may bring before the Bar of the House the offending member or members, and discipline him or them in such a manner as the majority of the members of the Encampment think fit, for having brought disgrace upon our Order by his conduct in the streets of the city in which the Encampment meets. (Applause.)

This Encampment undoubtedly has the power to discipline any member on this floor. There is no question about that. My proposition, as you see, is that we go to a strange city, and people think we stand for what our individual members do. Now, we may put them out and expel them from the Encampment, but we have no power to discipline a man who disgraces himself on the street.

Department Commander: Are you ready for the question?

It is carried.

Comrade Larkin, Camp No. 48: I don't know whether I am in order at this time or not, but I want to call the attention of the Encampment to one fact, that is, the practice of Camps to hold back their per capita tax reports until they get to the city of the Encampment. You all have observed the Department Quartermaster; and you have seen what the Department Adjutant has to carry on, and it is unfair to ask him to come to the Encampment, even if he is getting $100 for looking after things; he cannot attend to the per capita tax here; he has no time to examine these reports. Therefore, I think it would greatly expedite business if all the Camps that had representation in an Encampment would come on the floor with their books, and hand in their per capita tax within at least ten days, from their Camp

funds. I would like to see that matter put in order by your Committee.

COMRADE CLARE: Question of information? Have all the Committees to this Encampment reported?

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: Yes.

COMRADE KING: I move you, Sir, that a rising vote of thanks be given to the Committees of this Encampment.

Motion put and carried by a rising vote.

COMRADE CUNNINGHAM: Comrades, there is a Comrade very dear to our hearts. We deeply regret his absence from this Encampment. The Comrade is one who is loved by all the Comrades, not alone in the Department of New York, but throughout the entire country, wherever the Comrades of the United Spanish War Veterans are located. This Comrade has been referred to in the report of the Department Commander, been highly complimented for his work in the past. We have listened to the eloquent remarks of the Commander-in-Chief; he paid high tribute to this Comrade for his arduous labors in promoting and aiding and bringing to a material head the monument erected to the memory of our late Department Commander, Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan. And, Comrades, I am sorry I have not got the gift of eloquence of some of you, but I desire to bring to you a motion that we place ourselves upon record as indorsing the Rev. W. H. I. Reaney.

COMRADE DALY, Camp No. 5: I second the motion.

Adopted.

COMRADE LARKIN: You told us a while ago, Commander, we were going to recess while taps were sounded.

COMRADE FREDENRICH, Camp No. 28: I move that the nominations of officers be in order, as the Comrades must get away early to-day.

A COMRADE: Second the motion.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: It is regularly moved and seconded that we proceed with the nominations of officers.

It is carried.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: First, we are going to have this roll of the dead, it will take a very short time.

COMRADE CLARE: I move that the nominating speeches be limited to five minutes, and the seconders to one minute for each person.

Motion duly seconded. Carried.

Department Adjutant here read the names and addresses of Comrades who died during the year, as follows:

TAPS.

Camp No. 19.
James J. Tuite, died September 7, 1911.
Felix White, died September, 1911.

Camp No. 3.
Milo C. Brown, died September, 1911.

Camp No. 36.
Louis H. Grief, died August 10, 1911.

Camp No. 1.
C. E. Johnston, died September, 1911.

Camp No. 16.
W. S. Schley, died October 3, 1911.

Camp No. 1.
James Coyle, died September 4, 1911.

Camp No. 78.
Walter B. Anderson, died September 18, 1911.

Camp No. 12.
Harvey Murphy, died September, 1911.

Camp No. 59.
David Wilson, died October 7, 1911.

Camp No. 27.
Chas. H. Bennett, died October 6, 1911.

Camp No. 27.
Joshua F. Smith, died October 8, 1911.

Camp No. 86.
Frank Keenke, died October 15, 1911.

Camp No. 53.
James H. Young, died October, 1911.

Camp No.. 1.
Edward F. Kelly, died October, 1911.

Camp No. 53.
William Leopold, died November 11, 1911.

Camp No. 14.
Robert F. Kirk, died October,

Camp No. 20.
William Freitag, died October, 1911.

Camp No. 1.
John Grant, died November 3, 1911.

Camp No. 1.
Clifton O. Meigs, died December 5, 1911.

Camp No. 34.
Cornelius Moore, died November 10, 1911.

Camp No. 4.
Peter Sheran, died December 9, 1911.

Camp No. 3.
Chas. Vosburg, died December 11, 1911.

Camp No. 1.
Patrick G. Ferguson, died December 10, 1911.

Camp No. 84.
August Holmberg, died November 19, 1911.

Camp No. 51.
Paul Neipel, died January, 1912.

Camp No. 53.
Graham H. Miller, died January, 1912.

Camp No. 21.
De Witt C. Williams, died January, 1912.

Camp No. 24.
Fred Manee, died January, 1912.

Camp No. 19.
Harry Wilcox, died December 17, 1911.

Camp No. 16.
Charles A. Dreyer, died December 20, 1911.

Camp No. 49.
Chas. Jansen, died January 11, 1912.

Camp No. 28.
Edward P. Brown, died January 14, 1912.

Camp No. 46.
Adjutant A. H. Pincus, died February 12, 1912.

Camp No. 1.
Alex. F. Bell, died February 16, 1912.

Camp No. 1.
Charles Stiehr, died February 21, 1912.

Camp No. 16.
Walter F. Woodley, died February, 1912.

Camp No. 4.
Otto Geffken, died February 21, 1912.

Camp No. 30.
Patrick J. McGuinness, died February 28, 1912.

Camp No. 45.
John A. Peterson, died April, 1912.

Camp No. 24.
Martin O'Hare, died April 8, 1912.

Camp No. 19.
Frederick D. Grant, died April 11, 1912.

Camp No. 80.
George Hatfield, died April 13, 1912.

Camp No. 5.
James Burns, died February 25, 1912.

Camp No. 2.
John J. Gregg, died April 8, 1912.

Camp No. 3.
Peter C. Powell, died April 12, 1912.

Camp No. 84.
William J. Kenny, died April 26, 1912.

Camp No. 9.
William Denton, died April 27, 1912.

Camp No. 45.
Albert Gilbert, died April 28, 1912.

Camp No. 23.
Bartholomew Doyle, died April 12, 1912.

Camp No. 10.
Robert M. Ashman, died May 15, 1912.

Camp No. 10.
William Peterson, died May, 1912.

Camp No. 49.
William W. Gaines, died May 18, 1912.

Camp No. 89.
Everard Percival, died May 28, 1912.

Camp No. 2.
Thomas J. Stack, died May 17, 1912.

Camp No. 11.
Albert Wells, died February 7, 1912.

Camp No. 11.
Ira V. Bradt, died April 23, 1912.

Camp No. 11.
John Kerber, died April 30, 1912.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: Nominations of officers is now in order.

COMRADE WHISTLER: Comrades, I believe that the offices of our Order should be given to men, not as an honor and as a reward, but for their efficient services to the Order. I believe that when a man has occupied the position of commander of a department, and during that year has shown his efficiency and that he

has been able to advance and develop the interests of the Order to a great extent, that he ought to be offered again the position for another year; and I believe, furthermore, that if the department needs him, he is in duty bound to serve, whether he wants to do so or not. We have had a Department Commander, I think everyone recognizes he has been one of the most efficient commanders of the Department of the State of New York; he has worked, as I know, night and day for the good of the Order. In other words, wherever he possibly could he has done many things for the Order during the year that every one of us knows; and in choosing an officer for their commander who has been one of the most exceedingly efficient commanders, it would be a wise step. And I furthermore believe that a man who has been six months in that year getting things in shape, whereby he might properly execute those plans which he has formulated, ought to be re-elected for the good of the Order. I therefore stand before you this afternoon to place in nomination our Department Commander, Bernhardt Wall, to succeed himself as Department Commander of the State of New York. (Applause.)

Department Commander: I appreciate the beautiful sentiment that has just been expressed by Comrade Whistler, but we all know what the trend of sentiment has been in the last few days. I believe that one term is sufficient. I believe a new broom can sweep cleaner than an old one. I thank the Comrade for his nominating speech he has made in my behalf, and for the applause with which it was greeted by the Comrades. I respectfully and thankfully decline.

Comrade Simmons, Camp No. 25: Commander and Comrades, I believe that we all desire a continuance of the dignified administration which has been conducted by the present Department Commander. The hour is growing late and I don't want to detain you by going into details. I propose to place in nomination the name of a man who has been a worker in the organization. He is known personally to practically all of you as a man who is most desirable; he stands committed by his past work to do that which will lead to the upbuilding and continued growth of the organization; I therefore place in nomination the name of Chauncey W. Herrick.

Comrade Smith: Comrades, I have watched the work of these Encampments for some years back. I have seen the good that has been done; I have seen what some of us at times have thought were the wrongs that were done, perceiving the bitterness that has been created, by the strife and the contest for office in our Encampments; and I have longed to see the day when we could go out of an Encampment solidified, united, and unanimously declaring and proclaiming a man the Commander of our department. I believe, I trust, and I pray that the work that has been done since the inception of this Encampment will result in that manner. Coming from that section of the State, from the great borough of Brooklyn in the city of New York, which in all the Encampments for four years back has been aligned with one of the two opposing candidates, feeling their sentiments at this time in this Encampment, and feeling that I can express your sentiments at this time in this Encampment, it is with untold pleasure, one of the greatest pleasures that I have ever had in a Department Encampment in this Organization, that I cheerfully, in behalf of that section, second the nomination of Chauncey W. Herrick. (Applause.)

Comrade Davenny: I rise to a purpose that cannot be questioned: Comrade Commander, and fellow delegates to the Ninth Annual Encampment of the Department of New York, our organization has cast off its swaddling clothes. It is now a splendid body that is counted by thousands; men of earnestness, service-tested and patriotic, dispersed throughout every city of the Union and the islands of the sea. I sympathize with every cordial word of approval uttered by the Comrade who named the candidate to this Encampment. I am happy to note the spirit of that cause, and concord and harmony that obtains. Comradeship is the foundation stone and harmony is the sentiment that makes an organization potential and certain of growth. (Applause.) And I rise at this time to suggest that the Imperial Department of New York has on its roster of Past Commanders an honor roll of men who have rendered sacrificial service in time of peace to this organization. (Applause.) The post of Department Commander is not one to which a weakling should be preferred. To stand as the official head of more than 5,000 virile men, inspired with the de-

sire to do the patriotic thing in time of war, and to uphold the cause of civic righteousness in time of peace is a task that might only properly be set to a man of full stature of physical as well as of mental capacity. We need a man who recognizes the demands of the position, and is equal to their demands.

I don't want to trespass at length upon your time but I do think it is due the candidate for whom this Encampment will vote, that you know something — as I had hoped to state it earlier — of the candidate. The candidate whose name has been mentioned has been loyal and devoted to the purposes of the Organization. He is a Commander of a Camp, and Department Senior Vice Commander. He would have been a Past Commander this year, only that he stepped aside. He has served faithfully and efficiently in his Camp for a year as Commander; served with equal faithfulness and success as Junior Vice Department Commander; was honored in his advancement to Senior Vice Department Commander; and during the term of his service travelled at his own expense in the State alone nearly three thousand miles; and outside the State, attending National Encampment more than three thousand miles. So that the candidate for whom you will vote has traveled in the service of the Organization more than six thousand miles, one-fourth the distance around the globe in the interests of this Organization. I am very sure that with the record of service behind him, we can confidently place in his hands the sceptre of authority. I thank you for your indulgence at this stage of the proceedings, and now name again, as the candidate, the unanimous candidate I am sure, of this Encampment, Chauncey W. Herrick. (Applause.)

Comrade Florea, Camp No. 19: I move the nominations be closed, and instruct the Secretary to cast one ballot for our candidate, Chauncey W. Herrick.

Comrade Whistler: I make an amendment to that motion, that a vote be taken by acclamation in a rising vote of this Encampment.

Amendment seconded.

Department Commander: All in favor signify by saying "Aye."

It is carried.

Department Commander: Now, let us get down to business, Comrades. Now, a committee of tellers is necessary, and with your permission I will take the privilege of appointing Past Commander Cunningham, Commander Lawless and Commander Jones. Nominations for Senior Vice-Commander are now in order.

Comrade Roberts, Camp No. 3: Department Commander and Fellow Delegates, it is my privilege to again appear before you, before the close of the Encampment. My modesty naturally suggests a position in the background on affairs of this kind, but I will never shrink from or shirk a duty when I am called upon to perform the same, and at this time, while it is the last time I expect to appear, I believe that I am performing one of the most important duties that I have had to perform during the procedure of this Encampment. It is for the purpose of placing in nomination a man for the second highest position in the gift of the delegates to this Encampment. I am not unmindful of being careful in the selection of the officers of the Department of the State of New York; I am not unmindful of the character of men who should fill this position, for that reason, Comrades, I have had information given to me in regard to the Comrade who is a candidate for the honor of Senior Vice-Commander. He has been faithful to the Organization for a period of several years. During that period, Comrades, you who know him best would vouch for his honor and his integrity and his intelligence and his advancement of the rights and welfare of every individual in the Organization; as well as his loyal support to the State Department. Without further remarks, and in view of the fact that time is late and that you are all tired with the talking that has been going on here this morning, I will now, Comrades, place in nomination Comrade Ralph H. Parker.

Comrade Jones, Camp No. 59: Comrade Commander and Comrades, mindful of the remarks of one of our previous speakers, I believe the Comrades of this Encampment should know what the Comrade who is being placed in nomination has done. I rise to tell you of some of the work that has been done by Comrade Parker. Comrade Parker has been a member of this Organiza-

tion for eight years. He joined Old Guard Camp and became an active member of that Camp. After being in that Camp two years he saw there was fertile ground up at the Bronx, New York City, in which to organize a Camp. And unlike a great many of our Comrades when they form new Camps, who wish to be appointed Commander, he accepted the position of Adjutant. The following year he was unanimously elected as Commander. During his term of office he received first prize for the greatest increase of membership, bringing in with him forty-three new members. He has at all times been at the beck and call of every Comrade. He did not seek honors, but honors were thrust upon him; and I can assure the Comrades that he will fulfil the duties of the office as faithfully as he has done in the past, giving every ounce of his energy, working 365 days in the year and 24 hours to the day. This year Wilson Camp comes to you with the greatest record made by any Camp in this Department with an increase of fifty-four new members since the first of the year. Wilson Camp is known as one of the "live wires" of this Organization. And, my Comrades, I do not hesitate to say that the "juice" which feeds that "live wire" is Ralph H. Parker. (Applause.)

COMRADE WOODHULL: I move you, Sir, that the nominations close and that the election of Ralph Parker be made unanimous by a rising vote.

COMRADE STOBBE: I second the motion.

Motion put and carried.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: Nominations for Junior Department Vice-Commander are now in order.

COMRADE CLARK, Camp No. 12: Buffalo, Queen City of the Lake, presents a Native Son and a local volunteer soldier as a candidate for Junior Vice-Commander, Department of New York. A man than whom there is no more enthusiastic nor who has a greater following and endorsement as Camp Commander throughout the whole Department. A man who is vigorous in action and painstaking in detail; a Comrade who has the unfaltering loyalty of his Camp and the undivided admiration of the other

Camps of his native city. Buffalo is proud of this man, and all the Comrades of the United Spanish War Veterans of that city whose slogan is: "Buffalo means business," are here to amplify that motto. Buffalo, the home of three Camps, presents a man to whom no burden is too heavy, no duty too strenuous, or no honor too great, but which he will bear gracefully, efficiently and well. Buffalo presents the name of the Commander of Bucky O'Neil Camp, that Young Lochinvar from out the West, Charles S. Beilman.

Comrade Malcolm, Camp No. 28: It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Comrade Charles S. Beilman for Junior Vice-Commander.

Elected unanimously.

Comrade McCoy: Comrade Department Commander and Comrades, this is my second experience nominating to the office of Department Inspector. One of our Comrades, the man that I am about to nominate, the man who has done more than the average work in our Organization; a charter member of his Camp; five years he faithfully performed the duties of Quartermaster. This year he has been elevated to the office of Commander. Through his work one of our Encampments was held in his native city. He has given the best of his time, the best of his energy to our Organization. He is careful in every detail, and constant to all that pertains to our Organization, and I know that he is an efficient officer. I know that you will agree with me when I say that we need a man who must have the opportunity to travel through some parts of the State to visit the various Camps to find out what is the actual condition. This man that I am about to nominate has the opportunity to travel from town to town, and he will be best able to judge at first hand what the actual conditions of the Camp are; I therefore, take pleasure in presenting to this Encampment the name of Oliver E. Iler of Poughkeepsie for the office of Department Inspector.

Comrade ————, Camp No. 36: I rise to second the nomination of Comrade Iler for the office of Department Inspector.

Comrade Rosenberg, Camp No. 59: I move you, Sir that the nomination of Comrade Iler be made unanimous.

COMRADE FREDENRICH, Camp No. 28: I second the motion.

It is carried.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: Nominations for Judge-Advocate are now in order.

COMRADE MORGAN, Camp No. 39: Comrades, I am not a speech maker. I never made a nominating speech in my life, but I am here to present the name of a man for Judge-Advocate who is absolutely qualified to fill the position; he is a lawyer with a large practice and is highly respected in the city wherein he lives. He is a man that has taken his Camp and made it one of the strong Camps of the State. He is a man that, if you knew him as I know him, you would all vote for him. I could go on and tell you about his good qualities and you would not know any more than you do now, *because you do not know him.* He is the one who is primarily responsible for this next Encampment going to Syracuse. I have great pleasure in placing in nomination for the office of Judge-Advocate, Commander James A. Warner of Camp No. 86.

COMRADE BOYD, Camp No. 26: It affords me great pleasure to second the nomination of Comrade James A. Warner of Camp No. 86.

COMRADE ————, Camp No. 28: I move the nominations close.

Motion seconded.

Comrade Warner elected unanimously.

COMRADE SWARTWOOD: I move a rising vote be taken by acclamation. (This was done.)

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER: Nominations for Department Surgeon are in order.

COMRADE ————: Department Commander and Comrades; In placing before you the name of Daniel S. Burr for this office, a member of Barber Camp of Binghamton, I would like to state that this man has made a record that entitles him to this office. Everyone in Binghamton knows Daniel S. Burr, everyone likes him. He is a man that is giving a great deal of time to military

matters. He is a man that will give his time and his energy unstintingly to this Organization. I take pleasure in nominating this Comrade for Department Surgeon.

Seconded.

Elected without opposition.

Comrade Larkin: Like Comrade Walter McCoy, this is the second time I have risen to place a candidate in office, for Department Chaplain. I also believe that everyone of you know in advance who I am going to name, as you are all anxious to get away from the Encampment. You all know Father Reaney. The Navy particularly is interested in him. The Navy is satisfied when it sees his name has been used with good effect. I therefore, place in nomination the Reverend Father William H. I. Reaney.

Comrade Clare: I second the nomination of Father Reaney and that the election of the Comrade be made by acclamation.

Carried unanimously.

Comrade Harris, Camp No. 46: Commander and Comrades, I wish to place in nomination a Comrade for the position of Department Marshal, who thoroughly realizes that he is capable of holding that position, he being a policeman in the City of New York, and having experience. Knowing as I do that the Comrade who desires the position has been one of the hardest workers to make the success of the Camp to which he belongs; and knowing that the position which is to be passed on for the Comrade will be fully and faithfully covered; therefore, without further ado, Comrade Commander and Comrades I place the name of Commander Daniel Cullinane before you for the office of Department Marshal.

Comrade Clare: I second the nomination.

Comrade Florea: I move that the nominations be closed and the election of the Comrade made unanimous.

Elected unanimously.

Comrade Maurice Simmons: Commander, Comrades and Shipmates: I had hoped to place in nomination at the request of

the majority of the delegates at this Encampment, a Comrade of rugged type, who in the face of the hopeless prospect and adverse circumstances, overcame every obstacle and established one of the finest Camps in the City of New York, composed of the Policemen and the Firemen of New York: who served under the Colors during the Philippine Insurrection. Comrade Frank Lawless is entitled to the honor at the hands of this Department; and I stand here today as Commander-in-Chief and acknowledge and honor his work as a Comrade. But Comrade Lawless possesses that quality which is always an attribute of men of fine character — the quality of renunciation — and he asked that we present instead of his name, the name of a man who is giving the Police Department of the City of New York one of the best administrations in its history; and I therefore present to you as a Delegate-at-Large the name of our Comrade, the Honorable Rhinelander Waldo.

Comrade Lawless, Camp No. 91: I second the nomination.

Comrade Long, Camp No. 95: Commander and Comrades: This is the only opportunity that I have had to say a word before this Encampment, and as I am a resident of the Borough of Brooklyn and a member of Gloucester Naval Camp, No. 5, and feeling that in the distribution of offices of Delegate-at-Large, which is now being made, I feel that it is only just and fair that in the selection of these Delegates that the Borough of Brooklyn and her Camps should be afforded proper representation. It might not be known to you that in this Borough with the number of Camps that it has that it is paying to the Department and the National Encampment the very highest per capita tax. It is very seldom that we ask for candidates to the National Encampment, but now we appeal to you to support us in supporting the Comrade I am about to name. We, in the Borough of Brooklyn, are well acquainted with this Comrade, who is at the present time the Treasurer of the Executive Committee of the Borough of Brooklyn; and all of the Comrades in this Borough know of the work he has performed in this office since he has held it. Other Comrades have been acquainted with him during the past eight years during which he has been connected with this Order; and I

therefore have pleasure in placing before you the name of Thomas R. Edwards of William McKinley Camp No. 62.

Comrade Smith, Camp No. 4: Department Commander and Comrades of this Encampment: In the great work of harmony and solidification of an Organization of this kind it is necessary and essential that the spirit of give and take should be remembered by all of us. Down in Brooklyn we feel that we are *giving* considerably. We feel that we are entitled to ask, out of the Comrades' hearts, something. We have a man whom we have tried by the fire, and we know the mettle and the muscle in him; and I think that in Brooklyn we have demonstrated that we are capable of judging wherein the mettle and muscle necessary for the qualifications of a good, and able, and competent Comrade exist. Feeling that way, and as I say desiring some element of the Government, and feeling inasmuch as I have made no request in this matter to this Body of Boys assembled here, I have striven earnestly and diligently that we might go forth from the City of Binghamton as we have not gone from the Encampments in a great many years, in order that good feeling may be in existence and that everything may go on in a beautiful and harmonious manner, I bespeak that spirit of sympathy and fairness to enter into the minds and hearts and actions of the Comrades to this Encampment to maintain the nomination of a man from Brooklyn. I second the nomination of Thomas R. Edwards.

Comrade Simmons, Camp No. 25: Comrades, we are facilitating the election in a most unusual manner. Everything has been harmonious. You have seated in the body of this house, working with you and for you for three days, a man whose reputation is national. There are men seated in the body of this house who have served under him. We know his fighting quality. I know he has given the best of his life to the country, to the nation, willing to sacrifice it any time; and it gives me great pleasure to place in nomination so staunch a Comrade as Comrade Whistler.

Comrade Cunningham: Commander and Comrades, I desire to place before you for Delegate to the National Encampment the name of a Comrade who has not alone been with us during the

last three days of this Encampment, but a Comrade who has followed our fortunes for many Encampments in the past. The Comrade whom I desire to present to you has endeared himself to all our hearts. His gentlemanly and soldierly dignity and bearing has been above reproach. Unassuming, never an aspirant for office — although ready and willing to serve the United Spanish War Veterans in any capacity, no matter how humble it may be,— I desire to present to you for Delegate-at-Large to the National Encampment our good, genial Comrade and democratic friend, H. C. H. Stewart.

Comrade Beilman: It affords me great pleasure this afternoon to place in nomination for Delegate-at-Large our most genial and beloved Comrade who has so grandly entertained us here in the city of Binghamton. The Comrade I refer to is Comrade Thomas Scott of Barber Camp. (Applause.)

Comrade Parker, Camp No. 59: My Comrades, I want to draw your attention to this fact, in seconding the nomination of Comrade Thomas Scott, that this whole town has not asked us to send it anything. The least we can do is to elect Commander Thomas S. Scott as a Delegate-at-Large.

Comrade Jones, Camp No. 59: I rise to place in nomination for the office of Delegate-at-Large a man, who perhaps a good many of you don't know much about. The Comrades who live in the city of New York have no occasion to ask who this Comrade is, for he has been at the beck and call of every Camp throughout the city. The Comrade to whom I refer and whom I ask to send to the next National Encampment as a Delegate-at-Large is Comrade Terry O'Donnell.

Comrade Hunt: I second the nomination of Comrade H. C. H. Stewart. I would like to see this Encampment nominate or elect Captain Stewart to this office.

Comrade Stobbe: I second the nomination of Comrade O'Donnell.

Comrade Johnson, Camp No. 11: I rise to place in nomination for election to the office of Delegate-at-Large one of the active men of one of the best Camps in the State of New York. I would

like to place before this Encampment the name of George Ramsey of Schenectady.

Comrade Doane, Camp No. 43: While our Camp has always taken quite an active interest in Department work, we have never aspired to any office in this Department; and, therefore, I think the time is about ripe now that we were represented, for we have some very good talent; and I present to you our Past Commander as Delegate-at-Large, or at least as a candidate for such place, Comrade Kingsbury.

Comrade Rosenberg, Camp No. 59: I second the motion.

Comrade Stobbe: I move the nominations be closed. Duly seconded, and carried unanimously.

Comrade Cunningham: I move you, Sir, that the names of each candidate for Delegate-at-Large be called out singly; and as each candidate's name is called, the Comrades desiring to cast their vote for that Comrade shall rise, and no Comrade shall rise more than four times, and thus take their choice of four. The candidates getting the four highest votes to be Delegates-at-Large, and those getting the next highest to be alternates.

Comrade Larkin: I move you, Sir, that each elected Delegate-at-Large be permitted to select his own alternate.

Comrade Woodhull: I second the motion.

The Adjutant reads the result of the election for Delegates-at-Large, as follows: Comrade Scott, 133 votes; Comrade Waldo, 110 votes; Comrade O'Donnell, 107 votes; Comrade Whistler, 82 votes.

Department Commander: The officers that have just been elected will step to the front. I appoint Past Department Commander Simmons and Past Department Commander Cunningham a committee of two to conduct the Commander-in-Chief to the station.

Comrade Simmons: We have the honor of presenting the Commander-in-Chief.

A Comrade: Point of information. I would like to know if the dates for the Encampment for 1913 have been selected?

Department Commander: The Council does that. Comrades, it gives me very great pleasure to present to you the installing officer, the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief: I assure you the ceremony will be a very brief one. (Addressing Department Commander-elect):

Department Commander, you are by virtue of your position a life member of the Encampment of the Department of New York and of the National Encampment. It will be your duty to maintain, support and enforce the National Rules and Regulations and the By-Laws of the Department of New York, and in all proper matters that are issued upon competent authority.

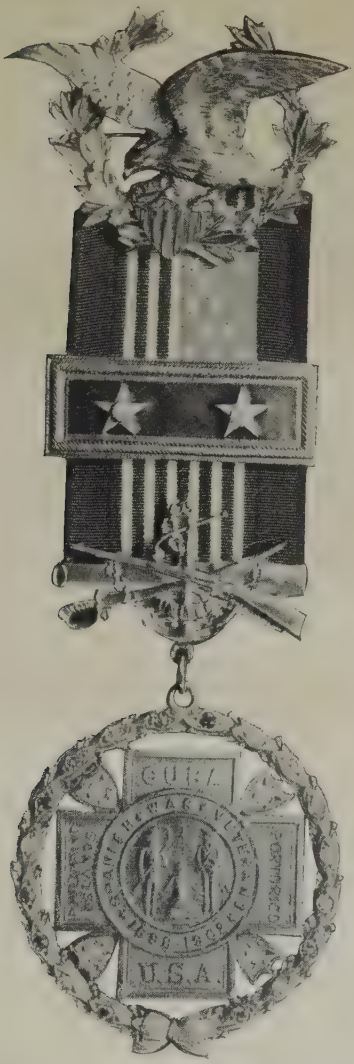
Comrade Herrick: I solemnly pledge myself, faithfully, honorably and impartially to discharge all the duties of the office of Department Commander to which I have been elected.

The Commander-in-Chief (to all the newly-elected officers en masse, who took appropriate pledge): Accepting this expression of your allegiance to the performance of duty, I now, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, declare you duly elected and installed. You will take your respective stations.

Department Commander Herrick, carrying with me the sentiment of the Comrades of the Department of New York who have elected you to the highest station in their gift, and echoing their cordial expression, I now present to you the gavel, the symbol of your authority.

Department Commander Herrick: I want at this time to say just one word. I am going to start this administration with the promise of a "square deal" to every member, and every unit of this Organization. It doesn't matter so much what you think or say about me, so long as you do as you see it, your duty to the Order. If you will do this I will try to do my part, and we will get along all right. I appreciate the importance of the position and will do my best.

Past Department Commander Wall: I want to thank the Comrades, the Delegates to this Encampment, for their kindly courtesy to me while presiding during the last three days. I know



Jewel Presented to Department Commander Bernhardt Wall, at Binghamton, N. Y.

that I am not the parliamentarian that I would like to be, but I appreciate all the more the kindness with which you have helped me.

Comrade Larkin: I move the Ninth Annual Encampment do now adjourn.

Motion seconded.

Department Commander Herrick: It is regularly moved and seconded that this Encampment shall now adjourn.

I ask the Comrades to rise and sing "America" before adjourning. (This was done.)

The Encampment adjourned at 2:25 p. m., July 10, 1912.

Past Department Commander Bernhardt Wall,
Past Department Adjutant John S. Adair,
Editors.

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Tabulated by Past Department Commander Maurice Simmons, Past Department Commander W. J. Cunningham, Past Department Commander Bernhardt Wall.

APPENDIX.

Laws of 1899.

LAWS OF NEW YORK — By Authority.

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall not take effect until the twentieth day after it shall have become a law. Section 43, article II, chapter 8, General Laws.]

CHAPTER 12.

An Act to amend section six hundred and forty of the penal code, relative to the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the flag of the United States, or of the state.

Became a law February 22, 1899, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section six hundred and forty of the penal code is hereby amended by adding thereto a subdivision to be known as subdivision sixteen, as follows:

Subdivision 16. Any person, who in any manner, for exhibition or display, places or causes to be placed, any inscription, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, characters, marks or notice whatever upon any flag, standard, color or ensign of the United States or state flag of this state or ensign evidently purporting to be either of said flags, standards, colors or ensigns, or who, in any manner appends, annexes or affixes or causes to be appended, annexed or affixed, to such flag, standard, color or ensign, any inscription, design, device symbol, name, advertisement, words, marks, notice or token whatever, or who displays or exhibits or causes to be displayed or exhibited any flag, standard, color or ensign of the United States or flag of this state, or flag, standard, color or ensign evidently purporting to be either of said flags, standards, colors or ensigns, upon which shall, in any manner be placed, attached, annexed or affixed, any

inscription, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, marks, notice or token whatever, or who publicly mutilates, tramples upon or otherwise defaces or defiles any of said flags, standards, colors or designs, whether any of said flags, standards, colors or ensigns are public or private property, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Provided, however, that flags, standards, colors or ensigns, the property of or used in the service of the United States or of the state, may have inscriptions, names or actions, words, marks or symbols, placed thereon pursuant to law or authorized regulations.

§ 2. This act shall take effect September first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } *ss.:*

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN T. McDONOUGH,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 83.

An Act to amend the poor law, in relation to the relief of soldiers, sailors and their families.

Became a law March 14, 1899, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, a majority being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eighty of chapter two hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act in relation to the poor, constituting chapter twenty-seven of the general laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 80. Relief of soldiers and their families.—No poor or indigent soldier, sailor, or marine who has served in the military or naval service of the United States, nor his family nor the families of any who may be deceased, shall be sent to any alms-house, except with the approval of the commander and quartermaster of the post of the Grand Army of the Republic of the city or town where such persons reside, or the nearest post thereto, but shall

be relieved and provided for at their homes in the city or town where they may reside, so far as practicable, provided such soldier, sailor or marine or the families of those deceased, are, and have been residents of the state for one year; and the proper auditing board of such city or town or in those counties where the poor are a county charge, the superintendent, if but one, or superintendents of the poor, as such auditing board in those counties shall provide such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to be drawn upon by the commander and quartermaster of any post of the Grand Army of the Republic of the city or town, made upon the written recommendation of the relief committee of such post; or if there be no post in a town or city in which it is necessary that such relief should be granted, upon the like request of the commander and quartermaster and recommendation of the relief committee of a Grand Army post located in the nearest town or city, to the town or city requested to so furnish relief, and such written request and recommendation shall be a sufficient authority for the expenditures so made.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN T. McDONOUGH,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 207.

An Act to amend the membership corporation law, in relation to the erection of soldiers' monuments.

Became a law April 1, 1899, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section one hundred and twenty-one of chapter five hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An action relating to membership corpora-

tions, constituting chapter forty-three of the general laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 121. Property; erection of monuments.— Such a corporation may acquire and hold, within the county in which its certificate of incorporation is recorded, not more than five acres of land, to be used exclusively for the erection of a suitable monument or monuments or other memorial, to perpetuate the memory of the soldiers and sailors who served in the defense of the Union in the war of the rebellion, or who served in the army or navy of the United States in the late war with Spain from the town, city or county, in which such monument, monuments or memorial, is erected. Such a corporation may erect any such monument, monuments or memorial, upon any public street, square or ground of any town, city or village, with the consent of the proper officers thereof, or may purchase or accept the donation of land suitable for that purpose; and may take and hold the property given, devised or bequeathed to it in trust, to apply the same or the income or proceeds thereof for the erection, improvement, embellishment, preservation, repair or renewal of such monument, monuments or memorials, or of any structures, fences or walks upon its land, or for planting and cultivating trees, shrubs, flowers or plants, in and around or upon its lands, or for improving or embellishing the same in any manner consistent with the design and purposes of the association according to the terms of such grant, devise or bequest. It may take by gift or purchase any lots or lands, in any cemetery within such county, to be used and occupied exclusively for the burial of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in either of such wars, and for the erection of suitable monuments or memorials therein. A town clerk or the board of trustees of a village shall, upon the petition of twenty-five resident taxpayers, submit to an annual town meeting or village election, as the case may be, a proposition to raise by taxation a sum stated therein, not exceeding five hundred dollars in any one year, for the purpose of erecting such a monument, or contributing to the expense of such a monument erected by a corporation under this section, or for repairing or improving the same and the grounds thereof; and such tax shall be levied in the manner prescribed by law for levying general

taxes in such town or village; and when raised shall be applied to the purposes specified in such proposition.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } *ss.:*

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN T. McDONOUGH,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 370.

An Act in relation to the civil service of the state of New York and the cities and civil divisions thereof.

Became a law April 19, 1899, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, a majority being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

* * * * * * * * * * *

§ 21. Power of removal limited.— Every person whose rights may be in any way prejudiced contrary to any of the provisions of this section shall be entitled to a writ of mandamus to remedy the wrong. No person holding a position by appointment or employment in the state of New York or in the several cities, counties, towns or villages thereof, who is an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, having served as such in the Union army or navy during the war of the rebellion, and who is an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, having served as such in the army or navy of the United States during the Spanish-American war, or is an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine of the regular army or navy of the United States, or who shall have served the term required by law in the volunteer fire department of any city, town or village in the state, or who shall have been a member thereof at the time of disbandment of said volunteer fire department, shall be removed from such position or employment, except for incompetency or misconduct shown after a hearing, upon due notice, upon stated charges and with the right

to such employee or appointee to a review by a writ of certiorari. In cities of the first class, if the position so held by any such honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, or volunteer fireman shall become unnecessary or be abolished for reasons of economy or otherwise, the said honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, or volunteer fireman holding the same shall not be discharged from the public service, but shall be transferred to any branch of the said service for duty in such position as he may be fitted to fill, receiving the same compensation therefor. The burden of proving incompetency or misconduct shall be upon the party alleging the same. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to the position of private secretary or deputy of any official or department, or to any other person holding a strictly confidential relation to the appointing officer. A person serving under a probationary or provisional appointment shall not be deemed to be holding a position within the meaning of this section.

* * * * * * * * * *

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN T. McDONOUGH,
Secretary of State.

Laws of 1900.

LAWS OF NEW YORK — By Authority.

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall not take effect until the twentieth day after it shall have become a law. Section 43, Article II, chapter 8, General Laws.]

CHAPTER 24.

An Act to amend the poor law in relation to the burial of soldiers, sailors and marines.

Became a law February 24, 1900, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eighty-three of chapter two hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act in relation to the poor, constituting chapter twenty-seven of the general laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 83. Burial of soldiers, sailors and marines.— The board of supervisors in each of the counties shall designate some proper person or authority, other than that designated for the care of poor persons or the custody of criminals, who shall cause to be interred, the body of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, who has served in the military or naval service of the United States, who shall hereafter die without leaving means sufficient to defray his funeral expenses, but such expenses shall in no case exceed thirty-five dollars. If the deceased has relatives or friends who desire to conduct the burial, but are unable or unwilling to pay the charges therefor, such sum shall be paid by the county treasurer upon due proof of the claim, and of the death and burial of the soldier, sailor or marine to the person so conducting such burial. Such interment shall not be made in a

cemetery or cemetery plot used exclusively for the burial of poor persons deceased.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } *ss.:*

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN T. McDONOUGH,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 475.

An Act to amend the poor law, in relation to the relief of soldiers, sailors and their families.

Became a law April 17, 1900, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eighty of chapter two hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act in relation to the poor, constituting chapter twenty-seven of the general laws," as amended by chapter eighty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

§ 80. Relief of soldiers and their families.— No poor or indigent soldier, sailor or marine who has served in the military or naval service of the United States, nor his family nor the families of any who may be deceased, shall be sent to any almshouse, but shall be relieved and provided for at their homes in a city or town where they may reside, so far as practicable, provided such soldier, sailor or marine or the families of those deceased, are, and have been residents of the state for one year and the proper auditing board of such city or town in those counties where the poor are a county charge, the superintendent, if but one, or superintendents of the poor, as such auditing board in those counties shall provide such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to be drawn upon by the commander and quartermaster of any post of the Grand

Army of the Republic of the city or town, made upon the written recommendation of the relief committee of such post; or if there be no post in a town or city in which it is necessary that such relief should be granted, upon the like request of the commander and quartermaster and recommendation of the relief committee of a Grand Army post located in the nearest town or city, to the town or city requested to so furnish relief, and such written request and recommendation shall be a sufficient authority for the expenditures so made.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN T. McDONOUGH,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 508.

An Act to amend the penal code, relating to the unauthorized wearing of badges.

Became a law April 18, 1900, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section six hundred and seventy-four-a of the penal code, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 674a. Unauthorized wearing of badges of certain orders and societies.—Any person who wilfully wears the badge or the button of the Grand Army of the Republic, the insignia, badge or rosette of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, or of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, or the badge or button of the Spanish war veterans, or the order of Patrons of Husbandry, or of any society, order or organization, of ten years' standing in the state of New York, uses the same to obtain aid or assistance within this State, unless entitled to use or wear the same under the constitution

and by-laws, rules and regulations of such order or of such society, order or organization, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN T. McDONOUGH,
Secretary of State.

Laws of 1901.

LAWS OF NEW YORK — By Authority.

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall not take effect until the twentieth day after it shall have become a law. Section 43, Article II, chapter 8, General Laws.]

CHAPTER 26.

An Act to amend chapter two hundred and twenty of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act to enable veterans to participate in the exercises of Memorial day."

Became a law February 19, 1901, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, a majority being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section one of chapter two hundred and twenty of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act to enable veterans to participate in the exercises of Memorial day," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the head of every public department and of every court of the state of New York, or every superintendent or foreman on the public works of said state, of the county officers of the several counties of the said state, and of the head of every department, bureau and office in the government of the various cities and villages of this state, to give leave of absence with pay for the twenty-four hours of the thirtieth day of May or such other day as may, according to law, be observed as Memorial day, to every person in the service of the state, the county, the city or village, as the case may be, who served in the army or the navy of the United States in the war of the rebellion and who was honorably discharged from such service. A refusal to give such leave of absence to one entitled thereto shall be neglect of duty.

§ 2. All laws or parts of laws, special or general, so far as inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } *ss.:*

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN T. McDONOUGH,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 533.

An Act relating to the rights of veterans.

Became a law April 25, 1901, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The provisions of a special, local or general law, passed by the legislature of this state during the year nineteen hundred and one, shall not be construed to permit a suspension or removal by municipal authorities of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines, who served as such in the Union army or navy during the war of the rebellion or in the army or navy of the United States during the Spanish-American war, or who are honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines of the regular army or navy of the United States or who shall have served the term required by law in a volunteer fire department of any city, town or village in the state, or who shall have been a member thereof at the time of the disbandment of such volunteer fire department, except for incompetency or misconduct in the manner prescribed by section twenty-one of the civil service law; nor shall any of the provisions of any such special, general or local law, passed by the legislature during such year be construed to abridge any of the rights and privileges possessed by such honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines, or member of a

volunteer fire department, conferred upon them by any law passed prior to January first, nineteen hundred and one.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } *ss.:*

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN T. McDONOUGH,
Secretary of State.

Laws of 1902.

LAWS OF NEW YORK — By Authority.

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall not take effect until the twentieth day after it shall have become a law. Section 43, Article II, chapter 8, General Laws.]

CHAPTER 81.

An Act to amend chapter two hundred and twenty of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act to enable veterans to participate in the exercises Memorial day," by extending its provisions to include veterans of the Spanish war, or the insurrection in the Philippines.

Became a law March 5, 1902, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section one of chapter two hundred and twenty of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act to enable veterans to participate in the exercises of Memorial day," as amended by chapter twenty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and one, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 1. It shall be the duty of the head of every public department and of every court of the state of New York, of every superintendent or foreman on the public works of said state, of the county officers of the several counties of said state, and of the head of every department, bureau and office in the government of the various cities and villages in this state, to give leave of absence with pay for the twenty-four hours of the thirtieth day of May, or such other day as may, according to law, be observed as Memorial day, to every person in the service of the state, the county, the city or village, as the case may be, who served in the army or the navy of the United States in the war of the rebellion, or who served in the regular or volunteer army or the navy or the marine corps of the United States during the war with Spain or during the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, and who was honorably discharged from such serv-

ice. A refusal to give such leave of absence to one entitled thereto shall be neglect of duty.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN T. McDONOUGH,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 270.

An Act to amend the civil service law, in relation to veterans.

Became a law March 29, 1902, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, a majority being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

* * * * * * * * *

§ 21. Power of removal limited.— Every person whose rights may be in any way prejudiced contrary to any of the provisions of this section shall be entitled to a writ of mandamus to remedy the wrong. No person holding a position by appointment or employment in the state of New York or in the several cities, counties, towns or villages thereof, who is an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, having served as such in the Union army or navy during the war of the rebellion and who is an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, having served as such in the volunteer army or navy of the United States during the Spanish war, or who shall have served the term required by law in the volunteer fire department of any city, town or village in the state, or who shall have been a member thereof at the time of disbandment of such volunteer fire department, shall be removed from such position or employment except for incompetency or misconduct shown after a hearing upon due notice, upon stated charges and with the right to such employee or appointee to a review by a writ of certiorari. If the position so held by any such honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, or volunteer fireman shall become unnecessary or

be abolished for reason of economy or otherwise, the said honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, or volunteer fireman holding the same shall not be discharged from the public service, but shall be transferred to any branch of the said service for duty in such position as he may be fitted to fill, receiving the same compensation therefor, and it is hereby made the duty of all persons clothed with power of appointment to make such transfer effective. The burden of proving incompetency or misconduct shall be upon the person alleging the same. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to the position of private secretary, cashier or deputy of any official department.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } *ss.:*

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN T. McDONOUGH,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 206.

An Act in relation to the removal of the remains of deceased soldiers from potter's field and neglected or abandoned cemeteries to incorporated cemeteries which are properly cared for and to provide for a soldiers' plot in such cemeteries and to defray the expenses of obtaining plots and for the removals and reinterment of the remains of deceased soldiers and to provide for the annual care of soldiers' plots in cemeteries.

Became a law March 21, 1902, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, a majority being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The town board in each of the towns of this state may upon the application in writing of any veteran soldiers' association in the town, or upon a petition in writing of five or more veteran soldiers in towns where no veteran soldiers' organization exists, purchase or provide a soldiers' plot in one or

more cemeteries where no burial plots are now owned by soldiers' organizations, in which burial plots deceased soldiers may be interred, and may also provide for the annual care of soldiers' burial plots in cemeteries, at the rate of not to exceed fifty cents for each soldier's grave in such burial plot or plots and the expense shall be included in the town expenses, assessed, levied and collected in the same manner as other town expenses are levied and collected.

§ 2. Upon a verified petition presented to a judge of a court of record by any soldiers' organization in any town in this state by a majority of its officers, or a majority of any memorial committee in an town where there are two or more veteran soldiers' organizations, or in towns where there are no veteran soldiers' organizations, may upon the petition of five or more veteran soldiers, the judge to whom said verified petition is presented shall make an order to show cause, returnable before him at a time and place within the county in not less than fourteen nor more than twenty days from the date of the presentation of said petition, why the remains of any deceased soldiers buried in potter's field or in any neglected or abandoned cemeteries should not be removed to and reinterred in a properly kept incorporated cemetery in the same town or in a town adjoining the town in which the remains of a deceased soldier is buried, and to fix the amount of the expenses for such removal and reinterment, and the order to show cause shall provide for its publication in a newspaper, to be designated in the order, which is published nearest to the cemetery from which the removal is sought to be made, one in each week for two successive weeks. The verified petition presented to the judge shall show that the petitioners are a majority of the officers of a veteran soldier organization, or a majority of a memorial committee in towns where two or more veteran soldier organizations exist, or that the petitioners are honorably discharged veteran soldiers in towns where no veteran soldier organization exists, and (1) the name of the deceased soldier or soldiers whose remains are sought to be removed, and if known the company and regiment in which he or they served; (2) the name and location of the cemetery in which he is interred and from which removal is asked to be made; (3) the name and location of the incorporated cemetery to which the remains are desired to be

removed and reinterred; (4) the facts showing the reasons for such removal. Upon the return day of the order to show cause and at the time and place fixed in said order, upon filing proof of publication of the order to show cause with the judge, if no reason or objection is made thereto, he shall make an order directing the removal of the remains of said deceased soldier or soldiers to the cemetery designated in the petition within the town or within a town adjoining the one in which the remains are then buried and shall specify in the order the amount of the expenses of such removal, which expenses of removal and reinterment shall be a charge upon the town from which the removal is made and such expenses shall be audited by the town board and included in the tax levy of the town and paid the same as other town charges, and on and after the removal and reinterment of the remains of the deceased soldier or soldiers in a soldiers' plot, the expenses for annual care of the grave in the soldiers' burial plot to which the removal is made shall be annually provided by the town in which the remains were originally buried, at the rate of not to exceed fifty cents per grave and shall be paid annually to the incorporated cemetery association to which the remains of each deceased soldier may be removed and reinterred. The petition and order shall be filed in the county clerk's office of the county in which the remains of the deceased soldier were originally interred, and the service of a certified copy of the final order upon the cemetery association shall be made prior to any removal. Any relative of the deceased soldier or soldiers, or the officer of any cemetery association in which the remains of the deceased soldier or soldiers were originally interred, or the authorities of the town in which the soldier or soldiers were originally buried may oppose the granting of said order and the judge shall summarily hear the statement of the parties and make such order as the justice and equity of the application shall require. Any headstone or monument which marks the grave of the deceased soldier shall be removed and reset at the grave in the cemetery to which the removal is permitted to be made and in each case the final order shall provide the amount of the expenses of such removals and reinterment and resetting of the headstone or monument. The order shall designate the person or persons having charge of the removals and

reinterments. Upon completion of the removal, reinterment and resetting of the headstones or monuments, the person or persons having charge of the same shall make a verified report of the removal, reinterment and resetting of the headstone or monument and file the report in the clerk's office for the proper county. The word "soldier" shall be construed to mean an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who served in the army or navy of the United States, and the words "soldiers' plot" shall be construed to mean a plot of land in any incorporated cemetery set apart to be exclusively used as a place for interring the remains of deceased veteran soldiers of the United States.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN T. McDONOUGH,
Secretary of State.

Laws of 1903.

LAWS OF NEW YORK — By Authority.

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall not take effect until the twentieth day after it shall have become a law. Section 43, Article II, chapter 8, General Laws.]

CHAPTER 96.

An Act to amend section eighty-three of chapter two hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, as amended by chapter twenty-four of the laws of nineteen hundred in relation to the burial of soldiers, sailors or marines, and their wives or widows.

Became a law March 25, 1903, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eighty-three of chapter two hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act in relation to the poor, constituting chapter twenty-seven of the general laws, as amended by chapter twenty-four of the laws of nineteen hundred," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 83. The board of supervisors in each of the counties shall designate some proper person or authority, other than that designated for the care of poor persons, or the custody of criminals, who shall cause to be interred the body of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, who has served in the military or naval service of the United States, or the body of the wife or widow of any soldier, sailor or marine, married to him previous to eighteen hundred and ninety, who shall die such widow, and who shall hereafter die without leaving sufficient means to defray his or her funeral expenses, but such expenses shall in no case exceed thirty-five dollars. If the deceased has relatives or

friends who desire to conduct the burial, but are unable or unwilling to pay the charge therefor, such sum shall be paid by the county treasurer, upon due proof of the claim, and of the death and burial of the soldier, sailor or marine, or of the wife or widow of such soldier, sailor or marine to the person so conducting such burial. Such interment shall not be made in a cemetery or cemetery plot used exclusively for the burial of poor persons deceased.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN F. O'BRIEN,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 172.

An Act to amend the highway law, in relation to assessments for highway labor.

Became a law April 14, 1903, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Subdivision two of section thirty-three of chapter five hundred and sixty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act in relation to highways, constituting chapter nineteen of the general laws," as amended by chapter three hundred and fifty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, is hereby amended to read as follows:

2. Every male inhabitant being above the age of twenty-one years excepting all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who lost an arm or a leg in the military or naval service of the United States, or who are unable to perform manual labor by reason of injuries received, or disabilities incurred in such service, members of any fire department formed or created pursuant to any statute and situated within such town, persons seventy years of

age, clergymen and priests of every denomination, paupers, idiots and lunatics, shall be assessed at least one day.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN F. O'BRIEN,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 272.

An Act to amend section six hundred and forty of the penal code, relative to the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the flag of the United States, or of this state.

Became a law April 24, 1903, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, a majority being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Subdivision sixteen of section six hundred and forty of the penal code as added by chapter twelve of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine is hereby amended to read as follows:

16. Any person, who in any manner, for exhibition or display, shall place or cause to be placed, any word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing or any advertisement, of any nature, upon any flag, standard, color or ensign of the United States or state flag of this state or ensign, or shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view any such flag, standard, color or ensign, upon which shall be printed, painted, or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed, any word, figure, mark, picture, design or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature, or who shall expose to public view, manufacture, sell, expose for sale, give away, or have in possession for sale, or to give away, or for use for any purpose, any article, or substance, being an article of merchandise, or a receptacle of merchandise upon which shall have been printed, painted, attached, or other-

wise placed, a representation of any such flag, standard, color, or ensign, to advertise, call attention to, decorate, mark, or distinguish, the article, or substance, on which so placed, or who shall publicly mutilate, deface, defile, or defy, trample upon, or cast contempt, either by words or act, upon any such flag, standard, color, or ensign, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court. The words, flag, standard, color or ensign, as used in this subdivision or section, shall include any flag, standard, color, ensign, or any picture or representation, of either thereof, made of any substance, or represented on any substance, and of any size, evidently purporting to be, either of said flag, standard, color or ensign, of the United States of America, or a picture or a representation, of either thereof, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars and the stripes, in any number of either thereof, or by which the person seeing the same without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, colors, standard, or ensign, of the United States of America. This subdivision and section shall not apply to any act permitted by the statutes of the United States of America or by the United States army and navy regulations nor shall it be construed to apply to a newspaper, periodical, book, pamphlet, circular, certificate, diploma, warrant or commission of appointment to office, ornamental picture, article of jewelry, or stationery for use in correspondence, on any of which shall be printed, painted or placed, said flag, disconnected from any advertisement.

§ 2. This act shall take effect September first, nineteen hundred and three.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN F. O'BRIEN,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 506.

An Act to amend chapter two hundred and six of the laws of nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act in relation to the removal of the remains of deceased soldiers from potter's field and neglected or abandoned cemeteries to incorporated cemeteries which are properly cared for and to provide for soldiers' plot in such cemeteries and to defray the expenses of obtaining plots and for the removal and reinterment of the remains of deceased soldiers and to provide for the annual care of soldiers' plots in cemeteries," relative to the erection of new headstones or monuments in the cemeteries to which such remains have been removed.

Became a law April 29, 1904, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section two of chapter two hundred and six of the laws of nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act in relation to the removal of the remains of deceased soldiers from potter's field and neglected or abandoned cemeteries to incorporated cemeteries which are properly cared for and to provide for a soldier's plot in such cemeteries and to defray the expenses of obtaining plots and for the removal and reinterment of the remains of deceased soldiers and to provide for the annual care of soldiers' plots in cemeteries," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 2. Upon a verified petition presented to a judge of a court of record by any soldiers' organization in any town in this state by a majority of its officers, or a majority of any memorial committee in any town where there are two or more veteran soldiers' organizations, or in towns where there are no veteran soldiers' organizations, may upon the petition of five or more veteran soldiers, the judge to whom said verified petition is presented shall make an order to show cause, returnable before him at a time and place within the county in not less than fourteen nor more than twenty days from the date of presentation of said petition, why the remains of any deceased soldiers buried in potter's field, or in any neglected or abandoned cemeteries should not be removed to and reinterred in a properly kept incorporated cemetery in the same town or in a town adjoining the town in which the remains

of a deceased soldier is buried, and to fix the amount of the expenses for such removal and reinterment, and the order to show cause shall provide for its publication in a newspaper, to be designated in the order, which is published nearest to the cemetery from which the removal is sought to be made, once in each week for two successive weeks. The verified petition presented to the judge shall show that the petitioners are a majority of the officers of a veteran soldier organization, or a majority of a memorial committee in towns where two or more veteran soldier organizations exist, or that the petitioners are honorably discharged veteran soldiers in towns where no veteran soldier organization exists, and (1) the name of the deceased soldier or soldiers whose remains are sought to be removed, and if known the company and regiment in which he or they served; (2) the name and location of the cemetery in which he is interred and from which removal is asked to be made; (3) the name and location of the incorporated cemetery to which the remains are desired to be removed and reinterred; (4) the facts showing the reason for such removal. Upon the return day of the order to show cause and at the time and place fixed in said order, upon filing proof of publication of the order to show cause with the judge, if no reason or objection is made thereto, he shall make an order directing the removal of the remains of said deceased soldier or soldiers to the cemetery designated in the petition within the town or within a town adjoining the one in which the remains are then buried and shall specify in the order the amount of the expenses of such removal, which expenses of removal and reinterment shall be a charge upon the town from which the removal is made and such expenses shall be audited by the town board and included in the tax levy of the town and paid the same as other town charges, and on and after the removal and reinterment of the remains of the deceased soldier or soldiers in a soldiers' plot, the expenses for annual care of the grave in the soldiers' burial plot, to which the removal is made shall be annually provided by the town in which the remains were originally buried, at the rate of not to exceed fifty cents per grave and shall be paid annually to the incorporated cemetery association to which the remains of each deceased soldier may be removed and reinterred. The petition and order shall be filed in the county clerk's office of the county in which the remains of the deceased

soldier were originally interred, and the service of a certified copy of the final order upon the cemetery association shall be made prior to any removal. Any relative of the deceased soldier or soldiers, or the officer of any cemetery association in which the remains of the deceased soldier or soldiers were originally interred, or the authorities of the town in which the soldier or sailors were originally buried may oppose the granting of said order and the judge shall summarily hear the statement of the parties and make such order as the justice and equity of the application shall require. Any headstone or monument which marks the grave of the deceased soldier shall be removed and reset at the grave in the cemetery in which the removal is permitted to be made and in each case the final order shall provide the amount of the expenses of such removals and reinterment and resetting of the headstone or monument; except that where provision is otherwise made for the purchase or erection of a new headstone, monument, or marker at the grave in the cemetery to which such removal is permitted, such old headstone or monument need not be so removed and reset, in which case such final order shall not provide for the expense of resetting. The order shall designate the person or persons having charge of the removals and reinterments. Upon completion of the removal, reinterment and resetting of the headstones or monuments, the person or persons having charge of the same shall make a verified report of the removal, reinterment and resetting of the headstone or monument and file the report in the clerk's office of the proper county. The word "soldier" shall be construed to mean an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who served in the army or navy of the United States, and the words "soldiers' plot" shall be construed to mean a plot of land in any incorporated cemetery set apart to be exclusively used as a place for interring the remains of deceased veteran soldiers of the United States.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } *ss.:*

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN F. O'BRIEN,
Secretary of State.

Laws of 1905.

LAWS OF NEW YORK — By Authority.

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall not take effect until the twentieth day after it shall have become a law. Section 43, Article II, chapter 8, General Laws.]

CHAPTER 162.

An Act to amend chapter three hundred and seventy-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act to authorize the issuing of licenses to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines for hawking, peddling and vending of merchandise within this state," in relation to auction sales.

Became a law April 8, 1905, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Sections one and two of chapter three hundred and seventy-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act to authorize the issuing of licenses to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines for hawking, peddling, and vending of merchandise within this state," as amended by chapter six hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine and chapter five hundred and fifty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and four, are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 1. Every honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine of the military or naval service of the United States, who is a resident of this state and a veteran of the late rebellion, or of the Spanish-American war, or who shall have served beyond sea, shall have the right to hawk, peddle, vend and sell by auction his own goods, wares or merchandise or solicit trade within this state, by producing a license for that purpose to be issued as herein provided.

§ 2. On the presentation to the clerk of any county in which any soldier, sailor or marine may reside of a certificate of honorable discharge from the army or navy of the United States which discharge shall show that the person presenting it is a veteran of the late rebellion or of the Spanish-American war, or that he has served beyond sea, such county clerk shall issue without cost to such soldier, sailor or marine a license certifying him to be entitled to the benefits of this act.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN F. O'BRIEN,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 391.

An Act to amend chapter two hundred and six of the laws of nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act in relation to the removal of the remains of dead soldiers from potter's field and neglected or abandoned cemeteries to incorporated cemeteries which are properly cared for and to provide for a soldiers' plot in such cemeteries and to defray the expenses of obtaining plots and for the removals and reinterment of the remains of deceased soldiers and to provide for the annual care of soldiers' plots in cemeteries," providing for the payment of certain expenses by the county.

Became a law May 16, 1905, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section two of chapter two hundred and six of the laws of nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act in relation to the removal of the remains of deceased soldiers from potter's field and neglected or abandoned cemeteries to incorporated cemeteries which are properly cared for and to provide for a soldiers' plot in such cemeteries and to defray the expenses of obtaining

plots and for the removals and reinterment of the remains of deceased soldiers and to provide for the annual care of soldiers' plots in cemeteries," as amended by chapter five hundred and six of the laws of nineteen hundred and four, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 2. Upon a verified petition presented to a judge of a court of record by any soldiers' organization in any town or city in this state by a majority of its officers, or a majority of any memorial committee in any town or city where there are two or more veteran soldiers' organizations, or in towns or cities where there are no veteran soldiers' organizations, upon the petition of five or more veteran soldiers, the judge to whom said verified petition is presented shall make an order to show cause, returnable before him at a time and place within the county in not less than fourteen nor more than twenty days from the date of presentation of said petition, why the remains of any deceased soldiers buried in potter's field, or in any neglected or abandoned cemeteries should not be removed to and reinterred in a properly kept incorporated cemetery in the same town or city or in a town adjoining the town or city in which the remains of a deceased soldier is buried, and to fix the amount of the expenses for such removal and reinterment, and the order to show cause shall provide for its publication in a newspaper, to be designated in the order, which it is published nearest to the cemetery from which the removal is sought to be made, once in each week for two successive weeks. The verified petition presented to the judge shall show that the petitioners are a majority of the officers of a veteran soldier organization, or a majority of a memorial committee in towns or cities where two or more veteran soldier organization* exist, or that the petitioners are honorably discharged veteran soldiers in towns or cities where no veteran soldier organization exists, and (1) the name of the deceased soldier or soldiers whose remains are sought to be removed, and if known the company and regiment in which he or they served; (2) the name and location of the cemetery in which he is interred and from which removal is asked to be made; (3) the name and location of the incorporated cemetery to which the remains are desired to be re-

* So in original.

moved and reinterred; (4) the facts showing the reasons for such removal. Upon the return day of the order to show cause and at the time and place fixed in said order, upon filing proof of publication of the order to show cause with the judge, if no reason or objection is made thereto, he shall make an order directing the removal of the remains of said deceased soldier or soldiers to the cemetery designated in the petition within the town or city or within a town adjoining the town or city in which the remains are then buried and shall specify in the order the amount of the expenses of such removal, which expenses of removal and reinterment, including the expense of the proceeding under this act, shall be a charge upon the county in which the town or city is situated from which the removal is made and such expenses shall be a county charge and audited by the board of supervisors of the county and paid in the same manner as other county charges. On and after the removal and reinterment of the remains of the deceased soldier or soldiers in the soldiers' plot, the expenses for annual care of the grave in the soldiers' burial plot to which the removal is made shall be annually provided by the town or city in which the remains were originally buried, at the rate of not to exceed fifty cents per grave and shall be paid annually to the incorporated cemetery association to which the remains of each deceased soldier may be removed and reinterred. The petition and order shall be filed in the county clerk's office of the county in which the remains of the deceased soldier were originally interred, and the service of a certified copy of the final order upon the cemetery association shall be made prior to any removal. Any relative of the deceased soldier or soldiers, or the officer of any cemetery association in which the remains of the deceased soldier or soldiers were originally interred, or the authorities of the county in which the soldier or soldiers was originally buried may oppose the granting of said order and the judge shall summarily hear the statement of the parties and make such order as the justice and equity of the application shall require. Any headstone or monument which marks the grave of the deceased soldier shall be removed and reset at the grave in the cemetery in which the removal is permitted to be made and in each case the final order shall provide the amount of the expenses of such removals and reinterment and resetting of the headstone or monument, including

the expenses of the proceedings under this act; except that where provision is otherwise made for the purchase or erection of a new headstone, monument, or marker at the grave in the cemetery to which such removal is permitted, such old headstone or monument need not be so removed and reset, in which case such final order shall not provide for the expense of resetting. The order shall designate the person or persons having charge of the removals and reinterments. Upon completion of the removal, reinterment and resetting of the headstones or monuments, the person or persons having charge of the same shall make a verified report of the removal, reinterment and resetting of the headstone or monument and file the report in the clerk's office of the proper county. The word "soldier" shall be construed to mean an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who served in the army or navy of the United States, and the words "soldiers' plot," shall be construed to mean a plot of land in any incorporated cemetery set apart to be exclusively used as a place for interring the remains of deceased veteran soldiers of the United States.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN F. O'BRIEN,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 411.

An Act to amend the membership corporations law, relative to soldiers monument corporations.

Became a law May 16, 1905, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section one hundred and twenty of chapter five hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act relating to membership corporations, constituting chapter forty-three of the general laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 120. Certificate of incorporation. Three or more persons may become a corporation for the purpose of erecting a monument, monuments or memorial, including a memorial hall or building, to perpetuate the memory of the soldiers and sailors who served in defense of the Union in the late war, or in the army or navy of the United States in the late war with Spain, or in the army and navy of the United States in any war in which the government of the United States has been engaged, including the American revolution on the side of the Colonies; such monument or memorial alike to perpetuate the memory of those soldiers and sailors, who, since rendering such military or naval service have become resident of and die in the town, city or county in which such monument or memorial is erected; by making, acknowledging and filing a certificate, stating the particular object for which the corporation is to be created; the name of the proposed corporation; the number of its directors, not less than six nor more than twelve; the names and places of residence of the persons to be directors until the first annual meeting, and the time for holding its annual meetings. Such certificate shall not be filed without the approval, endorsed thereupon or annexed thereto, of a justice of the supreme court. On filing such certificate, in pursuance of law, the signers thereof, their associates and successors shall be a corporation in accordance with the provisions of such certificate.

§ 2. Section one hundred and twenty-one of such chapter five hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, as amended by chapter two hundred and seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 121. Property; erection of monuments.— Such a corporation may acquire and hold, within the county in which its certificate of incorporation is recorded not more than five acres of land to be used exclusively for the erection of a suitable monument or monuments or other memorial to perpetuate the memory of the soldiers and sailors who served in defense of the Union in the war of the rebellion, or who served in the army or navy of the United States in the late war with Spain or in the army or navy of the United States in any war in which the government of the United States has been engaged, including the American revolution on the side of the Colonies; such monument or memorial alike to

perpetuate the memory of those soldiers and sailors who, since rendering such military or naval service, have become resident of and die in the town, city or county in which such monument or memorial is erected. Such a corporation may erect any such monument, monuments or memorial upon any public street, square or ground of any town, city or village, with the consent of the proper officers thereof, or may purchase or accept the donation of land suitable for that purpose; and may take and hold the property given, devised or bequeathed to it in trust, to apply the same or the income or proceeds thereof for the erection, improvement, embellishment, preservation, repair or renewal of such monument, monuments or memorial, or of any structure, fences or walks upon its lands, or for planting or cultivating trees, shrubs, flowers and plants, in and around or upon its lands, or for improving or embellishing the same in any manner consistent with the design and purposes of the association, according to the terms of such grant, devise or bequest. It may take by gift or purchase any lots or lands in any cemetery within such county to be used or occupied exclusively for the burial of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in either of such wars, and for the erection of suitable monuments or memorials therein. A town clerk or the board of trustees of a village shall, upon the petition of twenty-five resident taxpayers, submit to a biennial town meeting or village election, as the case may be, a proposition to raise by taxation a sum stated therein, not exceeding five hundred dollars in any one year, for the purpose of erecting such a monument, or contributing to the expense of such a monument, erected by a corporation under this section, or for repairing or improving the same and the grounds thereof; and such tax shall be levied in the manner prescribed by law for levying general taxes in such town or village, and when raised shall be applied to the purposes specified in such proposition.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN F. O'BRIEN,
Secretary of State.

Laws of 1906.

LAWS OF NEW YORK — By Authority.

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall not take effect until the twentieth day after it shall have become a law. Section 43, Article II, chapter 8, General Laws.]

CHAPTER 105.

An Act to amend the military code relative to armories.

Became a law March 23, 1906, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section one hundred and forty-three of chapter two hundred and twelve of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An act in relation to the militia, constituting chapter sixteen of the general laws," as amended by chapter two hundred and forty of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 143. Armories shall be used only by troops and cadet corps of organizations of the national guard and the naval militia and for such other military purposes as may be approved by the adjutant-general; except that they may be used by posts of the grand army of the republic, or other veteran organizations of honorably discharged union soldiers, sailors or marines, of the late war of the rebellion or of the Spanish-American war, as provided in section one hundred and thirty seven of this chapter; and by educational institutions where military instruction is imparted, with the approval of the commanding officer of the armory, and his brigade commander, provided the military instructor of such institution is an officer of the army or navy of the United States, or of the national guard or naval militia of this state, or has, within five years, passed an examining board for officers of this state, and on occasions of state or national importance, upon the recommendation of the major-general commanding the national guard, the commanding officer of the brigade of the national guard in whose jurisdiction the armory is located

and the officer in charge of the armory; and under such restrictions as it may prescribe the armory commission shall have the power to allow the use of armories for such other purposes as may appear to it expedient and for the best interests of the military service and of the state; provided however that no armory shall be so used more than twice nor more than twenty days in the aggregate in any one year, and then only on the delivery to the commanding officer of the brigade in whose jurisdiction the armory is located, of a bond approved by him and executed by the person, association, partnership, or corporation proposing to use the armory, and a surety company approved by such commanding officer and in an amount approved by him, conditioned that such person, association, partnership or corporation will indemnify and save harmless the state and the county in which the armory is located, and the military organizations occupying the armory, against any loss, damage, cost or expense which may accrue or be incurred by reason of such use, to the armory or any property therein, or connected therewith, owned by the state or county or by such military organizations and also to pay all expenses of heating, lighting, and for janitor or other services connected with such use. A bond given as herein provided may be prosecuted for breach of the conditions thereof in the name of the people by a judge advocate, and all moneys recovered shall be paid to the state or county treasurer, or to the military organizations, as the case requires.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN F. O'BRIEN,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 360.

An Act to amend the Greater New York charter, so as to extend the powers of the board of estimate and apportionment to appropriate money for the proper observation of Memorial day in the city of New York.

Became a law May 10, 1906, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

Accepted by the city.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section two hundred and forty-five of the Greater New York charter, as enacted by chapter five hundred and fifty-two of the laws of nineteen hundred and five, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 245. The board of estimate and apportionment shall have power in its discretion to annually include in its final estimate such sum as it may deem proper for the due observance of Memorial day to be expended by the memorial committee of the Grand Army of the Republic and by the United Spanish War Veterans and Army and Navy Union in the various boroughs of said city, or in such other manner as to the said board of estimate and apportionment shall seem proper. For the purpose of providing funds for such observance for the year nineteen hundred and six the board of estimate and apportionment in its discretion and without the concurrence of any other board is empowered to authorize the issue of special revenue bonds to an amount which said board of estimate and apportionment may deem necessary, to be redeemed out of the proceeds of the tax levy of the year following their issue.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN F. O'BRIEN,
Secretary of State.

Laws of 1907.

LAWS OF NEW YORK — By Authority.

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall not take effect until the twentieth day after it shall have become a law. Section 43, article II, chapter 8, General Laws.]

CHAPTER 328.

An Act to amend the poor law, in relation to the burial of soldiers, sailors or marines and their wives or widows.

Became a law May 19, 1908, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eighty-three of chapter two hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act in relation to the poor, constituting chapter twenty-seven of the general laws," as amended by chapter twenty-four of the laws of nineteen hundred and chapter ninety-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and three, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 83. Burial of soldiers, sailors or marines.— The board of supervisors in each of the counties shall designate some proper person or authority, other than that designated for the care of poor persons, or the custody of criminals, who shall cause to be interred the body of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, who has served in the military or naval service of the United States, or the body of the wife or widow of any soldier, sailor or marine, married to him previous to eighteen hundred and ninety, who shall die such widow, and who shall hereafter die without leaving sufficient means to defray his or her funeral expenses, but such expenses shall in no case exceed fifty dollars. If the deceased has relatives or friends who desire to conduct the burial, but are unable or unwilling to pay the charge therefor, such sum shall be paid by the county treasurer, upon due proof of the claim, and of the death and burial of the soldier, sailor or

marine, or of the wife or widow of such soldier, sailor or marine to the person so conducting such burial. Such interment shall not be made in the cemetery or cemetery plot used exclusively for the burial of poor persons deceased.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } *ss.:*

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN S. WHALEN,
Secretary of State.

Laws of 1908.

LAWS OF NEW YORK — By Authority.

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall not take effect until the twentieth day after it shall have become a law. Section 43, article II, chapter 8, General Laws.]

CHAPTER 328.

An Act to amend the poor law, in relation to the burial of soldiers, sailors or marines and their wives or widows.

Became a law May 19, 1908, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eighty-three of chapter two hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act in relation to the poor, constituting chapter twenty-seven of the general laws," as amended by chapter twenty-four of the laws of nineteen hundred and chapter ninety-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and three, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 83. Burial of soldiers, sailors and marines.— The board of supervisors in each of the counties shall designate some proper person or authority, other than that designated for the care of poor persons, or the custody of criminals, who shall cause to be interred the body of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, who has served in the military or naval service of the United States, or the body of the wife or widow of any soldier, sailor or marine, married to him previous to eighteen hundred and ninety, who shall die such widow, and who shall hereafter die without having sufficient means to defray his or her funeral expenses, but such expenses shall in no case exceed fifty dollars. If the deceased has relatives or friends who desire to conduct the burial, but are unable or unwilling to pay the charge therefor, such sum shall be paid by the county treasurer, upon due proof of the claim, and of the death and burial of the soldier, sailor or

marine, or of the wife or widow of such soldier, sailor or marine to the person so conducting such burial. Such interment shall not be made in the cemetery or cemetery plot used exclusively for the burial of poor persons deceased.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } *ss.:*

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN S. WHALEN,
Secretary of State.

Laws of 1909.

LAWS OF NEW YORK — By Authority.

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall not take effect until the twentieth day after it shall have become a law. Section 43, article II, chapter 8, General Laws.]

CHAPTER 288.

An Act to amend the general city law, relative to the authorization and expenditure of money for Memorial day in cities of the third class.

Became a law May 6, 1909, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Sections twelve and thirteen of chapter twenty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to cities constituting chapter twenty-one of the consolidated laws," are hereby amended to read, respectively as follows:

§ 12. Money for Memorial day in cities of the third class.— The common council of any city of the third class is hereby authorized to appropriate and set aside each year a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars for the purpose of providing for the due and proper observance of Memorial day in such city.

§ 13. Moneys; how expended.— The moneys thus appropriated shall be expended under the direction of a board composed of the mayor and the commanders and quartermasters of the Grand Army posts and United Spanish War Veteran Camps of such city. The whole amount of such money appropriated or any part thereof may be spent by such board in observance of Memorial day. Bills properly verified for all claims and expenditures arising under this or the preceding section, shall be presented to and audited by such board and shall be paid by the common council of any such city. The moneys appropriated shall be

raised by tax on the real and personal property liable to taxation in any such city in the same manner as the ordinary expenses of maintaining the city government.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

SAMUEL S. KOENIG,
Secretary of State.

Laws of 1910.

LAWS OF NEW YORK — By Authority.

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall not take effect until the twentieth day after it shall have become a law. Section 43, article II, chapter 8, General Laws.]

CHAPTER 102.

An Act to amend the poor law, in relation to the relief of soldiers, sailors and their families.

Became a law April 19, 1910, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Sections eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three and eighty-five of chapter forty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to the poor, constituting chapter forty-two of the consolidated laws," are hereby amended to read, respectively, as follows:

§ 80. Relief of soldiers, sailors and marines, and their families. No poor or indigent soldier, sailor or marine who has served in the military or naval service of the United States, nor his family nor the families of any who may be deceased, shall be sent to any almshouse, but shall be relieved and provided for at their homes in the city or town where they may reside, so far as practicable, provided such soldier, sailor or marine or the families of those deceased, are, and have been, residents of the state for one year; and the proper auditing board of such city or town or in those counties where the poor are a county charge, the superintendent, if but one, or superintendents of the poor, as such auditing board in those counties, shall provide such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to be drawn upon by the commander and quartermaster of any post of the Grand Army of the Republic, or of any camp of the United Spanish War Veterans of the

committee of such post or camp; or if there be no post or camp in a town or city in which it is necessary that such relief should be granted, upon the like request of the commander and quartermaster and recommendation of the relief committee of a Grand Army post, or a camp of the United Spanish War Veterans, located in the nearest town or city, to the town or city requested to so furnish relief, and such written request and recommendation shall be a sufficient authority for the expenditures so made.

§ 81. Post or camp to give notice that it assumes charge. The commander of any such post or camp which shall undertake to supervise relief of poor veterans or their families, as herein provided, before his acts shall become operative in any town, city or county, shall file with the clerk of such town, city or county, a notice that such post or camp intends to undertake such supervision of relief, which notice shall contain the names of the relief committee, commander and other officers of the post or camp; and also an undertaking to such city, town or county, with sufficient and satisfactory sureties for the faithful and honest discharge of his duties under this article; such undertaking to be approved by the treasurer of the city or county, or the supervisor of the town, from which such relief is to be received. Such commander shall annually thereafter, during the month of October, file a similar notice with said city or town clerk, with a detailed statement of the amount of relief requested by him during the preceding year, with the names of all persons for whom such relief shall have been requested, together with a brief statement in such case, from the relief committee, upon whose recommendation the relief was requested, provided, however, that in cities of the first class said notice and said detailed statement shall be filed with the comptroller of such city, and said undertaking shall be approved by him, and provided further that in any city of the first class which is now or may hereafter be divided into boroughs, a duplicate of such notice and of such detailed statement shall be filed with the commissioner of charities for the borough in which the headquarters of such post or camp is situated, and it shall be the duty of such commissioner to annually include in his estimate of the amount necessary for the support of his department such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to carry into effect the

and eighty-five of this chapter, and the proper officers charged with the duty of making the budget of any such city shall annually include therein such sum or sums of money as may be necessary for that purpose. Moneys actually laid out and expended by any such post or camp for the relief specified in section eighty of this chapter shall be reimbursed monthly to such post or camp by the comptroller on vouchers duly verified by the commander and quartermaster of said post or camp, showing the date and amount of each payment, the certificate of the post or camp relief committee, signed by at least three members, none of whom shall have received any of the relief granted by the post for which reimbursement is asked, showing that the person relieved was an actual resident of such city, and that they recommended each payment, and the receipt of the recipient for each payment, or in case such receipt could not be obtained, a statement of such fact, with the reason why such receipt could not be obtained. Such vouchers shall be made in duplicate on blanks to be supplied by the comptroller and shall be presented to the commissioner of charities for the borough in which the headquarters of the post or camp is situated, and if such commissioner is satisfied that such moneys have been actually expended as in said voucher stated, he shall approve the same, and file one of said duplicates in his office and forward the other to the comptroller, who shall pay the same by a warrant drawn to the order of the said commander. And provided further, that in any city, county or borough in which Grand Army posts or camps have organized or may organize a memorial and executive committee, the latter shall be regarded as a post of the Grand Army of the Republic or a camp of the United Spanish War Veterans. And the chairman, treasurer or almoner and bureau of relief or relief committee referred to, shall exercise the same privileges and powers as the commander, quartermaster and relief committee of a post or camp, on complying with the requirements of this and the preceding section. Wilful false swearing to such voucher shall be deemed perjury and shall be punishable as such.

§ 82. Posts or camps to appoint joint relief committee in certain cities. In all cities of this state containing less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, where there are more than one post of the Grand Army of the Republic or camp of the United

Spanish War Veterans, there shall be appointed and constituted a joint relief committee, consisting of one member from each post of the Grand Army of the Republic and from each camp of the United Spanish War Veterans in said city, which shall have complied with the provisions of law as hereinafter provided, to be chosen in such manner as such post or camp shall direct, and one member appointed by the auditing board of said city, to which all orders for relief drawn by the commander or quartermaster of any post of the Grand Army of the Republic or camp of the United Spanish War Veterans in said city, shall be referred; and no relief shall be furnished under the provisions of sections eighty or eighty-one of this chapter, except upon the approval and recommendation of said committee or a majority of the members thereof. No post of the Grand Army of the Republic or camp of the United Spanish War Veterans shall be entitled to membership in said committee unless such post or camp shall have complied with the provisions of the preceding section, and in case such post or camp shall fail to so comply with the provisions of said section and to select a member of said committee, the commander or quartermaster shall not be entitled to draw upon the fund provided by the auditing board of said city as provided in section eighty of this chapter.

§ 83. Poor or indigent soldiers, sailors or marines without families. Poor or indigent soldiers, sailors or marines provided for in this article, who are not insane, and who have no families or friends with whom they may be domiciled, may be sent to a soldiers' home. Any poor or indigent soldier, sailor or marine provided for in this chapter, or any member of the family of any living or deceased soldier, sailor or marine, who may be insane, shall, upon recommendation of the commander and relief committee of such post of the Grand Army of the Republic or camp of the United Spanish War Veterans, within the jurisdiction of which the case may occur, be sent to the proper state hospital for the insane.

§ 85. Headstones to be provided. The grave of any such deceased soldier, sailor or marine, and the grave of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who served in the army or navy of the United States during the late rebellion, who shall have

been heretofore buried in any of the counties of this state, but whose grave is not marked by a suitable headstone, and who died without leaving means to defray the expense of such headstone; and the grave of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who served in the army or navy of the United States during the revolutionary war, the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, the war with Mexico or the war with Spain, and the incidental insurrection in the Philippine islands, prior to July fourth, nineteen hundred and two, and who shall have been heretofore buried in any of the counties of this state, but whose grave is not now marked by a suitable headstone, shall be marked by a headstone containing the name of the deceased, and, if possible, the organization to which he belonged or in which he served. Such headstone shall not cost more than fifteen dollars, and shall be of such design and material as shall be approved by the board of supervisors, and the expense of such burial and headstone as above provided for shall be a charge upon and shall be paid by the county in which the said soldier, sailor or marine shall have died; and the board of supervisors or other board or officer vested with like powers, of the county of which such deceased soldier, sailor or marine was a resident at the time of his death, is hereby authorized and directed to audit the account and pay the expense of such burial and headstone in the same manner in which the accounts of such officer as shall be charged with the performance of such duty as above provided shall be audited and paid; provided, however, that in case such deceased soldier, sailor or marine shall be at the time of his death an inmate of any state institution, including state hospitals and soldiers' homes, or any institution supported by the state and supported at public expense therein, the expense of such burials and headstones shall be a charge upon the county of his legal residence.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Office of the Secretary of State. } *ss.:*

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

SAMUEL S. KOENIG,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 264.

An Act to amend chapter fifteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to the civil service of the state of New York and the civil divisions and cities thereof, constituting chapter seven of the consolidated laws," in relation to the power of removal.

Became a law May 9, 1910, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section twenty-two of chapter fifteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to the civil service of the state of New York and the civil divisions and cities thereof, constituting chapter seven of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 22. Power of removal limited. Every person whose rights may be in any way prejudiced contrary to any of the provisions of this section shall be entitled to a writ of mandamus to remedy the wrong. No person holding a position by appointment or employment in the state of New York or in the several cities, counties, towns or villages thereof who is an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, having served as such in the Union army or navy during the war of the rebellion, or who is an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, having served as such in the army or navy of the United States during the late war with Spain or the incidental insurrection in the Philippines prior to July fourth, nineteen hundred and two, or who shall have served the term required by law in the volunteer fire department of any city, town or village in the state, or who shall have been a member thereof at the time of the disbandment of such volunteer fire department shall be removed from such position except for incompetency or misconduct shown after a hearing upon due notice upon stated charges, and with the right to such employee or appointee to a review by a writ of certiorari. If the position so held by any such honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine or volunteer fireman shall become unnecessary or be abolished for reasons of

economy or otherwise, the said honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine or volunteer fireman holding the same shall not be discharged from the public service, but shall be transferred to any branch of the said service for duty in such position as he may be fitted to fill, receiving the same compensation therefor, as it is hereby made the duty of all persons clothed with power of appointment to make such transfer effective. The burden of proving incompetency or misconduct shall be upon the person alleging the same. In every county of the state wholly included within the limits of a city but not compromising the whole of such city, no regular clerk or head of a bureau or person holding a position in the classified state civil service, subject to competitive examination, shall be removed until he has been allowed an opportunity of making an explanation; and in every case of removal the true grounds thereof shall be forthwith entered upon the records of the department of the office in which he has been employed, and a copy filed with the state civil service commission. In case of a removal, a statement showing the reasons therefor shall be filed in the department or office where such clerk, head of a bureau or person had been employed. Whenever such offices, positions or employments in every county of the state hereinbefore specified are abolished or made unnecessary, it shall be the duty of the head of the department or office in which such persons had been employed, to furnish the names of the person or persons affected to the state civil service commission, with a statement in the case of each of the date of his original appointment in the service. It shall be the duty of the state civil service commission forthwith to place the names of said persons upon a list of suspended employees for the office or position or for the class of work in which they have been employed, or for any corresponding or similar office, position or class of work, and to certify the said persons for reinstatement or re-employment in the order of their original appointment before making certification from any other list. The failure of any person on any such list for reinstatement or re-employment to accept after reasonable notice, an office or position in the same county and at the same salary or wages as the position formerly held by him, shall be held to be a relinquishment of his

right to reinstatement as herein stated. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to the position of private secretary, cashier, or deputy of any official or department.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

SAMUEL S. KOENIG.
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 335.

An Act to amend the public officers law, in relation to leave of absence of veterans of the regular army, navy and marine corps of the United States, on Memorial day.

Became a law May 19, 1910, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section sixty-three of chapter fifty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to public officers, constituting chapter forty-seven of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 63. Leave of absence for veterans on Memorial day. It shall be the duty of the head of every public department and of every court of the state of New York, of every superintendent or foreman on the public works of said state, of the county officers of the several counties of said state, and of the head of every department, bureau and office in the government of the various cities and villages in this state, to give leave of absence with pay for the twenty-four hours of the thirtieth day of May, or such other day as may, according to law, be observed as Memorial day, to every person in the service of the state, the county, the city or village, as the case may be, who served in the army or the navy of the United States in the war of the rebellion, or who served in the regular or volun-

teer army or the navy or the marine corps of the United States during the war with Spain or during the insurrection in the Philippine islands, or who has served in the regular army or navy or marine corps of the United States, and who was honorably discharged from such service. A refusal to give such leave of absence to one entitled thereto shall be neglect of duty.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } *ss.:*

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

SAMUEL S. KOENIG,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 392.

An Act to amend the state printing law, in relation to the number of extra copies of certain reports to be printed as legislative documents.

Became a law June 6, 1910, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eleven of chapter sixty of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to state printing, constituting chapter fifty-eight of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter four hundred and thirteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 11. Extra copies of messages and reports. In addition to the usual number of regular reports made by the state officers and institutions, there shall be printed as extra copies of legislative documents for the use of the respective departments, institutions and boards: of the governor's message, two thousand copies, one thousand for the governor and one thousand for the legislature; of the comptroller's report of the finances of the state, fifteen hundred copies; on the canals, two hundred and fifty copies; of the state treasurer's report, seven hundred copies; of the attorney-

general's report, seven hundred copies bound in cloth, three hundred for the use of the attorney-general and four hundred for the use of the legislature; of the state engineer and surveyor's report, one thousand copies; of the report of the superintendent of insurance, four thousand copies, as provided by the insurance law, for the use of the department, and one thousand copies for the use of the legislature; of the report of the adjutant-general, one thousand copies bound in cloth; of the report of the superintendent of public works, one thousand five hundred copies; of the report of the superintendent of state prisons, one thousand five hundred copies bound in cloth; of the report of the state board of charities, one thousand five hundred copies; of the report of the state board of health, two thousand copies; of the report of the department of labor, three thousand five hundred sets, one thousand sets thereof for the use of the legislature; of the report of the state commissioner of excise, one thousand five hundred copies, five hundred copies thereof for the use of the legislature; of the report of the civil service commission, one thousand copies; of the report of the department of agriculture, to be bound in three volumes as directed by the commissioner, seven thousand sets, two thousand sets for the use of the department and five thousand sets for the use of the legislature; of the volumes containing the reports of the Geneva and Ithaca experiment stations, two thousand additional copies for the use of the trustees thereof; of the report of the bureau of farmers' institutes, two thousand additional copies for the use of the bureau; of the report of the state commission in lunacy, one thousand five hundred copies for the commission, and five hundred copies for the legislature; of the report of the state board of tax commissioners, three thousand copies, two thousand for the state board of tax commissioners and one thousand for the legislature; of the regents' reports, one thousand copies; of the state library report, one thousand copies; of the state museum and natural history report, one thousand copies; of the annual reports of the public service commissions, five thousand copies of each, all bound in cloth, one thousand of each for the use of the legislature and four thousand for each commission, said four thousand to include the five hundred copies provided for in the railroad law; of the report of the commissioner of education,

fifteen thousand copies, all bound in cloth, to be distributed by that officer as follows: eleven thousand three hundred copies for the school districts, being one copy for each school district, nine hundred copies to school commissioners and city superintendents of schools, two hundred copies to the state normal and training schools, three hundred copies to academies and high schools, one thousand copies to members and officers of the legislature and state officers, one thousand copies for the use of the commissioner of education, also three hundred copies printed on forty-four pound calendered paper, bound in leather, for exchange with superintendents of public instruction of the states and territories, and for distribution among public libraries; of the report of the superintendent of public buildings, five hundred copies, one hundred in cloth and the balance in paper; of the state geologist's report, one thousand five hundred copies, one thousand for the legislature and five hundred for the state geologist; of the report of the state historian, two thousand two hundred copies for the historian and five hundred copies for the duplicate department of the regents; of the report of the forest, fish and game commission, two thousand copies for the use of the commission, five hundred copies for the duplicate department of the regents, and six thousand copies for the use of the legislature, the report to be printed on calendered paper with such illustrations as may be required; of the report of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of New York, one thousand copies for the use of the Grand Army; of the report of the United Spanish War Veterans, department of New York, one thousand copies for the use of the said organization; of the report of the state superintendent of banks, one thousand copies, as provided in the banking law; of the report of the fiscal supervisor of state charities, fifteen hundred copies; of the report of the state water supply commission, two thousand five hundred copies; of the report of the state highway commission, two thousand copies; of the report of the state probation commission, fifteen hundred copies; of the report of the court of claims, fifteen hundred copies bound in buckram; and for all other institutions established by the state, when their printing is not done by the institutions, five hundred copies each. From the number of reports hereinbefore authorized there shall be delivered by the legislative printer to

the regents for the use of its duplicate department such number of copies of said reports as the commissioner of education may certify before the first printing to be necessary for distribution or exchange, not in any case, however, to exceed fifty copies. Whenever any department shall, under the provisions of law, issue a portion of its annual report in advance in the form of bulletins, such bulletins shall be printed by the contractor for the legislative printing at the rates provided for in his contract. In the case of any printing authorized by this section, or of any printing hereafter authorized by resolution of either branch of the legislature or by a concurrent resolution thereof, no extra charge shall be made except for extra paper or work beyond that required by the terms of the contract actually furnished with the approval of the comptroller, and for such extra paper and work the charge allowed shall not exceed the current market rates. Composition shall not be charged a second time on matter printed from type already set or plates made at state expense, but the comptroller may make suitable allowance for handling of plates and reimposing type forms. In all cases where illustrations are used, the engraving and plates shall forthwith become the property of the state, and thereafter no charge shall be made for their subsequent use, except that the comptroller may make a suitable allowance for the handling of the plates. All of the extra copies of the reports mentioned in this section, except as otherwise provided, shall be found in paper covers, unless a report shall embrace more than three hundred pages, in which case the whole number of extra copies shall be bound in cloth. Whenever any officer, bureau, board, commission, or any corporation or association shall make to more than one officer or body an annual report to be included in the legislative printing, the state printer shall not print such report for the year more than once at public expense, and the filing of a copy of the report as so printed shall be deemed a compliance with any law requiring a report to any other officer or body than the one to which the original manuscript report was submitted; and any institution which makes a report to any bureau, department or commission, which report is thereafter included in the annual report of said bureau, department or commission to the legislature, shall not be entitled for its own use, to

additional copies of said report, unless otherwise specifically provided. No department, bureau or institution shall be entitled to the extra copies of the messages or reports herein provided unless the whole of the text thereof is placed in the hands of the legislative printer on or before the last day of the legislative session to which such message or report is submitted. All copies of messages and reports printed for the use of the legislature shall be delivered, one-third to the clerk of the senate and two-thirds to the clerk of the assembly, and shall be distributed as said clerks, respectively, shall direct.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } *ss.:*

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

SAMUEL S. KOENIG,
Secretary of State.

Laws of 1911.

CHAPTER 147.

An Act to amend the penal law, in relation to processions on Sunday in cities.

Became a law May 17, 1911, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section twenty-one hundred and fifty-one of chapter eighty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act providing for the punishment of crime, constituting chapter forty of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 2151. Processions and parades on Sunday. All processions and parades on Sunday in any city, excepting only funeral processions for the actual burial of the dead, and processions to and from a place of worship in connection with a religious service there celebrated, are forbidden; and in such excepted cases there shall be no music, fireworks, discharge of cannon or firearms, or other disturbing noise. At a military funeral, or at the funeral of a United States soldier, sailor or marine, or of a national guardsman, or of a deceased member of an association of veteran soldiers, sailors or marines, or of a disbanded militia regiment, or of a secret fraternal society, music may be played while escorting the body; also in patriotic military processions on Sunday previous to Decoration day, known as memorial Sunday, to cemeteries or other places where memorial services are held; but in no case within one block of a place of worship where service is then being celebrated. A person willfully violating any provision of this sec-

tion is punishable by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars or imprisonment not exceeding ten days, or by both.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

EDWARD LAZANSKY,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 410.

An Act to amend the penal law, in relation to discrimination against United States uniform.

Became a law June 23, 1911, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter eighty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act providing for the punishment of crime, constituting chapter forty of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by adding thereto, after section five hundred and sixteen thereof, a new section, to be section five hundred and seventeen to read as follows:

§ 517. Discrimination against United States uniform. A person who excludes from the equal enjoyment of any accommodation, facility or privilege furnished by innkeepers or common carriers, or by owners, managers or lessees of theatres or other places of amusement or resort, any person lawfully wearing the uniform of the army, navy, marine corps or revenue cutter service of the United States, because of that uniform, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 2. This act shall take effect September first, nineteen hundred and eleven.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

EDWARD LAZANSKY,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 577.

An Act to amend the public buildings law, in relation to admission to the soldiers' home.

Became a law June 30, 1911, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section sixty-four of chapter forty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to public buildings, constituting chapter forty-four of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 64. Admission to home. Every honorably discharged soldier or sailor who served in the army or navy of the United States during the late rebellion, the Spanish-American war or the insurrection in the Philippines, who enlisted from the state of New York, or who shall have been a resident of this state for one year preceding his application for admission, and who shall need the aid or benefit of such home in consequence of physical disability or other cause within the scope of the regulations of the board, shall be entitled to admission thereto, subject to the conditions, limitations and penalties prescribed by the rules and regulations of the board, provided preference of admission be given to veterans of the civil war in case of lack of accommodations.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

EDWARD LAZANSKY,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 306.

An Act to provide for the burial of destitute widows of soldiers and sailors.

Became a law April 13, 1912, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eighty-four of chapter forty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, being chapter forty-two of the consolidated laws, known as the poor law, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 84. Burial of soldiers, sailors or marines. The board of supervisors in each of the counties shall designate some proper person or authority, other than that designated for the care of poor persons, or the custody of criminals, who shall cause to be interred the body of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, who has served in the military or naval service of the United States, or the body of the wife or widow of any soldier, sailor or marine, married to him previous to nineteen hundred and ten, who shall die such widow, and who shall hereafter die without leaving sufficient means to defray his or her funeral expenses, but such expenses shall in no case exceed fifty dollars. If the deceased has relatives or friends who desire to conduct the burial, but are unable or unwilling to pay the charge therefor, such sum shall be paid by the county treasurer, upon due proof of the claim, and of the death and burial of the soldier, sailor or marine, or of the wife or widow of such soldier, sailor or marine, to the person so conducting such burial. Such interment shall not be made in a cemetery or cemetery plot used exclusively for the burial of poor persons deceased.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } *ss.:*

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

EDWARD LAZANSKY,
Secretary of State.

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